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ACADEMY OF SCIENCES PRESIDENT REMOVED FROM OFFICE

Academy President Shortcomings Cited

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 15 Jan 82 p 1

/Article: "In the MPRP Central Committee"/

/Text/ The Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee recently adopted a decree on the unscrupulous, irresponsible and ambitious behavior and actions of Comrade Badzaryn Shirendeb.

In the decree it is stated:

Having examined and discussed the letters received by the party Central Committee from a large number of scientists and party members with respect to the serious deficiencies in the work of the Academy of Sciences, the faulty methods of work and the unparty-like behavior of its president, Comrade T. Shirendeb, as well as the results of a check made by the Party Control Commission attached to the MPRP Central Committee at a number of institutes of the Academy of Sciences, the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee notes:

The serious shortcomings which have occurred both in the activity of the Academy of Sciences and in the work and personal behavior of some of its executives and staff members have been reviewed repeatedly in the party Central Committee and the Party Control Commission attached to the MPRP Central Committee, specific instructions on their elimination were issued. However, the executives of the Academy of Sciences have taken practically no decisive steps to improve their work.

More than a year has passed since the adoption by the party Central Committee of the program decree "On the State of and Measures to Improve Scientific Research Work in the Country." However, in the time that has passed the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences has not taken specific steps on the implementation of the most important provisions of the indicated decree. The serious shortcomings in the management and organization of scientific research work, which were noted in the decree, continue to survive in the activity of the Academy of Sciences and its Presidium.

The detachment of the scientific research work of the institutes of the Academy of Sciences from the solution of the urgent problems of the development of the national economy and culture continues to exist. During the past five-year plan 60 percent of the results of scientific research work, which were planned to be turned over to production, were not completed.

In the organization of the work of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences no appreciable changes occurred in the improvement of its activity. As before, the meetings of the Presidium are not being held on time, not all of its members are participating in them. All this is adversely affecting the work of the institutes of the academy, is leading to the relaxation of the responsibility and discipline of their executives and to their abuse of their official position and is creating holes for people, who are seeking an easy life and are studying pseudoscientific themes, to gain access to the institutes.

B. Chadra, former Vice President of the Academy of Sciences and director of the Institute of Physics and Engineering, having made erroneous technical and economic substantiations and incorrect calculations, obtained the allocation of 517,000 rubles and $773,000 for the purchase abroad of equipment, the installation and use of which requires the additional allocation of much capital in foreign currency.

In the report of the Institute of Physics and Engineering for 1976-1980 it is indicated that 24 different developments were introduced in production. However, in reality it turned out that 15 of them did not and could not find any practical application in production.

T. Baldan, former director of the Institute of Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, by means of the bonus fund for incentives to leading workers organized receptions, by his own order among others paid bonuses to himself and without permission spent the assets of this fund for the wrong purpose. Moreover, he appropriated valuable imported materials which were intended for scientific work. In this way he caused harm to the state in the amount of more than 10,000 tugriks. In spite of this, by using the patronage of B. Shirendeb, Baldan to this day continues to be present in the system of the Academy of Sciences without judicial proceedings being instituted against him.

During its existence the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences has not completed any important scientific studies on urgent national economic problems. Moreover, a long-range program of the scientific research work of this institute has so far not been specified.

As a result of the flagrant shortcomings in the work of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences and its president, B. Shirendeb, labor discipline in the system of the Academy of Sciences has been seriously relaxed. The frequent tardiness or absence of staff members from work attests to this. The check made in September 1981 of the presence of staff members at work for 1 day alone showed that 43 percent of the research associates of the Academy of Sciences were absent without valid excuses, while 63 people did not come to work at all. At the Institute of Philosophy, Sociology and Law and the Institute of General and Experimental Biology on that day not one staff member came to work on time.

The leadership of the Academy of Sciences (Comrade B. Shirendeb) has declared only in words the study and introduction in practice of the rich experience of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the organization of scientific research work, but in deed have not engaged in this matter, which is of exceptionally great importance.

Prominent Soviet scientists, many of whom have visited Mongolia, have more than once given valuable recommendations on the most important problems of the development of science in the MPR. However, the leadership of the Academy of Sciences has not displayed proper attention to these exceptionally important recommendations and suggestions of our Soviet friends. The facts show that the work on the implementation of the recommendations of Soviet scientists has not been properly organized at the institutes of the Academy of Sciences, and in some instances these recommendations do not reach the appropriate institutes.

The above-indicated flagrant shortcomings in the work of the Academy of Sciences are directly connected with the irresponsibility, unscrupulousness, ambition and other negative personal qualities of Academy President B. Shirendeb.

Comrade B. Shirendeb and several members of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences in fact did not perceive in a party-like way the decree of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee of 25 December 1980, "On the State of and Measures to Improve Scientific Research Work in the Country." In this decree the executives of the Academy of Sciences were commissioned: "To ensure the constant support in the collectives of the spirit of great responsibility, to develop among the research associates creative activeness and mutual demandingness, to develop principled criticism and self-criticism, to wage a decisive campaign against cases of the suppression of criticism and other negative phenomena, which hinder the creation of a truly creative atmosphere in scientific collectives and the assurance of great party demandingness and adherence to principles."

President of the Academy of Sciences Comrade B. Shirendeb did not ensure the meeting of the requirement of recent plena of the party Central Committee on the self-analysis and self-critical approach of our personnel to their work and personal behavior, divorced himself from the scientific collective, ceased to notice the dark sides in the activity of the Academy of Sciences and lauded and exaggerated in every possible way the small positive aspects in the work of some institutes.

From the rostrum of the 18th MPRP Congress B. Shirendeb among other things cited the example of the ostensible production in 3 months of more than 100 electronic instruments for conducting scientific research. In reality this was a deception, these instruments were produced over a period of more than 1 year. A check showed that similar false information, which creates the appearance of much productive work of the institutes of the Academy of Sciences, has been repeatedly submitted to superior instances.

A disdainful attitude toward the practical suggestions of honest workers and collectives of the institutes of the academy, arbitrariness, the suppression of criticism, extreme suspiciousness of the comrades surrounding him and rudeness in dealing with people became characteristic traits of the behavior of Comrade B. Shirendeb.

The party Central Committee and the executives of the party Central Committee repeatedly indicated to Comrade B. Shirendeb his serious shortcomings.

The Politburo of the party Central Committee examined at one time the question of the harsh attacks of B. Shirendeb on specialists of the fraternal countries. The conceit of B. Shirendeb and his "sliding onto the path of apostasy from the party line in the matter of foreign policy orientation" were noted at that time in a decisions of the party Central Committee.

The party Central Committee at that time took strict disciplinary measures against Comrade B. Shirendeb and warned him that "in case of failure to correct your behavior and methods of work the Central Committee will take stricter disciplinary measures."

During a recently conducted check it was established that, by taking advantage of his official position, B. Shirendeb violated the principles of the selection and placement of personnel in accordance with their political, business and moral qualities and their aptitude for scientific work. He brought close to himself toadies and schemers, treating conciliatorily their irresponsible and negligent attitudes toward their immediate duties on the performance of scientific research work.

Comrade B. Shirendeb, not being a specialist in the field of the natural sciences (physics, mathematics, biology and others), does not take into consideration the sensible suggestions of scientists and research associates, who are competent in this field, and imposes on them his own preconceived opinions.

The willfulness and high-handedness of B. Shirendeb led to the weakening of collective leadership in the management of the activity of the Academy of Sciences, the suppression of useful initiatives coming from below and the undermining of the atmosphere of creative work and the mutual trust of the staff members of the acedemy.

Gripped by vanity, B. Shirendeb loves to the core the honors and eulogies addressed to him. In the book "The Son of Hangayn Nuruu Mountains," which was written by the daughter-in-law of B. Shirendeb and was published abroad without the knowledge of Mongolian organizations, there are many pages which embellish the activity and extol B. Shirendeb.

It is quite obvious that B. Shirendeb himself was along with relatives an active party to the publication of this book, which extols his activity. For confirmation of this conclusion let us cite a few lines from the book:

"Shirendeb was born in the Year of the Ox, ...in the morning hour of the horse...." "And the old men said: 'A person who has begun his life on such a morning will grow up to be lucid and intelligent, he will bring people light and good" (p 22).

In our country it is still said: "Great people are also born in small yurts" (p 14). "The legends about the national hero Shirendeb, wise and brave, remained in his memory, and the lad tried to imitate him, believing, like all Mongolians, that the name given to a person is not accidental and that along with the name he had inherited the traits of the national hero" (p 37).

"The ability to shift easily from one language to another... amazed and delighted everyone: he spoke in English with the English, French with the French, Russian with the Russians, Chinese with the Chinese" (p 114).

Shirendeb has now been forced to admit that he knows Russian and is able to converse a little only in English, while what is written in the book about knowledge of the other languages is wrong.

In the book there are many places in which the works of a number of scientists are regarded as the service of B. Shirendeb. It contains a large number of tributes to him. It is possible to cite if only the following assertions: "In the life of Badzaryn Shirendeb... several lives, several generations, many talents are united," "...one of his most valuable talents is the ability to always keep in step with the times, even outdistancing them..." and so on. The works published with the signature of B. Shirendeb are specified in the book with the epithets "a fundamental work," "a major work," "a theoretical work" and so on.

At the meeting of the Party Control Commission Comrade B. Shirendeb was forced to admit that in the above-mentioned book there are many erroneous assumptions which do not correspond to reality and that the assessments of facts and the conclusions in it are exaggerated.

The Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee notes that the unsuitable methods of work, the unparty-like behavior and the profoundly negative personal traits of B. Shirendeb are not in keeping with the high position of President of the Academy of Sciences.

In the face of irrefutable facts B. Shirendeb was forced to admit his mistakes and flagrant shortcomings in work.

At the meeting of the Party Control Commission attached to the MPRP Central Committee Comrade B. Shirendeb admitted: "It is correct that there are serious shortcomings in the work of the Academy of Sciences, its Presidium and institutes.... As President of the Academy I did not approach in a self-critical manner my own work and behavior in the spirit of the demands of the recent plena of the party Central Committee, weakened the fundamental requirement and control in the work of the Academy, the institutes and scientists.... I was not able to unite the collective, to develop the creative activeness and initiative of the personnel, did not wage a resolute struggle against shortcomings.... I admit that all this is connected with the backward methods of my work.

"...I treat people rudely, am disdainful of the criticism and advice of others.... It is correct that I displayed a penchant for the extolling of my personality. This prevented me from refuting contrived publications and from reporting this to higher party organs.... Here, at the meeting of the Party Control Commission, my shortcomings have been correctly discussed. I fully admit my shortcomings.... I will take no offense against any measures of party discipline."

At the meeting of the Party Control Commission Comrade B. Shirendeb requested that he be dismissed from the position he holds.

The Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee resolves:

1. For the extremely unsatisfactory management of the activity of the Academy of Sciences, unscrupulous, irresponsible and ambitious behavior B. Shirendeb deserves

to be expelled from the party. However, taking into account his admission of his serious errors and shortcomings, which have done great harm to the cause of the development of scientific research in the country, to issue Badzaryn Shirendeb a severe reprimand with its recording on his record card.

2. To suggest that the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural dismiss Comrade Badzaryn Shirendeb from the position of President of the Academy of Sciences.

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Wrongdoing Exposed

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 5 Feb 82 pp 2-3

[Report by H. Tseblee and G. Damba on meeting of the party committee of the MPR Academy of Sciences; date, place not given: "Frank Conclusions, High Demands, Urgent Tasks"]

> [Text] An MPRP Central Committee decree on the unprincipled, irresponsible and ambitiously self-seeking conduct and actions by Comrade B. Shirendeb, former president of the MPR Academy of Sciences, was enthusiastically approved at a recent meeting of the party committee of the MPR Academy of Sciences. Existing serious deficiencies in the methods of the Academy leadership were discussed at the meeting from a high-principled party position, their causes were revealed, and tasks for the future specified.
>
> We publish below in somewhat abridged form remarks made by those present at the party committee meeting.

Comrade M. Mijidgombo, MPR Academy of Sciences party committee secretary, presented a report at the meeting of the Academy of Sciences Party Committee.

The party and government, stated the report, are taking measures in a consistent manner to strengthen the facilities of scientific establishments and to provide them with qualified personnel.

The message of greeting from the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers on the occasion of establishment of the Academy of Sciences stated that the main task of the Academy is "...to coordinate scientific research activities even more closely with socialist production, to direct the efforts of scientific workers toward solving the most important, vital problems of development of the economy and culture, and to delve more deeply into life."

In his speech at the official meeting dedicated to establishment of the Academy, Comrade Y. Tsedenbal specially emphasized the necessity of forming and consolidating scientific teams of genuinely capable individuals, who are dedicated to science and who have proven themselves in a practical manner.

As we know, at the end of 1980 the MPRP Central Committee issued an exceptionally important decree entitled "On the State of and Measures to Improve Scientific Research Work in This Country," in which, in addition to an analysis of the present state of development of science in this country, the main directions of its further development were specified and program tasks advanced pertaining to improving direction and organization of scientific research and increased practical return on research activities. However, as was emphasized in the report submitted for examination at the meeting of the Academy Party Committee Bureau, serious detriment has been done to the cause of accomplishing the important tasks stated above as well as concrete instructions, due to conduct unbefitting a party member, philistine, irresponsible and unprincipled actions on the part of B. Shirendeb, president of the Academy of Sciences, which has led to many negative consequences in the performance of the Academy and its institutes.

The report noted that the 1980 party Central Committee decree had pointed out such serious deficiencies as the inability of a number of Academy institutes to handle the job of comprehensive solving of vital problems of the national economy and culture at the required scientific-theoretical level, the creation of opportunities for unprepared persons or certain unscrupulous individuals who ignore scientific ethics and fail to observe their civic duties to get into scientific research establishments. It was correctly noted that this sad state of affairs had been brought about by the fact that the Academy leadership had failed to draw proper conclusions from the serious, productive spirit from the party's 10th Central Committee Plenum in 1975 and the 5th [sic] Central Committee Plenum in 1979. Academy President B. Sherendeb had a scornful attitude toward the above-mentioned decree. An eloquent example of his approach, improper for a party member, to the instructions and idea of the above document is the fact that only one page of the 37 pages of the report at an Academy session formally addressed the tasks of implementing the party Central Committee decree.

Instead of discussing key problems pertaining to development of specific areas of science, Academy of Sciences sessions as a rule were limited to hearing reports or discussing plans. The situation was totally unsatisfactory as regards examination at meetings of the Academy Presidium of the status of scientific research work being performed by the Academy institutes, their departments, sectors and laboratories, by individual scientists, their results and practical return, and the ideological-theoretical level of scientific works. The Presidium of the Academy of Sciences, and Comrade B. Shirendeb in particular, failed to guide and mobilize the creative efforts of full members and corresponding members of the Academy toward concrete goals and tasks, if one does not consider their presence at Academy sessions, which explains their totally unsatisfactory participation in the Academy's scientific research and organizational work.

Many scientific research projects, and in particular some dissertations are shallow of topic and lack scientific and practical value.

While avoiding deep investigation of problems of great economic significance, too much time is devoted to the study of such topics as the biology of arachnids or lagomorphs, sand eel, etc, which cannot produce direct return on effort and can be temporarily postponed.

Comrade B. Shirendeb had no desire to devote attention to and improve work in accordance with the instructions of the 18th MPRP Congress that "it is essential to increase the responsibility of the Academy of Sciences for study and solution of urgent problems advanced in the course of economic and social development."

B. Shirendeb attempted to throttle criticism by threats and noisy remonstrations, was unable to listen to friendly advice and the opinions of others, would crudely attack his interlocutor, as a result of which people were so intimidated that they stopped even turning to him. Many scientists correctly note that "the Academy of Sciences is the only organization in which criticism and discussion of deficiencies are totally forbidden."

The MPRP Central Committee decree stated that B. Shirendeb "has become arrogant and intolerant of criticism," "approached selection of cadres in a manner unbefitting a party member," and "seriously weakened responsibility in his assigned work sector."

Comrade B. Shirendeb, abusing the lofty position of president of the Academy of Sciences, violated the principle of collective management, and engaged in willful actions. In determining questions pertaining to cadres, he would ignore the opinion of the party organization, and he alone would determine matters subject to collective examination, which had a negative effect on the state of work in the Academy.

Mutual laudation on the part of B. Shirendeb and B. Chadraa, Academy vice-president, their frivolous, shortsighted actions and autocratic rule have done great detriment not only to the Academy but also to the state and society as a whole.

As a consequence of the fact that B. Shirendeb violated the principles of cadre selection and accepted without preliminary scrutiny irresponsible individuals, thieves, profiteers, and alcoholics, as well as persons who had committed criminal actions, and who had committed serious ideological-political errors, scientific research institutes began containing many individuals who have not produced solid scientific works, persons who are incapable of scientific research, but who seek a soft job and easy money.

Self-glorification and self-aggrandizement, imposing his own opinion on others in drawing up scientific research plans, and overstating performance report data for submission to higher organizations and for publication in the press became B. Shirendeb's primary concerns.

It is further noted in the party committee report that B. Shirendeb published his books and other writings without permission or authorization by appropriate higher authorities. In this same manner he got his selected writings published in Russian and Mongolian. The book "Syn Khangayskikh gor" [Son of the Hangay Mountains], written by his sister-in-law, contains excessive praise of B. Shirendeb. It abounds in such undeserved and patently exaggerated statements of praise as "B. Shirendeb was always distinguished by amazing receptiveness to the new, an ability to learn everywhere and from everybody," "...saw in him a person of inexhaustible energy, combining the talent of a scientist, political leader and champion of peace...," etc. He is credited with establishing the Mongolian State University, as being the initiator and organizer of the MPR Academy of Sciences, the father of Mongolian sociology, etc.

B. Shirendeb managed to get eight photographs of himself in a small booklet entitled "Kratkiy ocherk istorii Akademii nauk MNR" [Brief Sketch of the History of the MPR Academy of Sciences], which was published last year.

B. Shirendeb's backward, faulty work methods led to a serious weakening of leadership of the Academy and its institutes, a deterioration of their organization and internal order, responsibility, discipline and vigilance on the part of personnel.

As a consequence of an abrupt weakening of high-principled demandingness and internal oversight in the Academy, there have occurred many instances of abuse of position, slipshodness, deception, fraud and concealment of various shortcomings and criminal actions under the pretext of "protecting the prestige of the Academy and its institutes." When it was discovered that Academy department chief S. Chulunbaatar had been taking home without permission rare and important materials from the Academy archives for his own personal use, B. Shirendeb not only did not punish him but, on the contrary, promoted him from his former position, appointing him deputy director of the Institute of Geology, with an increase in salary.

B. Shirendeb's arbitrariness, his love of adulation, and other negative character traits were skillfully utilized for their own selfish and ambitious purposes by such individuals as B. Chadraa, T. Baldan, D. Horloo (chief of the publications office), S. Chuluunbaatar, and D. Mendsayhan, who engaged in intrigues, sowed dissension among the members of the Presidium leadership, and spread gossip, which led to the creation of an unhealthy atmosphere in the collective.

Distrust of colleagues, suspiciousness, arrogance, conceit and other negative character traits made B. Shirendeb incapable of meticulously carrying out party and government decisions, maintaining a high level of political vigilance, and of possessing a strong feeling of responsibility, demandingness, and self-criticism. Comrade B. Shirendeb, as a party member, did not even carry out the demands of the Party Rules. He did not attend a single party committee bureau meeting, and in 1981 attended on only two occasions a general meeting of the Academy Presidium party organization. He rarely attended meetings of Academy public organizations, and then only to leave after barely staying for the main report, considering it unnecessary to listen to the opinions and critical comments of the rank and file.

The party committee report contains appropriate conclusions from the fact that the Academy party organization, aware of the unprincipled, irresponsible and selfishly ambitious actions on the part of B. Shirendeb, which have done serious detriment to party-political and all Academy work, failed promptly to take decisive measures to stop them.

Addressing the party committee meeting, Doctor of Philological Sciences P. Horloo, corresponding member of the MPR Academy of Sciences and chief of the scientific information department of the MPR Academy of Sciences, stated that he, as a party member, fully approved of and was profoundly satisfied with the MPR Central Committee decree, which convincingly exposed the faulty methods of the leadership, the unprincipled conduct of B. Shirendeb, improper for a party member, and specified ways and methods to correct the serious deficiencies in the activities of the Academy of Sciences.

We scientific workers and Communists, emphasized P. Horloo, are convinced that the faulty work methods and negative personal qualities of B. Shirendeb, specified in the party Central Committee decree, are grounded on incontrovertible facts.

As a result of important measures in the area of development of science taken by the party and government, a number of scientific research institutes have been established, the ranks of scientific workers have been expanded, and research laboratories and offices have been equipped, which has created excellent opportunities for further improvement of scientific research, for improving their content and ideological thrust. We scientists believe that if these opportunities could be utilized in full measure, our scientific research would be greatly improved.

But the leadership of the Academy of Sciences failed to utilize these excellent opportunities in full measure. In recent years the Academy's activities as a whole were increasingly deteriorating, and the return on project results turned over to production by scientific research institutes became totally unsatisfactory. I should like to cite an example in this connection: at the initial stage of the Academy's existence, its activities were directed by three persons -- the president, vice-president, and scientific secretary, and things went fairly well, as the scientists themselves acknowledged at the time. Now, however, when scientific research at the Academy is directed by six persons -- the president, three vice-presidents, a deputy and scientific secretary, the Academy's work is lagging seriously behind today's demands.

This is directly connected with the poor degree of creative initiative on the part of the Academy leadership and their backward work methods. Comrade B. Shirendeb failed to draw the proper conclusions from this, failed to adopt the principle of collective leadership in the activities of the academy presidium, made all decisions arbitrarily, indulging frivolous elements such as B. Chadraa, and allocated excessive funds for the needs of just one institute. In addition, B. Shirendeb totally neglected work with cadres, especially work to strengthen the edifice of the Academy Presidium with genuinely efficient, educated and responsible individuals. As a result certain persons in the institute, administrations, departments and sectors ceased viewing their work from the standpoint of party and state interests, but instead sought personal advantage, which does detriment to society.

Modesty and a feeling of comradeship should be the finest traits of the new man of today's socialist society, but B. Shirendeb lacks these traits. He has displayed unworthy character traits in dealing with others, and he has violated the ethics of the scientist vis-à-vis society, which evokes just censure on our part.

We have a worthy example to emulate in this respect. I have in mind a letter from Comrade Y. Tsedenbal, dated 10 March 1949, to the members of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, in which he emphatically denounced praise toward him contained in the "Arat's Reader."

B. Shirendeb should be acquainted with this letter by Comrade Y. Tsedenbal. But he failed to draw proper conclusions for himself for this letter and shamelessly sought his own glorification.

One of the manifestations of the constant solicitude on the part of the party and government for development of science and research activity by the scientific intelligentsia is the MPRP Central Committee decree, adopted in 1980, entitled "On the State of and Measures for Improving Scientific Research Work in this Country." But Comrade B. Shirendeb and certain members of the Academy of Sciences Presidium in actual fact failed to accept this decree in a party-minded manner, as was quite correctly stated in the recent MPRP Central Committee decree.

We now see clearly that the Academy Presidium and party committee had done nothing concrete to implement this decree, the program instructions of which must be fully executed by scientific establishments and all scientific workers without exception. They did not go beyond adoption of a number of purely formal, excessively exaggerated plans.

We should state that with such a deplorable state of affairs in the Academy of Sciences and poor level of leadership, the party committee and party committee bureau have acted quite unsatisfactorily. The party committee is failing to do concrete work directly toward regular discussion at party committee meetings of matters pertaining to the state of affairs in the Academy, results of adoption of scientific research project results into production, and prospects for the development of science, ensuring thereby a lofty vanguard role for Communists. We must put an end to such deficiencies," the speaker stated in conclusion.

Doctor of Physical-Mathematical Sciences C. Tseren, corresponding member of the MPR Academy of Sciences and scientific secretary of the MPR Academy of Sciences, stated in his speech that scientists perceive the high-principled decree of the MPRP Central Committee on glaring deficiencies in the activities of the Academy of Sciences, on Shirendeb's faulty work methods and his improper conduct for a party member as an exceptionally important party document, and are discussing ways to correct these deficiencies.

The decree very correctly and from a high-principled position points to the backward work methods and crude character and personality of B. Shirendeb, the harmful consequences of this on the development of science in this country, as well as glaring deficiencies in the activities of the Academy of Sciences, exposes and resolutely condemns the harmful actions of V. Chadraa and T. Baldan who, displaying cold indifference toward public property, squandered public funds in their own narrow, selfish interests.

B. Shirendeb's faulty leadership methods and character deficiencies affected the work of the Academy of Sciences Presidium, which led to violation of the principle of collective leadership and a sharp decline in party principledness and demandingness toward one another on the part of the members of the Presidium. Scientific research planning was conducted on a low level, without consideration of prospective results, and phony reports were prepared. Trivial topics were discussed at meetings of the Presidium, and in most cases all matters were determined by the will of a single individual. As a result, scientific research projects were not directed toward study of problems of current importance, manpower and funds were distributed unevenly, research would drag on for years without producing results, or the quality of and return on research would be exceptionally poor.

Shirendeb would ignore the opinion of the majority of members of the Presidium, listening only to B. Chadraa and S. Bira. In many cases instead of delving more deeply into the substance of problems under discussion by the Presidium and reaching a collective decision, he would prefer to impose his own point of view. In particular, instead of punishing T. Baldan, who had squandered state funds, B. Shirendeb zealously sought to appoint him to the position of sector chief.

B. Shirendeb credited B. Chadraa personally for spacecraft instruments built by our engineers, with the assistance of Soviet scientists, and without the participation of B. Chadraa, and nominated him for a coveted award, ignoring critical comments by some of the members of the Presidium and, having forced his own opinion on the others, reached a hasty decision on this matter.

In the last year and a half B. Shirendeb took practically no part in discussion of the performance of the apparatus of the Academy Presidium at meetings of the primary party unit. He failed to look into the state of affairs as a Communist and as president of the Academy. In addition, he impeded active participation by Communists at party meetings, which serves as evidence of his arbitrary rule, unprincipledness, and alienation from the collective.

B. Shirendeb responded to the instructions of a party Central Committee decree calling for parallel appointment of Academy scientists to teaching and administrative positions in departments at higher educational institutions from the position of ignoring other organizations and, displaying totally unwarranted suspiciousness, asserted that "you intend to liquidate the Academy," and placed obstacles in the path of execution of the party decision.

The distrust and suspicion on the part of B. Shirendeb and his supporters reached an extreme degree. Things went so far that they began keeping records on persons visiting offices or laboratories on business or personal matters, and they set up surveillance to learn with whom colleagues were meeting and what they were doing during their off-work hours. Thus intolerable working conditions were created, which had an oppressive effect on personnel morale.

We are critically examining B. Shirendeb's serious shortcomings in order to ensure the purity of the cause of science and the intellectual development of scientists, the speaker stated. I believe, he continued, that there is every reason to link the damage caused by B. Shirendeb to the development of science in this country and the activities of the Academy of Sciences with his obligations and responsibility of an academician.

B. Shirendeb edited a book by B. Chadraa, in which he synthesized the results of experiments conducted over the course of many years by the scientists and engineers at the Physical-Technical Institute under the supervision of prominent Soviet scientists. However, by virtue of the fact that the book has been reviewed through the eyes of a historian, it contains errors and inaccuracies, lacks comparative analysis, contains discrepancies in content, terminology and numerical data. On the other hand the book gives the impression that the author and editor are telling about their own achievements.

In addition, research conducted jointly with scientists from the Soviet Union and other brother socialist nations, or under their supervision, as well as many facilities built with the assistance of the Soviet Union are presented as results of the personal efforts of these two individuals alone.

In conclusion C. Tseren acknowledged that all members of the Academy Presidium, including himself, must bear responsibility for the serious deficiencies in the activities of the Academy of Sciences.

The next to speak was Academician M. Dash, first deputy chairman of the MPR State Committee for Science and Technology and member of the Academy Presidium. B. Shirendeb has done great detriment to the development of our science, he stated. B. Shirendeb's errors and shortcomings are due in large measure to his personal qualities.

B. Shirendeb had fundamentally incorrect views on the cardinal problems of leadership and organization of science. Believing that Academy institutes should deal only with theoretical problems, he artificially ran a line of demarcation between academy and branch institutes. These erroneous views of B. Shirendeb were reflected in the pamphlet "Nekotoryye osnovnyye voprosy naukovedeniya" [Some Basic Problems of the Science of Science]. This view on the part of B. Shirendeb also led to separation of the institutes of the Academy of Sciences from practical realities.

Comrade M. Dash cited concrete examples of B. Shirendeb's ignoring of valuable recommendations by Soviet scientists, and in addition attacks and insults directed at them.

The party has time and again demanded improvement in planning and coordination of scientific research work and concentration of manpower and resources on accomplishing the basic tasks of building socialism. An important role in this was to be played by unification of efforts and cooperation between the State Committee for Science and Technology and the Academy of Sciences. Such a unification of efforts was to begin with elaboration of a unified scientific research plan. Our State Committee suggested concentrating the resources of this country's scientific research organizations in the 6th Five-Year Plan on approximately 30 basic problems and drafted a five-year plan together with the institutes of the Academy of Sciences. B. Shirendeb, however, personally opposed this draft plan and killed it. Shirendeb had a similar attitude toward the reflection of scientific research projects in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. B. Chadraa and S. Bira of course assisted B. Shirendeb in attaining his goal.

Return on academy institute research projects is exceptionally low due to the fact that they, taking refuge in "theoretical problems," became detached from practical realities and the tasks of building socialism. For example, in 1976-1980 economic return on work done by the Academy institutes totaled slightly more than 5 million tugriks. And yet during that same period approximately 70 million tugriks were spent from the state budget to cover the expenditures of all Academy of Sciences institutes.

The institutes of the Academy of Sciences have not yet adopted the practice of working on joint contracts with industrial and agricultural enterprises and establishment of creative teams of scientists and specialists. Why was it not possible to adopt in this area the experience of the USSR Academy of Sciences, its Siberian Department, and the departments of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences? All this was connected with the activities of B. Shirendeb.

Continuous and active participation by members of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences in the affairs of the Academy was inadequately provided. In 1976 I was elected to the Academy of Sciences Presidium. I receive invitations only to semi-annual and annual report meetings. And meetings are never held on the days scheduled. I was never invited to attend other meetings of the Presidium. Failure to invite the presence of members of the Presidium in determining important matters was a result of the suspiciousness and arbitrariness of B. Shirendeb.

An extremely quarrelsome nature, the errors and shortcomings of B. Shirendeb and former vice-president B. Chadma have done great detriment to out country's science and its prestige. I feel that this is incompatible with the honor and ethics of the scientist.

Doctor of Historical Sciences S. Sandag, senior scientist at the MPR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oriental Studies, noted in his remarks that scientists are expressing resolve to mobilize all efforts to implement the decisions of the MPRP Central Committee to improve the performance of the Academy of Sciences. The most important decrees and instructions of this highest party agency dealing with the Academy of Sciences are of exceptional importance for creating a healthy atmosphere in the Academy of Sciences, for achieving intensification of scientific research and increasing its effectiveness, and in observance of party and state discipline. Instead of drawing the necessary conclusions from last year's decree on science and implementing it in deed rather than in words, B. Shirendeb essentially ignored it, guided by his own obsolete methods, conceit and unhealthy ambition.

B. Shirendeb and his fawning retainers sowed dissension everywhere, both in the Academy Presidium and in the institutes, and viewed with suspicion practically everybody involved in intraacedemy affairs, creating intolerable conditions for normal activities.

B. Shirendeb detached himself from his comrades among the top leadership, who were working together cooperatively, from the party committee and the primary party unit, from honest scientists, scientific teams and Communists, embarking upon the inglorious path of personality cult. At this point we should particularly stress that those who supported B. Shirendeb are lickspittlers, hypocrites, artful dodgers, money-grubbers, men of selfish ambition, career-seekers, seekers of the easy life, encroachers on socialist property, embezzlers and appropriators of government funds. Academy publications office chief D. Horloo is one of these toadies and lick-spittling elements.

B. Shirendeb acted as D. Horloo's protector, who in turn curried favor with B. Shirendeb. They lack party principledness, modesty and honor. D. Horloo, with the connivance of B. Shirendeb, squandered considerable state funds earmarked for scientific research material incentive reward.

D. Horloo apparently paid a large honorarium to B. Shirendeb when the latter published his book "Mongoliya na rubezhe 19-20 vekov" [Mongolia on the Threshold of the 19th-20th Centuries] in Russian in Ulaanbaatar in 1963. And yet B. Shirendeb published this same book, without any changes, in 1971, again in Russian, under the title "Istoriya Mongol'skoy Narodnoy Revolyutsii 1921 goda" [History of the Mongolian People's Revolution of 1921]. These two books, as well as a third book, entitled "Narodnaya revolyutsiya v Mongolii i obrazovaniye MNR (1921-1924)" [The People's Revolution in Mongolia and Establishment of the MPR (1921-1924)] are essentially identical. Just why is it that he has published this book on several occasions, changing only the title?

B. Shirendeb, possessing no knowledge in the field of physics, nevertheless served as editor of a book on physics by B. Chadraa.

Several years ago B. Shirendeb put out a pamphlet entitled "Nekotoryye osnovnyye voprosy naukovedeniya" [Some Basic Problems of the Science of Sciences], under the auspices of the Society for the Dissemination of Knowledge, attempting to pass himself off as founder of naukovedeniye [science of science, sociology of science].

Prior to this L. Jamsran and G. Suhebaatar, distorting history from the position of Maoist ideology, wrote a school textbook in which Mongolia was presented as a part of China. This was an attempt to give children false ideas. B. Shirendeb and D. Horloo, however, attempted to protect and make excuses for Jamsran and Suhebaatar.

Doctor of Biological Sciences O. Shagdarsuren, director of the MPR Academy of Sciences Institute of General and Experimental Biology, noted in his remarks that the MPRP Central Committee had issued an important decree on the unprincipled, irresponsible activities and selfishly ambitious character of Badzaryn Shirendeb. This decree leveled criticism at questionable aspects of the institute which I direct. I admit that I was insufficiently demanding on the staff, content to rest on the laurels of certain successes achieved by the staff of the institute. Allow me to assure you in a party-minded manner that all necessary measures will be taken to correct our deficiencies.

The party Central Committee decree noted in connection with Shirendeb's personal qualities inadequate appreciation of the significance of training under Soviet scientists and a lack of concrete measures in this area. This is a deficiency which was constantly observed on the part of B. Shirendeb.

Our biological scientific research organizations have been cooperating with counterpart institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences for 11 years now, which has enabled our people to learn a great deal from our Soviet friends in the area of discovery and utilization of biological resources and to accomplish a great deal with their help. B. Shirendeb, however, as president of the Academy, failed to devote proper attention to the scientists of these Soviet organizations.

During the entire period in which our expedition was operating, the USSR Academy of Sciences sent to our country each year approximately 100 scientists and scientific workers and furnished food, field clothing, housing and transportation free of charge to the joint expedition of our two countries. Time and again we had to submit to the president of the Academy requests that favorable working conditions be created for Soviet scientists, furnishing them means of transportation when needed. We not only failed to receive the necessary support but on each occasion would receive the cool reply: "Let them lie in their tents in the Tuul River valley."

The "Kratkaya istoriya AN MNP" [Concise History of the MPR Academy of Sciences], written by by B. Shirendeb and published in a large press run in both the Russian and Mongolian languages, contains numerous errors. The author, in his typical arbitrariness, forced all institutes to buy at least 50 copies of this book.

I believe that this book should be revised, that its publishing costs and cost of purchase by organizations should be reimbursed, and that those who approved its publication should be punished.

Alienation from his fellow scientists and ignoring the opinions of others as well as criticism, noted in the decree, are a characteristic deficiency of B. Shirendeb. This becomes especially clear if one examines the procedure of organization of enlarged sessions of the Academy of Sciences. As for me, since 1965, in conformity with the requirements of my work, I attended 31 enlarged meetings of the Academy. The agenda at all these meetings was limited as a rule to 6-month, annual or 5-year Academy reports and approval of the list of research projects specified by the Presidium for the following report period. Following presentation of the report, the institute directors would be given 10 minutes to voice approval of performance results in accordance with the president's instructions and to make pledges. Other members of the Academy would not be given an opportunity to speak, but if anybody did speak, at the end of the meeting the president would give a speech refuting the remarks of the other speakers, and thus all matters would be settled under pressure brought to bear by the president. Therefore no discussion of annual or 5-year plans would take place at these meetings, and plans would be considered ratified, since they had already been approved by the president.

I do not recall any special sessions, conferences or meetings of scientists to discuss and determine the tasks of the Academy, areas and directions of theoretical and practical research in the spirit of party congress resolutions. I as a Communist believe that this state of affairs was also a result of B. Shirendeb's self-aggrandizement and the fact that he considered himself omniscient and omnipotent.

I am presenting all these facts in order to ensure that such a deficiency is never again repeated in the leadership of scientific organizations.

Doctor of Historical Sciences N. Ser-Odjab, sector chief at the MPR Academy of Sciences Institute of History, stated: We are reading and rereading the MPRP Central Committee decree, studying every point, and drawing conclusions applicable to our work. We are filled with resolve to correct in a party-minded and high-principled manner all existing shortcomings. B. Shirendeb, perceiving the trust given him by the party and state as his just due, earned by virtue of his own knowledge and abilities, would settle all questions without recommendations and suggestions by the Academy Presidium and party committee, becoming a kind of dictator.

B. Shirendeb was unable correctly to define the immediate and future development prospects of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, to organize intensification of scientific activities, and to improve verification and oversight. The detriment done by B. Shirendeb to science also applied to archeology.

Comrade Y Tsedenbal, attaching great importance to archeological investigations at the contemporary stage, gave valuable advice in the development of this field of science and took concrete measures to strengthen archeological laboratory facilities. B. Shirendeb, however, ignoring the important contribution which should be made by archeologists and study of the history and culture of the prehistoric period, and in particular in exposing and rebuffing bourgeois and Maoist reactionary theory, made archeology an object of ridicule, called it by various insulting names, and made every effort to impede the development of this science.

During B. Shirendeb's tenure in office at the Academy of Sciences, there occurred no improvement in equipment and housekeeping support in archeological expeditions.

The party and government, devoting enormous attention to the development of science, allocated large funds. However, as is indicated in the Central Committee decree, the question of expenditure of these funds was determined arbitrarily by one or two individuals.

At meetings and conferences there has been much discussion of B. Shirendeb and his accomplices -- the guilty parties responsible for the mess at the Academy. One can, however, cite a great many examples of suppression of criticism, persecution of those leveling criticism, deliberate distortion and rejection of criticism. N. Ser-Odjab commented that the toadies and flatterers began acting in an arbitrary manner, possessing in the person of B. Shirendeb a reliable defender and supporter, ensuring rapid advancement, promotion in rank and degrees, receiving of honors and awards, seeing in him an intercessor in any wrongdoing. He related concretely, citing facts, the unsavory deeds of such informers as D. Horloo.

The immediate correction of the serious deficiencies in the activities of the Academy, determination of the directions of development of Mongolian science, and the search for correct paths of their implementation should be the concern not only of the leadership but of all us scientific workers. I intend first of all self-critically to determine my own shortcomings and to correct them with the aid and under the oversight of my colleagues, he stated.

In order to change the unhealthy situation which has developed in the Academy, we must take measures to remove from office not only B. Shirendeb but also his close associates and fellow intriguers.

Doctor of Economic Sciences H. Dashdondob, acting director of the MPR Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics, emphasized in his remarks that discussion at the party committee meeting of the MPRP Central Committee decree on the unprincipled and irresponsible conduct of B. Shirendeb is of particular significance for the dynamic development of science in this country and scientifically substantiated resolution of current socioeconomic problems of building socialism.

The decree states, he said, that during its existence the Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics has not performed any serious scientific research on current problems of the national economy. In addition, no long-range scientific research program has yet been specified for this institute. That is indeed the case.

The principal means of improving work performance is a correct determination of policy in this area and drafting by each institute of its own program, in conformity with which it is necessary to put in order the question of cadres and improve the composition of cadres. In selecting new personnel for scientific research establishments it is essential to close all loopholes which permit dishonest individuals to penetrate these research establishments, with personnel accepted only after thorough verification. We are drawing appropriate conclusions in our work. And it is necessary to correct existing deficiencies and to draw appropriate conclusions.

D. Horloo, chief of the Academy of Sciences publications office, noted that the deficiencies specified in the MPRP Central Committee decree apply not only to the leadership of the Academy of Sciences but also to all our scientific research establishments.

B. Shirendeb loved adulation and utilized the press for this purpose. I am aware of this, and this deficiency still exists in regard to certain other members of the Academy of Sciences leadership, he stated. He discussed the inadequate job done by the party organization and made critical comments about Sh. Bira, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences. S . Bira has many shortcomings. He ignores the opinion of lower-echelon officials, acts in an arbitrary and capricious manner, and has often expressed anger if his books were not included in the book publication schedule. In the last three years 17 of the volumes scheduled for publication by the Academy were not published. Thirteen of these are from the Institute of Oriental Studies, headed by Sh. Bira.

J. Damba, deputy president of the Academy of Sciences, stated in his remarks that the MPRP Central Committee decree dealing with the conduct of B. Shirendeb, former president of the Academy of Sciences, is an important document for improving the performance of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences -- the headquarters of our country's science, of its subordinate establishments, for improving work efficiency, productive activity, people's responsibility and discipline.

The irresponsiblity and unprincipledness characteristic of B. Shirendeb, who headed the Academy of Sciences, his violation of Leninist principles of leadership, and adoption of arbitrary, unwarranted decisions did great detriment to our work.

Meetings of the Presidium were not held on a regular basis and, when they were held, they were poorly prepared, a matter of lip service, lasting only a few minutes, which did not make it possible jointly to analyze the immediate and long-range tasks of scientific research activities, progress in accomplishing plan-scheduled tasks, the state of affairs regarding spending funds and maintaining property in good condition, as well as work efficiency, and to specify additional tasks. B. Shirendeb did not permit decrees and orders to specify the concrete institutes and individuals guilty of deficiencies and errors of omission in their work, did not permit punishment to be applied, had a conciliatory attitude toward and made every effort to indulge the escapades of such conscienceless elements as B. Chadraa and T. Baldan. He even further aggravated their shortcomings, as a result of which they did considerable detriment to the state. In the institutes headed by these individuals there was an irresponsible and negligent attitude toward such financial and housekeeping matters as inventorying of property and equipment, preparation of accountability reports, requisitions for imported goods and materials, the state of care, storage and expenditure of property and equipment, etc.

They were not made to answer for all this, however, and not only that, the guilty parties were recommended for honors and awards.

Party principles of selecting cadres, working with and indoctrinating them were alien to B. Shirendeb. In this respect he failed to hold a firm position. He frequently would hire individuals without scrutinizing their professional and party qualifications, blindly following somebody else's advice or arbitrarily making a decision.

B. Shirendeb had little interest in improving the efficiency and quality indices of scientific research. On the contrary, he was chiefly interested in exaggerating quantitative indices. Instead of studying and analyzing on a rigorously scientific basis the actual return on those enormous funds which are spent every year within the Academy system, he was engaged in the pursuit of staff and budget increases.

The MPRP Central Committee decree precisely points out the characteristic features of B. Shirendeb's conduct, such as a scornful attitude toward the meaningful suggestions of honest officials and scientific work forces, arbitrariness, suppression of criticism, and excessive suspiciousness toward those around him.

B. Shirendeb readily succumbs to the words of those who praise him and gossip; he always placed intrigues and gossip above critical comments spoken by Communists at party meetings.

I consider B. Chadraa unworthy of the lofty title of corresponding member of the MPR Academy of Sciences and T. Baldan of the rank of docent. These individuals, instead of dedicating their knowledge, acquired through the care and solicitude of the party and people during their study at higher educational institutions abroad and in Mongolia, to the cause of prosperity of the homeland, have done it great detriment.

M. Mijidgombo, secretary of the Academy party committee, works insufficiently vigorously to encourage the initiative of work forces to achieve high-quality accomplishment of plan-scheduled tasks and greater efficiency of research, in the area of indoctrination of scientific workers, and implementation of party oversight, which has led to such unhealthy phenomena as lack of discipline, slackness, and various violations."

As a party member, I was quite pleased with the MPRP Central Committee decree dealing with the conduct of B. Shirendeb, stated Academician Sh. Natsagdorj, director of the MPR Academy of Sciences Institute of History. B. Shirendeb responded with considerable irritation to the important MPRP Central Committee decree on tasks of scientific development in this country, issued in 1980. After this decree was made public, B. Shirendeb, taking practically all Academy personnel away from their principal work for several days, organized a pompous exhibit, which in his view was supposed to show the great work which had allegedly been accomplished by the Academy of Sciences, and that was essentially the extent of his response.

B. Shirendeb would approve initiatives from below at his own discretion, and if he did not like them, he would ignore them, and in time they would automatically lose their pertinence. For example, when scientists from our institute presented to him a proposal to increase the 3-volume work on the history of Mongolia to five volumes, he responded with an outright refusal.

B. Shirendeb, however, is a "specialist," who cleverly intercepts valuable suggestions from the lower echelons and skillfully appropriates them. People from our institute proposed writing a history of Mongolian-Soviet friendship. Learning about this, B. Shirendeb declared that he himself would supervise this project. In this way B. Shirendeb would always become the editor of any major scientific work. The speaker further cited concrete examples of how B. Shirendeb always sought to become the chief editor of major scientific works or to head the organizing committees for major international measures.

B. Shirendeb wrote the book "Outline History of the MPR Academy of Sciences." The section on the beginning of scientific knowledge in Mongolia in this book is presented in a sluggish, stagnant language and in a poor style; the historical sequence and activities of historical personages are mixed up in many places. In addition, the book contains the poorly concealed idea that all achievements of Mongolian science from 1961 up to the present time are allegedly to the credit of a single individual -- B. Shirendeb.

B. Shirendeb is the author of the book "History of the People's Revolution." He is of the opinion that this book is a work of consummate perfection, that there is no sense in anybody else engaging in the future in scholarly investigation of the People's Revolution. This work, however, is only a first step along the path of studying the history of the People's Revolution. Our scientist colleagues have made critical comments to the effect that the writings of B. Shirendeb on the People's Revolution, in those places where the author discusses the activities of revolutionary groups, their tasks, the character of the revolution, the first party congress, and the outrages perpetrated by the Chinese militarists, contain many errors and mutually excluding contradictions, while certain important facts are ignored altogether. I must admit that many people, including me, instead of criticizing in a comradely manner the shortcomings of B. Shirendeb's writings, not only remained silent under the influence of his fierce, menacing mien, but even heaped adulation upon him. This failure to respond on the part of our historians was also transmitted to other representatives of the intelligentsia, which is attested in particular by a flattering article by S. Erdene entitled "Our President." In an article entitled "Mongolian Historiography," published by B. Shirendeb's sister-in-law, successes in the development of Mongolian historiography are credited to B. Shirendeb alone. The article also alleges that B. Shirendeb alone has written a postrevolutionary history of the MPR. This article, which just totals 10 pages, does not mention even once the theoretical works of Comrade Y. Tsedenbal on the historical experience of the noncapitalist path of development, as well as other works by leading Mongolian scientists and scholars, while B. Shirendeb's name is repeated 50-60 times.

The MPRP Central Committee decree dealing with the conduct of B. Shirendeb gives serious cause for high-principled reflections on what the ethics and moral qualities of the scientist and scientific worker should be. Loyal and selfless service to the party and people, defense primarily of the interests of socialism and society, support of all the finest things, and elimination of everything that is worthless and invalid should be the finest moral qualities of our scientists.

B. Shirendeb suffers from delusions of grandeur. Through his selfishly ambitious, disgraceful actions B. Shirendeb has done detriment to the prestige of the MPR Academy of Sciences -- our country's first scientific research organization, and has besmirched the honor of our scientists. Science and ambition are as incompatible as fire and water.

The selfishly ambitious individual, no matter how hard he tries to represent himself as a scientist and to delude those around him, ultimately reveals his countenance. We know quite well from the example of the life and career of ingenious scientists who have made a permanent name for themselves in the history of science that for the genuine scientist not only is there no time to pursue fame but no time even to think of it. For genuine scientists fame is preceded by outstanding discoveries made in struggle against numerous obstacles and difficulties, in tireless labor, in forgetting sleep and rest. This can be compared with the situation whereby we first see lightning and only afterwards hear thunder."

The speaker then noted the importance of detailed implementation of the instructions of the MPRP Central Committee Program decree entitled "On the State of and Measures to Improve Scientific Research Work in This Country."

L. Dzagd, legal counsel of the Academy of Sciences and specialist in civil defense, noted in his remarks at the meeting that the MPRP Central Committee decree points out B. Shirendeb's shortcomings and contains an exhaustive appraisal of his character, conduct and work methods. I am well acquainted with the work methods and conduct of B. Shirendeb. I once idolized him, but later realized that he is a very selfish and greedy individual, without conscience.

Being acquainted with B. Shirendeb's character since I began working on the Executive Committee of the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations, I spoke to him frankly about many things and in various situations. Nor will I dissemble now. Recently B. Shirendeb responded to my comments by ceasing to have anything to do with me for an extended period of time. He would not even greet me at chance encounters, and he demanded that I submit a letter of resignation. Shirendeb would never listen to the opinion and advice of others, displayed scandalous willfulness, and drove others to the point where they no longer dared face him.

When I, as one of his colleagues, drew his attention to his shortcomings, he usually would ignore my comments and retort: "I know everything; you hold your tongue."

B. Shirendeb took great pains to promote his own benefit and was very unhappy whenever a capable individual of initiative was hired. It is regrettable that B. Shirendeb himself as well as many other officials of the Academy of Sciences, during travel to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries failed to study and adopt the experience and know-how of these brother countries. Partial and inefficient utilization of the enormous resources allocated each year by the state, comprehensive support and assistance, as well as available reserves creates significant difficulties in our work, stated L. Dzagd, and assured the gathering that he would mobilize all his efforts in the cause of carrying out the decisions of the MPRP Central Committee plenums.

The next speaker was Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences Ts. Dabaajamts, sector chief at the MPR Academy of Sciences Institute of Botany. In particular, he expressed his approval of the MPRP Central Committee decree pertaining to the unprincipled, irresponsible and selfishly ambitious conduct and actions of Badzaryn Shirendeb.

The MPRP Central Committee party oversight committee displayed incontrovertible proof that the faulty work methods and conduct of B. Shirendeb, improper for a party member, have not only besmirched the honor of our organization and those of us who work together with him, but have also led to deception of the party and people, and have created appreciable obstacles in the path of this country's development. The MPR Academy of Sciences is a scientific research center, an organization the main task of which is to make a weighty contribution to the cause of development of the nation's economy and this country's culture. Recently, however, it has been unable fully to handle its duties.

Our faulty scientific research planning practice, whereby the plan is drawn up by choosing separate research topics which are not coordinated with one another, which have arisen exclusively on the basis of the highly personal interests of scientific workers, not only fails to correspond to the demands of elaboration of scientifically substantiated growth and development prospects of the national economy, but in most cases cannot fully resolve individual vital problems of today or tomorrow. This question is of great concern to us. We are endeavoring correctly to determine the direction of scientific research in a specific branch, to accelerate and improve scientific research planning, and to make end research results more tangible.

Our Academy's botanists and zoologists, especially in the last 10 years, have conducted each year extended field studies and research work, frequently in difficult climatic conditions. More than 100 Soviet scientists and specialists have been working together with us. Our Academy's Presidium and party organization took no interest in our work, did not visit us in the field, even for a brief visit, and did not look into the objective state of affairs in field activities. B. Shirendeb considered field investigations to be "pleasant outings, recreation." In addition, he did not visit the joint Academy institutes building in Ulaanbaatar, did not become acquainted with the people working there or the activities of the laboratories, and held himself aloof from practical affairs and the masses.

At Presidium meetings and sessions, both orally and in writing, we informed former president B. Shirendeb repeatedly on matters which had arisen in connection with results of research and experiments, in particular such results as development of a system of utilization of this country's pasturelands, provision of livestock in the Gobi and desert zone with locally-produced feed, planting greenery in cities, towns and villages situated in the arid zone and planting forests in certain river valleys, collection of seed of perennial grasses, centralization of the study and research conducted by dozens of institutes and organizations in this country, in those climatic zones in which these studies are being conducted, protection and expansion of the city of Ulaanbaatar's zone of greenery, study of the influence of weather on our country's agriculture and long-range forecasting, and strengthening of the link between science and production. But no replies have ever been received to these questions, which has a negative effect on development of scientists' initiative. The more one becomes acquainted with the MPRP Central Committee decree, the more sharply in focus stands the question of whether such a person should remain in party ranks. It is also apparent from your criticism presented today, comrades, what enormous damage has been inflicted on this country's economy.

Doctor of Philological Sciences Professor A. Lubsandendeb, director of the MPR Institute of Language and Literature, stated in his remarks that the MPR Central Committee decree focuses particular attention on questions pertaining to the ethics of scientific workers. Publication last year in the newspaper UNEN of a letter by Comrade Y. Tsedenbal, directed to the members of MPRP Central Committee Politburo and written by him in 1949, should have taught us scientific workers a good lesson. But B. Shirendeb failed to heed this lesson. In the book "Son of the Hangay Mountains," the activities of B. Shirendeb are praised on every page, while the work of the Academy's scientific organizations is written about in a distorted manner, in alien words.

The book "Son of the Hangay Mountains" states that the name Shirendeb is the name of a folk hero (page 37). In actual fact Shirendeb corresponds to "shri deva" in Sanskrit, that is, "flaming sky," where, according to the canons of Buddhism, religion is preserved and protected. No folk hero bore such a name in the oral folk tradition of the Mongolian people. Exalting B. Shirendeb meant distorting folk creative tradition."

On page 76 of this book, stating that the influence of China was quite extensive in the 1930's, the author claimed: "Mongolian women liked to be called by Chinese names." Chinese influence never was strong in the life of the Mongol herdsmen.

Comrade B. Shirendeb failed to discern the party's injunctions on the moral principles of the scientist and failed to embody them in his work. Negative personal qualities engendered in B. Shirendeb the desire to stand above the masses, which compelled him to fight those who in his opinion might become a rival. He created intolerable working conditions for these target individuals and forced them to resign.

D. Horloo in actual fact established an information center for the president alone, with informing on others comprising its main activity. D. Horloo, an expert in gossip and intrigues, is the main culprit in the split of the Academy's leadership. He set B. Shirendeb against his deputies, institute directors, and scientists. The split among the Academy's leadership, the wasting of their intellectual abilities on totally useless activities, and the creation of an atmosphere of suspicion and envy are not mere happenstance.

The MPRP, treating in a humane manner those scientists who have made grave mistakes, instructed them repeatedly in a fatherly manner to follow the moral principles of scientific workers.

In this instance as well the party treated B. Shirendeb in an extremely humane manner. We scientific workers accept with gratitude the fatherly injunctions of the party, which points out our mistakes to us. We shall properly analyze our scientific work and shall follow these party injunctions.

The administration at the Institute of Language and Literature and the institute party organization have instructed all workers thoroughly to study this party decree, to draw the proper conclusions on the activities of the Academy of Sciences, the institute, and their personal performance, and to express their ideas on their future work. Toward this end the institute administration and party organization proceeded to interview each staff member, listening attentively to their suggestions. Examining all questions and suggestions proceeding from institute staff members, it was decided to prepare a report and draw up a plan for implementing the Central Committee decree and to discuss it at an open meeting of the party organization.

Since this MPRP Central Committee decree was issued, we have acquainted ourselves with the accountability report of each member of the institute staff for the preceding five-year plan and plans for the current five-year plan.

In indoctrination of scientific cadres we devote comprehensive attention to the political, professional, and moral aspects, to capability for scientific work, and in our further work we raise these demands to a qualitatively higher level in the spirit of the party Central Committee decree.

Academician S. Tsegmid, vice-president of the MPR Academy of Sciences, stated in his remarks that scientists are very grateful to the party and government for those important measures which have been taken repeatedly to promote the development of science in this country and to increase the influence of science in societal production. The recent party Central Committee decree correctly pointed with great validity to the fact that there are serious deficiencies in method of leadership at the center of our science -- the Academy of Sciences. In particular, due to the personality and character of B. Shirendeb, important specified measures were not carried out, and enormous detriment was done to the development of science. I view this decree as a most important document, which not only reveals the negative aspects of the past and present but also points out the directions of our future work. There is no doubt whatsoever that full exposure of shortcomings in the activities of B. Shirendeb and their harmful consequences will be of importance in the area of development of science and indoctrination of scientists and scientific workers in a spirit of loyalty to the homeland, in a spirit of thorough mastery of scientific knowledge and genuine dedication to science.

There are many deep-rooted shortcomings in the personal conduct and work method of Comrade B. Shirendeb. He considered himself to be a great scientist, an omniscient person and, to quote Sh. Natsagdorj, suffered from delusions of grandeur. It is my opinion that B. Shirendeb did not have a party-minded attitude toward his work, displayed unprincipledness and inconsistency, listened to toadies and intriguers, envied the successes of others, and had a suspicious attitude toward honest and upright workers. Conceitedly considering himself to be a great thinker and a great scientist, he published a book of his own "selected writings" in Russian. B. Shirendeb's books, in which he sought to show himself as a scientist of many-faceted erudition, in actual fact evoke amazement and mirth on the part of experts in the field. Producing such "works," which would glorify his name in Mongolia and abroad, B. Shirendeb recently began holding himself aloof from the affairs of the Academy and the nation. He ceased taking part in Presidium discussion of the accountability reports of the departments of the Academy Presidium, leaving this task to the other members of the Presidium.

He began disregarding and ignoring the opinions and advice of others. For example, at Presidium meetings, whenever other persons would take the floor, especially persons in lower-ranking positions, he would stop them with shouts of "alright, alright, that's not important" and "don't be stupid." Or, when summarizing at the end of a meeting, he would ignore suggestions made by others and would impose his own opinion in an overbearing manner.

B. Shirendeb did not ignore everybody, however. It seemed to me that he conferred and decided matters only with S. Bira and B. Chadraa. It would happen time and again that I would learn by hearsay, after the fact, about decisions which had already been made. We members of the Academy Presidium should acknowledge in a party-minded manner that we tolerated B. Shirendeb's unworthy conduct and faulty work methods and failed to take decisive measures to correct them. It is regrettable that the Academy's party organization and leadership not only failed to take a proper stand but allowed B. Shirendeb to go on and even allowed him to control them.

In view of the damage caused by B. Shirendeb to the development of our science and its prestige due to his negative personal qualities and faulty activities, I feel that the punishment measures adopted by the MPRP Central Committee decision in regard to B. Shirendeb are quite correct. I feel that a person who has caused such harm to science, who has grossly violated the ethics of the scientist, should not remain in the ranks of the membership of the Academy of Sciences.

We scientists should endeavor to achieve prompt repair of the damage inflicted, and improvement of scientific research work. I believe that we must adhere to two basic directions in improving scientific work within the Academy of Sciences system. First of all, we must review the main directions of scientific research and correctly determine them. Second, it is essential to review the ranks of our scientific workers and all cadres, and qualitatively to improve their composition.

The composition of our cadres is diversified. Alongside gifted individuals who are dedicated to scientific work, there are those who pursue fame and engage in intrigues. The present assessment system is unable to reveal existing deficiencies and errors of omission. It is therefore essential sharply to increase demands on scientific workers, focusing attention not only on scientific activity but also on the moral qualities, discipline, and responsibility of cadres. It is necessary to adopt procedures whereby persons who fail to meet these demands are fired. In order to introduce such a procedure, it is necessary immediately to conduct a thorough reappraisal of qualifications. In addition to this, it is essential to devote particular attention to improving the qualifications of scientific workers.

Doctor of Biological Sciences T. Puntsag, microbiology sector chief, assured the gathering that he fully supported the party Central Committee decree and was convinced that scientists and party members would take very active part in implementing its provisions.

An incorrect method of selecting and placing cadres, failure to work with them on a regular basis, and alienation from the collective on the part of former president of the Academy of Sciences B. Shirendeb became a substantial obstacle in the path of development of our science.

B. Chadraa failed to heed the advice and criticism of his comrades, displayed arbitrariness, and thus made our work more difficult. It is high time not only to talk about our shortcomings but also to think about how to eliminate them in the future.

Doctor of Physical-Mathematical Sciences G. Ayuushjab, director of the MPR Academy of Sciences Institute of Mathematics and cooresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, stated: In the past criticism has been very suppressed. Therefore we in the Academy have ceased talking honestly and openly about shortcomings, let alone criticizing. Everybody was worried about what the president would think, what the party committee secretary would say, and whether one should or should not say a certain thing. The Academy party committee issues an abundance of paper directives. A great many decrees and recommendations are sent to the institutes. But not once did party committee secretary M. Mijidgombo come to the institute and talk with scientific workers or visit the laboratories. It is high time to reorganize the work of the Academy's party organization.

The Central Committee decree is a timely and necessary document. When criticizing, our comrades usually mention in passing the names of those persons who are being criticized, and do not fully present certain facts. In the future a major effort will be made to implement the instructions of the party decree. Therefore we must not work in the old way, the speaker noted, and discussed matters pertaining to the direction of the Academy's work on major scientific topics, including in the area of geological investigations.

* * *

Those present at the meeting of the Academy party committee sharply condemned the unprincipled, irresponsible and selfishly ambitious conduct of B. Shirendeb, who has caused great damage to the cause of purposeful development of science, and adopted an appropriate resolution.

It states in particular that in 1981 B. Shirendeb had failed personally to acquaint himself with 84 percent of the decrees and instructions sent to the Academy of Sciences from the MPRP Central Committee, MPR Council of Ministers, and other higher organizations, and had failed to give meaningful instructions to the appropriate organizations and individuals pertaining to carrying them out. At 30 meetings of the Academy Presidium not one major question connected with development of a concrete field of science was settled. In addition, the full membership of the Presidium was not present at a single one of these meetings.

It was particularly noted in the meeting resolution that the main task of the Academy party committee and primary party organizations is concrete analysis of the methods of the Academy of Sciences leadership, in conformity with the party Central Committee decree, and future sharp improvement in all work.

The unanimously approved resolution noted the importance of consistent adoption of the experience and know-how of scientific organizations of the nations of the socialist community, particularly the Soviet Union, and performance of concrete work to increase the responsibility, discipline and initiative of scientific personnel and to improve the results of their labor.

We have briefly presented the basic content of remarks presented at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences party committee.

3024
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END

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Tsedenbal Speech

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 12 Feb 82 p 1

[Speech by MPRP First Secretary Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal at 4th Plenum of MPRP CC on 10 February: "Address by Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal at 4th Plenum of MPRP Central Committee"]

[Text] Comrades; The MPRP Central Committee Politburo is presenting the question "Some Measures to Accomplish the Tasks Specified at the 18th Congress of the MPRP in the Area of Development of Agriculture" for discussion at this plenary meeting. A report on this subject will be presented by Comrade T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

I should like briefly to discuss certain questions pertaining to development of our agriculture.

As we know, the overwhelming bulk of material production of the socialist society is formed in two main sectors -- industry and agriculture. The determining branches of agriculture in Mongolia are livestock raising and crop farming, which are of enormous importance for supplying the population of our cities, towns and villages with agricultural products, for meeting industrial output targets and export pledges.

All-out development of the principal branch of agriculture -- livestock raising -- is a key problem for us. In 1981 a total of 9.1 million head of young stock were raised; 13 aymags overfulfilled the plan target for increasing livestocks herds.

The industrial output plan for 1981 was overfulfilled by 2.5 percent. The construction and installation work plan was fulfilled by 101 percent. Plan targets were successfully fulfilled by all modes of transportation. The communications development plan was overfulfilled. Additional success was achieved in the area of public education and health care.

We know that material production is the principal realm of human activity. Our successes in achieving a steady improvement in worker living standards depends to a great degree on steady growth and development of social production and an upsurge in socialist agriculture.

In contrast to other sectors of the economy, agriculture has a specific feature which consists in the fact that livestock raising and crop farming are directly linked with natural conditions, particularly with the land, and with living organisms -- animals and plants. It is precisely this which determines to a decisive degree the organizational forms of labor and production in agriculture.

In contrast to industry, where people's labor activity takes place for the most part in enclosed buildings, in livestock raising and crop farming labor activities take place primarily out of doors, in nature.

It is precisely this feature which demands of all our organizations maximum attention toward all problems of growth and development of livestock raising and crop farming, in order to ensure continuous development of agricultural production in conformity with state plans.

Proceeding from this, the party and government devote constant attention toward achieving a steady growth in the material and technological foundation of agriculture. In the current five-year plan capital investment in agriculture is increasing by 37.8 percent in comparison with the preceding five-year plan.

The party's course of policy is to continue providing agriculture in the future, and at a growing pace, with the requisite capital investment, and to achieve complete fulfillment of rural construction plans. The attention of all appropriate central and local party, government and public organizations should be focused on fulfillment of agricultural construction plans, viewing this as a central element in development of the material-technological foundation of agriculture, as the basis of growth in agricultural production for supplying the population of our cities, towns and rural localities.

Gosplan, the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of State Farms, and Ministry of Water Management, as well as aymag and somon officials should concentrate all efforts on fully accomplishing the capital construction plan targets on state farms and agricultural associations.

The need to concentrate the continuous attention of all our organizations on steady growth and development of agricultural production and full accomplishment of state plan targets in the area of agricultural production proceeds from the fact that foodstuffs, raw materials for the manufacture of clothing and other necessities of life are produced by our agricultural associations and state farms. Agricultural enterprises are also important in mobilizing this country's financial resources.

Aymag and somon party and government organizations must endeavor to achieve a steady increase in labor productivity, maximum output per unit of funds and labor invested on state farms and agricultural organizations, a steady increase in their marketability, and sequential adoption of cost accountability in their brigades, livestock units and departments.

A steady increase in productivity of livestock raising and crop farming is a central item for our party, government, agricultural, and public organizations. Obliged to make a worthy contribution toward solving this particularly important problem are our scientists, who should make state farms and agricultural associations the base for their research. Agricultural scientists and specialists should take most active part in the campaign to achieve a steady growth in agricultural output per head of livestock and per hectare of land by means of intensive factors, that is, by adopting advanced labor methods and scientific achievements into production.

Intensification of production is achieved by employing advanced methods and means, which lead to positive final results, to increased production efficiency, that is, increased livestock productivity and greater per-hectare yields from our croplands. The main indicator of production efficiency is labor productivity growth, which is measured by the quantity of output per unit of time. The higher labor productivity is, the more product is turned out for each hour of time.

We know that in agriculture output is figured per head of livestock and per hectare of cultivated land. Party, government, and public economic organizations should concentrate attention on achieving a constant increase in agricultural output per head of livestock and hectare of land. Thus an improvement in production efficiency is achieved by reducing labor outlays and material expenditures per unit of product. Our task is to achieve a continuous improvement in product quality and to reduce production costs per unit of output, to achieve increased output of agricultural product per head of livestock and per hectare of cultivated land on the basis of employing the achievements of modern science and advanced know-how, seeking to achieve a steady decrease in production costs. There is a great field of activity here for economists, accountants and statisticians.

Our planning and agricultural agencies should always bear in mind that in order to achieve intensification of agricultural production it is essential to strengthen in every way the material and technological foundation of agriculture. This demand should find embodiment in annual and long-range plans for growth and development of our economy. Without steady growth and economical utilization of the material and technological base, it is impossible to achieve intensification of agricultural production.

Thrifty, genuinely economical employment of new equipment, adoption of modern achievements of science and advanced practices into production, training of skilled personnel to the required level as well as their indoctrination -- this is the primary condition for achieving stable success in growth and development of agriculture.

In recent years we have greatly strengthened the material and technological foundation of our state farms. The task consists in continuing to increase the capital-labor ratio of agricultural labor on state farms and in agricultural associations, while ensuring an economical and thrifty attitude toward socialist property. Our planning and agricultural agencies should display the requisite solicitude in this matter.

In addition to all-out development of livestock raising in agricultural associations and on state farms, it is high time for us to think about future establishment of the first industrial-type livestock complexes for feedlot operations, production of meat, milk, and other products by employing advanced equipment and technology. These complexes would form the nucleus of agrarian-industrial associations, employing industrial production methods.

We must also give thought to organization of permanent irrigated cultivated pastureland wherever the requisite conditions exist for this.

We believe that future plans should specify measures pertaining to improving haymeadows and pastures at favorable locations. Gosplan and the appropriate ministries should work on this problem, bearing in mind that pasture irrigation is of enormous economic significance.

I believe that it is high time for us to think about drafting a long-range agricultural production development plan extending 10-15 years, with consideration of extensive mechanization of labor-intensive processes in livestock raising and feed production. Gradually providing agricultural enterprises with more equipment will serve as a reliable foundation for achieving a steady improvement in efficiency of societal production.

In order to improve efficiency of agricultural production it is essential to introduce into plans and performance reports an indicator of output per tugrik of fixed productive assets. This indicator should serve as an incentive factor in organizing socialist competition among farms, since it will constitute a measure of efficiency of return on a farm's fixed productive assets. We should seek to ensure that the amount of fixed productive assets per unit of agricultural output steadily declines as a result of increasing output growth. One very important task is to achieve a steady increase in agricultural production, ensuring that such an increase steadily leads to a reduction in cost per unit of production.

One urgent task of party, government and public organizations consists in extensive publicity and adoption of advanced know-how into the practical activities of agricultural associations and state farms. There are serious deficiencies in this area. Officials of our ministries and agencies, party aymag and city committees, aymag and city executive administrations should work specifically on correcting these deficiencies.

Our main task is to achieve a steady increase in the personal responsibility of the cadres of party, government and public organizations at all levels for success in assigned work areas.

I call upon our fine young people assiduously to instill in themselves industriousness, persistence in carrying out the tasks specified by the party and government, a thrifty attitude toward socialist property, continuously to enrich their store of knowledge, to develop discipline and organization in themselves, and to learn self-analysis and self-correction.

Our Academy of Sciences and the scientific research institutes of the appropriate ministries and agencies are obliged to make an active contribution to the cause of carrying out the important points of the MPRP Program, in particular "adoption of scientific advances into agricultural production, development and utilization of scientifically substantiated and economically advantageous systems of measures in livestock raising and crop farming, taking into account the natural-economic conditions of our economy."

A decisive condition for strengthening party influence in all areas of economic and cultural development is constant improvement in the performance capability of primary party organizations, where Communists should learn vigorous activeness and firm discipline, and should develop into political warriors of the party, where their unity of views and actions is forged out. It is precisely this which enables primary party organizations to act as organizers of development and unification of work forces, and officials of trade union, MRYL and other public organizations.

The degree of organization and discipline of work forces are directly dependent on the level of organizational and political indoctrination work by party organizations.

Primary party organizations are called upon to organize on a high level socialist competition for exemplary execution of state plans, for seeking out and fully utilizing additional reserve potential, for practical adoption of advanced know-how and scientific and technological advances, and to utilize extensively and skillfully the right to scrutinize the activities of administrative agencies.

Aymag and city party committees are called upon to ensure that the corresponding primary party organizations extensively and skillfully exercise their right to scrutinize and monitor the activities of administrative agencies.

The strength of our party lies in the fact that it relies on Marxist-Leninist doctrine in exercising its leadership role in society. This great teaching demands of Communists an iron unity of views, will and actions.

The party Central Committee demands of all party organizations, on the basis of a systematic improvement in the level of organizational-indoctrinational work among working people, complete accomplishment of economic-political tasks pertaining to building a new society.

The party demands of its organizations continuous improvement of political and organizational leadership.

Our most important task is to ensure an indissoluble unity between the political, organizational and indoctrinational work of party organizations, between word and deed.

We must always be guided by V. I. Lenin's statement that ideological and organizational work do not alternate or take turns but blend together, comprising a single integral whole in party activities (V. I. Lenin, "Polnoye Sobraniye Sochineniy" [Complete Works], Vol 1, page 309).

The press, radio and television should not limit their activities to dissemination of party ideas but are obligated to organize the worker masses to carry out party decisions and to act as an arena for practical adoption of advanced know-how.

omrades! At a recent meeting in Moscow with representatives of the Consultative ouncil on Disarmament of the Socialist International, CPSU Central Committee eneral Secretary Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, presented new, constructive proposals aimed at eliminating the danger of war.

Attesting to the willingness of the Soviet Union through practical actions to save mankind from the threat of a military catastrophe are his proposals for an agreement on total repudiation by both sides -- East and West -- of all medium-range weapons aimed at targets in Europe, on the total removal of nuclear weapons from that continent, both medium-range and tactical, as well as on reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons on a very large scale, plus other initiatives.

The MPRP and the Mongolian Government totally support the position of the Soviet Union that only patient and constructive negotiations, ensuring genuine reduction and scrapping of arms, are the sole way to resolve conflict situations and disputes in today's world.

Enthusiastically welcoming and totally supporting these new proposals by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the Communists and workers of the MPR view them as major steps along the road toward consistent implementation by the Soviet Union of the Peace Program elaborated at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Our party and the government of the MPR, together with the Soviet Union and other brother nations, will continue in the future opposing the threat of war, supporting the preservation and strengthening of peace, international détente, and holding the arms race in check.

On behalf of the party Central Commitee Politburo, I call upon all of you to take active and meaningful part in discussing the item presented for discussion at this plenary meeting.

3024
CSO: 1819/38

Official Communique

Ulaanbaatar UNEN in Mongolian 11 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The Fourth Plenum of the Central Committee of the MPRP was held on 10 February 1982.

The Plenum heard and discussed the report of T. Ragchaa, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers entitled "On Some Measures to Fulfill the Objectives Proposed by the 18th MPRP Congress Concerned With Developing Crop Farming."

Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the MPRP, spoke at the plenum.

S. Choyjil, first secretary of the Tob Aymag party committee; S. Hohiysuren, first secretary of the Hentiy Aymag party committee; H. Bandzragch, minister of state farms; D. Dabaatseren, first secretary of the Gobi-Altay Party Committee; S. Gungaadorj, first secretary of the Selenge Aymag Party Committee; B. Batchuluun, director of the "Dzaluuchuud" State Farm, located in Tob Aymag; L. Tudeb, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League; T. Sodnomjamts, first secretary of the Bulgan Aymag Party Committee; and Y. Toybgoo, first secretary of the Dornod Aymag party committee, discussed the report.

The plenum passed a resolution pertaining to the matter discussed.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the MPRP discussed organizational matters.

The plenum elected S. Lubsangombo alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP.

The plenum relieved B. Lhamsuren from his responsibilities as candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP.

The plenum removed B. Shirendeb from membership of the Central Committee of the MPRP.

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Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 4 Dec 81 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, at the Third Plenum of the Central Committee of the MPRP, in Ulaanbaatar, presumably on 3 December 1981]

[Text] Comrades! The draft national economic plans for 1981-1985 and for the period up to 1982, together with the draft State Budget for 1982, will be discussed at this party Central Committee Plenum and the next session of the Great People's Hural of the MPR. Party Central Committee Secretary Comrade D. Molomjamts will present a report on this subject at this Plenum.

The year 1981, which is drawing to a close, has been filled with signal events in the life of our party and country. This year we celebrated the 60th anniversary of the MPRP, the 60th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian People's Revolution, the 60th anniversary of the historic meeting between the great Lenin and Sukhe Bator and the signing of the first Mongolian-Soviet Agreement on Friendship and Cooperation.

The 18th Congress of our party was held in May of this year, which specified new, important development goals for our country's economy and culture, and specified appropriate measures to achieve a further rise in the people's standard of living. Just as in the past, in accomplishing the tasks of the new five-year plan we shall rely primarily on the growing economic assistance of the Soviet Union. In 1981-1985 Soviet economic aid will almost double in comparison with the preceding five-year plan.

The historic 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was held at the beginning of this year; it became an outstanding event in international affairs. The Leninist party congress became convincing proof of the confident and dynamic advance being made by the Soviet people along the road of building communism and a tireless struggle to strengthen peace throughout the world.

Our homeland is confidently developing along the path of building the material and technological foundation of socialism. Our economy is steadily growing, year by year. The aggregate social product, generated national income and social labor productivity growth figures for 1981 exceed the average annual growth figures for the preceding five years.

The working people of our country, engaging in socialist competition in honor of the historic anniversaries of the party and people's revolution, have achieved concrete results in meeting the plan targets of the first year of the 7th Five-Year Plan. Our rural working people produced 9.1 million head of young livestock, which is 7 percent more than the figure for 1980.

This country's industrial enterprises fulfilled the gross output plan for the first 10 months of this year by 103.5 percent. Labor productivity in industry was up 4.1 percent over the corresponding period of last year. A number of industrial enterprises have produced a substantial quantity of above-target output.

Completion of construction, by the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution, of the Erdenet Joint Mongolian-Soviet Mining and Concentration Combine, which ensures a substantial increase in this country's industrial output and export resources, was an important event.

The social program advanced at the 18th MPRP Congress is being consistently carried out. Personal cash income is up this year by 5.6 percent over 1980. Budget appropriations for sociocultural measures, for free schooling for children and free medical care for the population, and for assistance to mothers with a large number of children are steadily increasing. Medicine is given without charge to babies up to the age of one year. Construction workers receive additional wage amounts for long and meritorious service.

Comrades! The attention of this Plenum should be concentrated on eliminating bottlenecks and correcting serious deficiencies in the performance of party, government, economic, cultural and public organizations in the area of economic and cultural development.

In organizing implementation of the resolutions of the 18th MPRP Congress, we should strive to achieve plan fulfillment in all areas of the economy and culture.

All our organizations should devote special attention to ensuring uninterrupted growth and development of agricultural production, normal growth in livestock herds and productivity, and increased farm crop yields. To achieve this we must work with a will to improve style, forms and methods of guiding the development of agricultral production on the part of party, government and agricultural agencies. One should intelligently utilize in this area party and government measures aimed at encouraging agricultural production. We know that since 1971 procurement prices on principal livestock products have been increased five times, in amounts from 5 to 230 percent.

In conformity with the decision of the 18th MPRP Congress, beginning next year certain steps will be taken to offer incentive to produce certain livestock products. Effective 1 January 1982, for example, procurement price will be raised as follows: by 17.8 percent on goat meat; by 30 percent on horses; by 100 percent on goat's hair; by 54.9 percent on camel's hair; by 15 percent on lamb's wool; by 100 percent on karakul skins; by 96.1 percent on lambskins; by 230 percent on kidskins; and by 47 percent on milk delivered for state centralized procurement between 1 November and 1 June of the following year.

The intensive program of development of our economy targeted in the 7th Five-Year Plan aims at improving the efficiency and quality of the work performance of all our organizations, at complete and rational utilization of available material, financial and labor resources. The party Central Committee demands that party, government, public and economic organizations proceed in an efficient and businesslike manner with carrying out the national economic plan for 1982.

The party Central Committee believes that strict observance of plan discipline is of primary importance for consistent implementation of the socioeconomic tasks advanced at the 18th MPRP Congress. Practical experience indicates that failures to meet state plan targets take place when a campaign to achieve the target is not properly organized, where there is lacking a spirit of innovative approach to accomplishing stated targets, where there is inadequate demandingness, and where proper attention is not focused on increasing the responsibility of persons in charge of specific areas in regard to state plan fulfillment.

Our principal shortcoming is poor organization of party and government verification. We must seek to ensure that each and every worker develops a reflex of an implacable attitude toward all negative elements which impede our forward movement. We must ensure that well organized verification becomes a continuously operating positive stimulus and companion in the work of party, government and public organizations at all levels.

Monitoring and verification of execution is an indissoluble, unique component part and the heart of organizational work, the right hand of party, government and public organizations in performance of their principal functions. Well-organized monitoring and verification of execution should be utilized as a powerful means of day-by-day correction of discovered shortcomings and assurance of unity of word and deed.

In order to achieve the stated goals the directives, decrees and tasks of our organizations should always be specific in indicating the person responsible for executing the goals and the timetable for their completion.

Effective monitoring and verification of execution should serve as a breath of fresh air for all of our organizations and their officials. It follows from this that each official within the party edifice should be aggressive in verification, mastering well this reliable instrument for shaking out all dust and dirt.

Well-organized verification should become for our organizations an instrument for ensuring unity of decision and execution, maintaining a high level of discipline and organization, and a means of increasing the personal responsibility of cadres.

All types of oversight should be constantly utilized: party, ministerial, public, and people's control. People's control [volunteer inspection groups] aims at combining governmental inspection with public inspection by working people in all realms of the affairs of state and people.

Top-echelon officials should participate extensively in exercising oversight. V. I. Lenin demanded that the deputy chairmen of the Council of People's Commissars devote one or two hours each day to personal verification of performance. If even an hour a day is devoted to this, this would mean that in the six working days of the week we should devote six hours to oversight and verification, in other words, almost an entire working day.

Extensive participation by party members and party-unaffiliated in exercising oversight and verification of execution of party and government decisions and observance of the laws of the state should ensure a close combination of oversight from above with mass oversight from below, on the part of the working people. It is the direct obligation of party organizations to supervise the extensive involvement of working people in organizing oversight.

The principal obligation of the Central Committee apparatus of aymag and city party committees consists in verifying on the spot execution of party decisions, rendering practical assistance to lower-level organizations in correcting elucidated deficiencies and organizing execution of party and government decisions, and in strengthening discipline.

Oversight should not be limited to determination of deficiencies and diagnosis, but should conclude with correction of discovered shortcomings, curing of ailments, and elimination of their causes.

Continuously improving the oversight mechanism, the party sets for itself the goal of ensuring a high degree of efficiency, organization and follow-through by cadres. Proceeding from this, it is our obligation to develop in a systematic manner follow-through discipline in each and every official of party, government and public organizations, by steadily increasing demandingness and by better organization of political indoctrination work among labor forces.

Oversight and verification of execution should permeate all the activities of party organizations, beginning with party groups and primary party organizations. Verification of execution of party assignments, labor and job obligations by each and every Communist should be efficiently organized precisely in party groups and primary party organizations.

In order to achieve systematic improvement in oversight and verification of execution, we must ensure extensive criticism and self-criticism in all components of party, government, economic, public and cultural organizations. The primary obligation of leader personnel of all our organizations and of each and every Communist is to work resolutely to eliminate all hindrances and obstacles revealed by various forms of verification. Indomitable persistence and unrelenting aggressiveness should always be displayed in this matter.

Party organizations are called upon to devote considerable attention to systematic improvement in the performance of people's control agencies, giving them the requisite assistance in correcting existing deficiencies and improving their activities.

Party organizations should seek to ensure that their people receive regular briefings from officials of various organizations on measures being taken to correct shortcomings and errors of omission discovered by people's control agencies, and this work should become a component part of the leadership process.

All our organizations should do a good job of organizing the process of informing party members and work forces on the results of inspection activities and measures adopted to correct shortcomings discovered by party oversight or people's control agencies.

Every individual should constantly bear in mind that the absence of or poorly organized oversight as well as a low degree of demandingness on oneself and others lead to the appearance and growth of weeds in our ranks. Weeds are the worst enemy of a good harvest. It is our sacred task promptly to pull out by the roots weeds of all types and varieties.

Each and every member of the socialist society is obligated strictly to evaluate his activities and conformity between the level of his knowledge and abilities with today's demands, and constantly to expand his horizons of knowledgeability, bearing in mind that history is not standing still, that every day there is an increase in the pace of scientific and technological advance, work forms and methods are enriched, and the know-how and abilities of leading labor performers become improved.

Working systematically to increase demandingness on ourselves and others, we should always ensure an implacable attitude toward violations of party, state and labor discipline and eliminate cases of failure to carry out party and government decisions and to observe the laws of the state.

Each and every official of party, govermental, economic and cultural organizations should constantly self-analyze his performance, ensure a high degree of organization and self-discipline, and campaign vigorously against instances of poor organization and complacency. Self-critical appraisal of one's performance should become an effective means of increasing people's efficiency, discipline, and organization.

The party demands that we at all times wage a resolute campaign against the antipodes of the finest human qualities, against lack of organization, lack of discipline, complacency, conceit, arrogance, sham and deception. Party organizations are obligated constantly to verify how each Communist is carrying out the party's statutory demands and how he is increasing his personal demandingness on himself and others. The demandingness of cadres at all echelons should be strong and mutual. It should be combined with comradely mutual assistance according to the principle "demand and help."

An implacable campaign against specific persons responsible for mismanagement and waste in the various branches and sectors of our economy should be the constant target of purposeful actions by party organizations.

At all levels of party leadership we are obligated to verify in a regular and systematic manner the performance of party organizations in the area of strengthening the indoctrination of all working people in a spirit of thrifty attitude toward socialist property and a resolute campaign against waste and mismanagement of all kinds. Of great importance in this matter is graphic demonstration of both positive and negative, utilizing all means, including the mass information media.

Execution of party and government directives and fulfillment of economic and cultural development plans should be judged not on the basis of promises and declarations but solely on the basis of concrete achieved results. I recently met and talked with the secretary of the party committee of one of the ministries. He began with stating how many meetings and sessions had been planned and how many had been held. I was compelled to state to him that in the Central Committee we do not want to waste our time on hearing reports on planned and held meetings and sessions, that the party assesses the performance of our organizations and their leaders not according to number of held meetings and conferences but on the basis of concrete, palpable achieved results. We should always adhere precisely to this rule. The party demands that we always secure high end results in direction of economic and cultural development as well as in all other matters.

In examining things from this position, we are greatly concerned by the unsatisfactory state of performance at the Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry and the Ministry of Public Education, for the deficient style and methods of leadership of these ministries were discussed at previous central committee plenums. The party Central Committee expects of the ministers, comrades D. Tseden and R. Sanjaasuren, immediate steps to correct existing serious deficiencies in their performance.

Comrades! In verifying the performance of our organizations and receiving reports we should begin not with how many meetings and conferences were held and how many papers have been written, but with achieved end results in execution of state plans and decisions of higher-level agencies. Time should not be wasted on bureaucratic bustle.

We must always adhere to these strict rules, in all our organizations.

The party demands that we listen to data on achieved end results in fulfilling monthly, quarterly and annual plans, on employed interesting and useful work forms and methods, with the aid of which positive results have been achieved.

One serious deficiency of our organizations is the study of cadres on the basis of questionnaires, not according to their practical work performance results. It is our direct obligation at all times to increase the responsibility of officials at all echelons, to judge the practical qualities of cadres not according to promises, not according to plans and papers, but according to party and government plan target achievement results.

I believe it essential specially to emphasize that with a constant growth in the number of specialists in the economy and culture, the responsibility of party organizations of all levels, right up to the party Central Committee, is increasing immeasurably in the area of study, selection and placement of cadres, and their indoctrination in a spirit of high demandingness on themselves and on others, and a highly responsible attitude toward the assigned task.

Officials of top party agencies, including the party Central Committee, as well as ministries and government agencies spend a great deal of time shuffling papers, which get in the way of meeting with and talking to people. Every worker in a party, government and public organization should develop the habit of constant contact with working people, studying matters not from documents but from the state of affairs in specific organizations, from the actual results of execution of state plans and pledges.

The primary task of party, governmental, public, economic, and cultural organizations is to ensure the most painstaking and attentive approach to worker letters and complaints, bearing in mind the fact that there are major shortcomings in this work both at the central level and in the localities. The state of affairs as regards analysis of workers letters and complaints should become the subject of discussion and adoption of measures in party organizations, on boards of ministries and agencies, in aymag, city, rayon and somon administrations, in public, economic and other organizations.

Comrades! The people of our country, all working people are following with great interest the development of world events.

As we know, through the fault of the most aggressive imperialist circles, particularly U.S. imperialism and hegemonist forces working together with them, the world situation remains tense. The Reagan Administration and NATO ruling circles are launching furious attacks against the process of détente, against present world international political realities, especially in the 1970's. They are vainly attempting to turn to their advantage the advance of world events, to weaken and drive back the forces of peace and socialism, and to crush the struggle of peoples for national and social liberation.

The present U.S. administration is implementing a new global strategy, aimed at gaining U.S. domination in world affairs. Attempting to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union, U.S. imperialist circles are escalating the arms race and increasing the production of new weapons of mass destruction.

Washington strategists are persistently seeking to expand the realm of activities of the aggressive NATO bloc, are hastily putting together military-political alliances in various parts of the world, and are establishing so-called "rapid deployment forces" with the aim of direct interference in the affairs of other sovereign nations and crushing the national liberation movement of peoples.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries place in opposition to the hopeless policy of imperialism, which displays its entire aggressive essence, a profoundly peace-seeking, Leninist foreign policy, a policy of active defense of peace and world security. The Peace Program for the 1980's, advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress, specified ways to strengthen peace and avert the threat of war. It specifies measures to reduce both nuclear missile and conventional arms and contains proposals for settling existing and preventing new conflicts and crisis situations.

The peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other nations of the Soviet community are exerting enormous favorable, stabilizing influence on the course of development of international events.

Our party has always attached and continues to attach primary importance to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries, their close interaction and coordination of foreign policy efforts. The necessity of strengthening the unity of the brother parties, countries and peoples is more urgent than ever before, because international imperialism is today waging a frontal attack against world socialism, making every effort to undermine it from within. This is evidenced in particular by intrigues on the part of the imperialists and hegemonists in regard to People's Poland and socialist Cuba, as well as the brother countries of Indochina. They do not hide their plans to weaken Poland, to detach it from the harmonious family of the socialist community, thus undermining its unified might. Everybody knows what serious consequences would result from disruption of the correlation of military-political forces established on the European continent and throughout the world.

We firmly believe that the Polish United Workers' Party and the Polish working people will be able to overcome the crisis which has arisen in that country and will be able to defend their socialist achievements against the encroachments of counterrevolutionaries and international reaction.

U.S. imperialism is endangering the socialist gains of the heroic Cuban people. The Reagan Administration is sharply stepping up military and political pressure on revolutionary Cuba and is drawing the noose of economic blockade of Cuba increasingly tighter. The large-scale Pentagon naval maneuvers recently held in the Caribbean area constituted a direct threat to the independence and sovereignty of the Island of Freedom.

Once again expressing their warm fighting solidarity with the brother Cuban people, the Mongolian people resolutely condemn the aggressive actions of the U.S. militarists and demand that they cease and desist acts of provocation against socialist Cuba.

Our people stand firmly on the side of the Afghan people, against whom Washington and the Beijing hegemonists are jointly waging an undeclared war, with the active complicity of certain reactionary regimes in that region. Sending in armed bands onto the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the enemies of the Afghan people are making every effort to destoy their revolutionary gains and to hinder them from taking the road of peaceful and stable socioeconomic development.

There is presently taking place in Afghanistan a difficult but steady process of stabilization of domestic affairs. The 1978 April Revolution is bearing fruit with each passing day. The government of the DRA is sincerely striving to achieve a political settlement, expressing good will and a willingness to consider the desires of potential participants in future negotiations.

The Mongolian People's Republic fully supports the contructive proposals advanced by the government of the DRA and believes that their implementation would lead to rapid and complete normalization of the Afghanistan situation. We are deeply convinced that nobody is capable of turning the peace-loving Afghan people from their chosen path, which leads to peace, democracy, and social progress.

The Mongolian People's Republic, as was reaffirmed at the 18th Congress of the MPRP, is earnestly seeking ways leading to an improvement in the situation on the Asian continent. With this goal in mind, our country has proposed drawing up and signing a convention on mutual nonaggression and repudiation of use of force among the nations of Asia and the Pacific. It is pleasant to note that our proposal has evoked positive and favorable responses in many countries of Asia and other parts of the world. This is natural, for the proposal of the MPR is in the interests of millions of people throughout the world and is dictated by the desire to eliminate focal points of tension and conflict on the Asian continent.

We should note that imperialist circles, together with the Chinese hegemonists, are stepping up their hostile actions and intrigues against the cause of peace, freedom, independence and social progress of the peoples of Asia. There is being formed what is virtually an aggressive military-political tripartite alliance between the United States, China, and Japan, the cutting edge of which is directed primarily against the Soviet Union and the other Asian socialist countries. The Reagan Administration's decision to sell modern offensive weapons to China, as well as the intensifying remilitarization of Japan are fraught with a serious threat not only to their neighbors but also to world security.

Particular concern and a strong protest on the part of the peoples of Asia are evoked by malicious plans being nurtured by the Pentagon to deploy medium-range missiles in Asian countries. Deployment of such missiles in certain parts of Asia, in Japan or China in particular, would have a sharply destabilizing effect on the already extremely tense situation on this continent.

The policies and actions of Beijing ruling circles continue to constitute an extremely negative factor in the overall Asian situation. China's leaders are making every effort to step up their "strategic interaction" and military-political cooperation with the most reactionary forces, with U.S. imperialism in particular, are intensifying their animosity toward and rivalry with the socialist countries and the forces of national liberation and social progress.

The events which have taken place since our party's 18th Congress have convincingly affirmed the correctness of the assessment made by this top-level forum of Mongolian Communists of the essence of Chinese policy and the necessity of a resolute struggle against the Maoist foreign policy of the Beijing rulers.

Southeast Asia remains a region of intensive struggle by peoples for the right to determine their destiny independently. Shots continue to be fired from the Chinese side of the border between Vietnam and China. Through their accomplices in this region, Beijing and Washington are stubbornly attempting to restore the old order in Laos and Kampuchea and to push their peoples off the path they have chosen. In spite of various obstacles put up by hostile forces, however, the peoples of Indochina are striding confidently along the road of progress and strengthening of national independence.

The MPR fully supports the well-known proposals of the three brother nations of Indochina which are aimed at transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation, and sincerely wishes the peoples of these countries continued success in building a new life and in protecting their revolutionary achievements from the encroachments of imperialist and hegemonist forces.

The Near East remains a highly dangerous focal point of tension, the explosion of which can lead to the most serious international complications. The events of recent months have shown that the Camp David separate deal has led not to improvement but on the contrary to a substantial worsening of the problem of a Near East settlement. The U.S. military, the Zionist aggressors and their Arab stooges are brazenly showing their lack of interest in improving the situation in this region, a fact which is evidenced by the military exercise code-named "Bright Star," which constitutes an act of provocation toward all progressive Arab regimes. Strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel, as well as attempts to expand the zone of NATO activities to the Near East are leading to a further buildup of the U.S. and NATO military presence in this explosive region.

The government of the MPR believes that the most appropriate and effective means of achieving a Near Eastern settlement is the proposal by the Soviet Union to hold an international conference, at which, alongside all interested parties, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) should take part as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The Mongolian People's Republic strongly supports the Soviet proposal to draft and implement confidence-building measures in the Far East, to hold an international conference on the Indian Ocean, and to hold talks on the Persian Gulf. Implementation of these initiatives would make a weighty contribution to the cause of improving the situation in Asia, preserving and strengthening world détente.

We are deeply convinced that today there is no other intelligent means of settling issues, no matter how acute and complex, than negotiation, than peaceful, honest and responsible political dialogue. The need for serious negotiations is dictated by the risk of a world nuclear conflict, which is increasing with each day lost to negotiation. This applies in full measure particularly to Europe, where the question of lessening the threat of war and restraining the arms race is the most acute. NATO plans to deploy U.S. nuclear missile systems on the territory of a number of Western European countries have caused a sharp worsening of the political climate on the European continent. The Reagan Administration's decision to commence full-scale production of neutron warheads, intended primarily for the European "theater," constitutes a new stage in escalation of the arms race. With this the United States is attempting to shift the approximate balance of power in Europe in favor of the West, which would lead to the establishment of a qualitatively new military-strategic situation on this continent.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, displaying firmness and principledness, consistently advocate negotiation as the only intelligent alternative to the imperialist policy from a position of strength.

The forces of peace and progress are capable of pushing back and eliminating the threat of another world war. Today the struggle of peoples and all progressive forces throughout the world to avert the threat of war is assuming an unprecedented scale and depth. Millions of people of the most diverse orientation, belonging to various political, public, religious and other organizations, are taking part in this campaign. The peoples of Europe and people of good will throughout the world are becoming increasingly more deeply aware of their direct responsibility for resolving the most critical problem of the present day -- holding nuclear war in check and defending the peace.

One can also note that in the ruling circles of some Western countries there is an increasing awareness of the extent to which Washington's aggressive line is contrary to the vital interests of these nations. Sober-minded Western political leaders are increasingly more resolutely opposing the arms race and supporting continued dialogue with the socialist nations.

The recently ended official visit to the FRG by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the talks conducted during this visit convincingly demonstrated the Soviet nation's deep desire for peace, its sincere aspiration to maintain and strengthen a policy of détente and peaceful cooperation on a basis of equality. The Mongolian people are in enthusiastic approval of the results of this lofty peace mission, viewing them as a victory of reason, as a vivid expression of the tireless efforts of the CPSU, the Soviet State and Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally to defend and strengthen peace and to eliminate the threat of war, particularly nuclear war.

The results of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG, conducted at a tense and critical moment in world development, constitute a major contribution to the cause of further strengthening bilateral ties between the Soviet Union and the FRG and to the cause of improving the situation in Europe, reestablishing an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust between nations, preserving and continuing the process of détente.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's visit and his talks with West German government and political leaders graphically confirm the viability of the policy, specified at the 26th CPSU Congress, of settling disputes and complex international problems by means of extensive political dialogue.

A successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting of representatives of 35 nations which took part in the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe would to a significant degree promote a radical improvement of the situation in Europe. The cause of peace can only be furthered if the Madrid meeting results in a concrete decision on holding a European conference on military détente and disarmament as proposed by the Soviet Union.

The Mongolian People's Republic also welcomes the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe, which opened in Geneva on 30 November of this year, and sincerely wishes success to these talks.

Comrades! The current upsurge in aggressiveness on the part of the most reactionary imperialist circles is due primarily to a radical change in the correlation of sociopolitical forces in the world arena and the progressive loss by monopoly capital of its international position. It is connected with further weakening of the foundations of world imperialism as a consequence of the deepening crisis phenomena in its citadel and reflects its attempts to overcome them by means of external political adventures and to dump all the consequences on the shoulders of peoples.

The main goal of the campaign currently being waged by the Soviet Union and the nations of the socialist community, supported by peace-seeking forces throughout the world, is to avert a world thermonuclear catastrophe, to reduce tension, to preserve and strengthen détente. The primary duty and main concern of our party, our government and the entire Mongolian people is to make whatever contribution we can to this sacred struggle.

I call upon Central Committee members and candidate members to discuss in a businesslike manner the agenda items presented for discussion at this Plenum.

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REPORT ON MPR 1981 ECONOMIC, CULTURAL PLAN FULFILLMENT RELEASED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 19 Jan 82 p 2

/Article by the MPR Central Statistical Bureau: "On the Preliminary Results of the Fulfillment of the State Plan of the Development of the National Economy and Culture of the MPR in 1981"/

/Text/ The workers of our country, by displaying great political and labor activeness for the implementation of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and having developed extensively the national socialist competition for the worthy greeting of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the MPRP, the 60th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian People's Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the historic meeting of the great V. I. Lenin and D. Suhe-Bator and the signing of the Agreement on the Establishment of Friendly Relations Between People's Mongolia and Soviet Russia, achieved great gains in the matter of fulfilling the assignments of the first year of the new five-year plan.

As before, the comprehensive international assistance and support of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries of the socialist community played an important role in the acceleration of the development of the economy and culture of the country and in the successful fulfillment of the plan assignments.

The completion of the construction of the Erdenet Joint Mongolian-Soviet Mining and Concentration Combine, which is ensuring a significant increase of the industrial output and export resources of the country, was a major event.

In 1981 the growth rate of social production was speeded up, the material and technical base of the national economy was strengthened considerably and the well-being and cultural level of the people were increased even more.

As compared with the preceding year the gross national product increased by 7.6 percent, the produced national income increased by 7.2 percent, and the overwhelming portion of their increase was provided by means of the increase of labor productivity. The fixed capital of the national economy increased by approximately 9 percent.

The productivity of national labor increased by 5.5 percent.

The plan of revenues of the State Centralized Budget was fulfilled by 101.2 percent, the plan of expenditures was fulfilled by 97.7 percent; the cash plan of the revenues of the State Bank was fulfilled by 103.1 percent, the cash plan of expenditures was fulfilled by 101.9 percent.

The amount of short-term credits granted to the national economy increased by 9.7 percent.

I. Agriculture

According to the preliminary results of the inventory of livestock, as a result of the raising of 9.1 million head or 633,800 more young animals than in 1981 and the decline of the epizootic disease of adult livestock, the total number of livestock increased by 2.6 percent or 491,000 head and came to 24,262,400 head. The state plan of the increase of the livestock population was successfully fulfilled.

In all, 13 aymags exceeded the plan of the increase of the livestock population, including Hobsgol, Hentiy and Dornod Aymags which exceeded the plan for all types of livestock.

The fulfillment of the state plan of the increase of the livestock population is characterized by the following data (in percent):

	Fulfillment of the plan	As compared with 1980
All livestock (population)	100.3	102.6
Including:		
Camels	97.6	99.1
Horses	100.6	100.3
Large-horned cattle	97.2	99.2
Sheep	101.0	104.2
Goats	99.8	101.0

In 1981 343,800 tons of cereal crops (in hopper weight), 41,100 tons of potatoes and 257,600 tons of fodder crops were harvested, which is considerably more than in 1980. The Toroo, Altanbulag, Nomgon, Bayanharaat and Onon state farms exceeded the plan of the harvest of cereal crops.

The task advanced by the 18th MPRP Congress of the utmost development of subsidiary farms for the purpose of improving the supply of the population with foodstuffs is being accomplished. Last year more than 240 agricultural cooperatives and state farms bred hogs, about 120 agricultural cooperatives and state farms bred poultry, tens of industrial enterprises, economic organizations and institutions raised potatoes and vegetables.

The plan of the procurement of meat as a whole was fulfilled by 99.9 percent. In all 14 aymags, including Dornod, Bayan-olgiy, Hobd and Arhangay Aymags, exceeded the plan of the procurement of meat.

The plan of the procurement of sheep's wool of the spring shearing was fulfilled by 99 percent, sheep's wool of the fall shearing and lamb's wool--105.6 percent, goat hair--96 percent, goat down--102.4 percent, camel's hair--100.3 percent, the molt of large-horned cattle--101.3 percent, hair--106.3 percent.

The material and technical base of agriculture was strengthened even more. The capital investments in this sector increased by 22.6 percent. More than 1,000 tractors, about 400 grain harvesters and much other agricultural equipment, as well as a considerable amount of mineral fertilizers were supplied to agriculture.

In all 3,149 livestock barns for 1.5 million head of livestock, 376 driven wells, 836 dug wells and 264 reservoirs were put into operation, and thereby the annual plan of the delivery of livestock barns was exceeded by 9.3 percent, while the plan of watering places was exceeded by 4 percent.

II. Industry

The volume of the gross output of industry increased by 10.5 percent and the annual plan was exceeded by 2.5 percent. Labor productivity in industry increased by 6.2 percent, the labor expenditures per tugrik of commodity output decreased. The amount of the net profit of the sector increased by 2.3 percent as against 1980.

The fulfillment of the annual plan and the growth rate of the gross output by sectors of industry are characterized by the following data (in percent):

Sectors	Fulfillment of the plan	As compared with 1980
Power industry	98.9	108.4
Fuel industry	102.1	98.5
Nonferrous metallurgy	109.0	156.7
Machine building and metalworking industry	101.1	121.0
Construction materials industry	105.0	100.4
Forestry and woodworking industry	101.6	99.1
Textile industry	95.3	105.8
Leather, fur and shoe industry	104.5	103.1
Sewing industry	104.0	101.9
Chemical industry	104.9	100.4
Printing industry	105.1	102.9
Food industry	101.4	115.5

The majority of ministries and industrial enterprises, having exceeded plan of the output and sale of products, successfully coped with the obligations which were assumed in the socialist competition.

The fulfilment of the plan and the growth rate of the output and sale of products by ministries and departments are characterized by the following data (in percent):

Ministries and departments	Fulfillment of the plan output	Fulfillment of the plan sales	Production volume as compared with 1980
Ministry of the Fuel and Power Industry	102.0	104.7	101.9
Ministry of Geology and the Mining Industry	106.0	--	147.5
Ministry of Light and Food Industry	101.9	103.3	107.4
Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry	102.7	98.8	99.4
Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials	103.2	104.7	98.1
Ministry of Transportation	97.0	94.7	101.2
Ministry of Agriculture	101.0	102.8	100.8
Ministry of State Farms	99.3	103.1	138.2
Ministry of Social Economy and Services	102.6	103.8	101.7
Ministry of Health	105.7	104.4	113.0
Ministry of Culture	90.1	105.3	98.6

The Erdenet Mining and Concentration Combine, the Mongolsovtsvetmet Production Association, the central power system, the Aduunchuluun, Nuursthotgor, Chandagan tal, Hoshoot and Tsagaan-Oboo coal mines, the production associations of leather footwear, sewing and wool processing enterprises, the lime plant, the reinforced concrete plant, the keramzit enterprise, the repair plant of construction machinery and equipment, the logging management in Hyalganat, the Tsagaan-hayrhan Forestry Management, the Dzabhan and Hobd motor vehicle repair shops, the food combine of Dornod Aymag, the bakery, the beer and liquor combine, the Darhan and Moron milling and fodder combines, the confectionary factory and a number of industrial enterprises exceeded the plan of the sale of products.

However, the logging management in Yoroo, the match factory, the soap plant, the Darhan Food Combine, the wall materials combine, the Administration of Social Economy and Services of Dornogobi Aymag did not fulfill the plan on the output and sale of products, while the Sayhan-Oboo mine, the Hartarbagatay coal mine, the Suhbaatar Woodworking Combine, the Sharyn-Gol Logging Management, the milling and fodder combines in Ulaangom and Harhorin did not fulfill the plan of the sale of products.

The fulfillment of the plan and the growth rate of the production of the main types of industrial products are characterized by the following data (in percent):

Name of product	Fulfillment of the plan	As compared with 1980
Electric power	101.6	101.1
Thermal energy	96.8	105.8
Coal	102.2	98.3
Fluorspar	106.1	98.6
Building brick	91.0	98.7
Lime	109.1	124.9
Lumber	96.7	99.5
Overhaul of motor vehicles	101.2	100.6
Scoured wool	103.6	85.8
Felt	100.4	100.1
Felt boots	102.0	88.9
Wool fabrics	100.5	99.9
Knitwear	102.8	100.7
Overcoats	104.4	104.6
Suits	97.2	105.6
Kid leather	103.7	167.4
Chrome-tanned sheepskin	107.0	112.4
Leather footwear	111.4	92.2
Leather coats	106.8	120.3
Leather jackets	101.6	103.2
Tanned half-length sheepskin coats	100.4	100.0
Meat (processed)	104.6	118.7
Canned meat	100.0	101.1
Sausage	103.9	118.4
Flour	102.2	150.8
Bread	105.9	104.3
Confectionary items	104.7	104.3
Milk and dairy products	94.2	114.8
Liquor and wine	104.1	106.5
Beer	100.6	102.5
Fruit beverages and mineral water	120.6	111.9
Newspapers	112.9	110.8

As compared with 1980 the quality of industrial products was improved, the number of items having gold medals and the Seal of Quality increased.

In all 90 measures on the introduction of advanced technology and the increase of the mechanization of labor were implemented, the output of many types of new items, such as wool fabrics for national clothing, the Polet shirt, a scarf made from goat down, wool cloth for raincoats, Bulgan sorlog chrome-tanned sheepskin and others, was set up.

III. Capital Investments and Construction

In all 3.5 billion tugriks of capital investments were invested in the national economy, which is 16.7 percent more than the average annual amount of the preceding five-year plan. Along with the placement into operation of the Erdenet Mining and Concentration Comine, a spinning factory, the Gobi Combine of Woolen Items, a food and a carpet combine in Erdenet, the Altay-Hobd-Olgiy radio relay lines and many other important projects were put into operation.

The amount of performed construction and installation work came to 2,412,900,000 tugriks and the annual plan was fulfilled by 101.0 percent.

The fulfillment of the plan of the delivery of projects and construction and installation work by ministries and departments is characterized by the following data (in percent):

	Projects turned over		Construction and installation work	
	Number	Fulfillment of the plan	Fulfillment of the plan	As compared with 1980
Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials.	211	78.9	101.9	107.3
Main Army Construction Forces Administration. .	53	77.2	100.5	108.3
Ministry of Irrigation .	11	52.4	100.4	102.0
Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry	27	87.0	101.4	101.1
Ministry of Communications.	20	81.0	123.1	91.2
State Committee for Higher, Secondary Specialized and Vocational and Technical Education.	4	50.0	100.1	79.9
Ministry of Transportation	9	50.0	100.1	100.7
Ministry of Light and Food Industry.	4	100.0	113.2	111.2

	Projects turned over		Construction and installation work	
	Number	Fulfillment of the plan	Fulfillment of the plan	As compared with 1980
Ministry of Social Economy and Services.	1	14.3	102.6	108.9
Main Administration of Roads	17	59.1	109.9	106.5
Ministry of State Farms .	4	57.1	98.4	108.8
Supreme Council of the Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives. . . .	163	54.2	91.0	87.1
Ulaanbaatar Railways Administration.	1	20.0	221.3	109.5

The Main Administration of Construction and Technical Assistance of Social Economy, the construction trusts and offices of Arhangay, Bayan-olgiy, Bulgan, Gobi-Altay, Hobd and Ubs Aymags, the highway maintenance and construction trust of Hobd Aymag, the administrations of irrigation of Arhangay, Tob, Hobd and Hobsgol Aymags exceeded the plan of the placement of projects into operation and construction and installation work.

However, the construction and installation trusts and offices of Selenge and Tob Aymags and the city of Erdenet, the administrations of irrigation of Bayanhongor, Dzabhan, Omnogobi and Hentiy Aymags due to the frustration of the plan did not turn over many tens of projects on the set date.

IV. Transportation and Communications

The plan of the freight turnover of all types of transport was exceeded by 4.6 percent, the transportation of freight--by 14.9 percent, the passenger turnover--by 9.7 percent and the carrying of passengers--by 7.5 percent. In all 35.8 million tons of freight and 131.1 million passengers were carried, which is 7.4 to 16.3 percent more than in 1980.

The plan of the increase of labor productivity in transportation (in adjusted ton-kilometers) was exceeded by 6.3 percent, including in motor transport by 6.6 percent, rail transport by 4.4 percent and air transport by 7.4 percent.

The fulfillment of the plan and the growth rate of the indicators by individual types of transport are characterized by the following data (in percent):

	Fulfillment of the plan	As compared with 1980
Freight turnover:		
motor transport.	103.6	106.5
rail transport	105.0	104.2
air transport.	117.6	116.0

	Fulfillment of the plan	As compared with 1980
Transportation of freight		
motor transport	120.1	120.1
rail transport	104.4	108.4
air transport	107.7	105.6
Passenger turnover		
motor transport	109.2	106.2
rail transport	116.7	109.4
air transport	102.3	106.5
Carrying of passengers		
motor transport	107.5	107.4
rail transport	111.6	109.3
air transport	100.5	107.7

The main technical and economic indicators of the use of common carrier vehicles improved, the operating and technical downtimes per vehicle decreased.

The fulfillment of the plan of motor transport by the main ministries and departments is characterized by the following data (in percent):

Ministries and departments	Freight turnover	Transportation of freight
Ministry of Transportation	100.4	107.9
Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials	103.4	113.1
Main Army Construction Forces Administration	126.2	156.4
Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry	103.7	86.0
Ministry of the Fuel and Power Industry	133.2	107.0
Ministry of Light and Food Industry	121.5	114.8
Civil Air Transportation Administration	107.9	105.9
Ministry of Communications	104.9	102.9
Ministry of Trade and Procurement	110.1	166.6
Ministry of Social Economy and Services	117.2	116.7
Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions	108.9	106.1

The administrations of the transportation enterprises of Arhangay, Bayanhongor and Hobd Aymags and the city of Darhan, Garages Nos 1, 2, 5, 22, 26, 28, 29, 34 and 39 and many other transportation enterprises exceeded the plan of the freight turnover and the transportation of freight. The administrations of the transportation enterprises of Dornogobi and Ubs Aymags, Garages Nos 32, 40, 42 and others did not fulfill the plan.

As compared with 1980 the amount of receipts of communications enterprises increased by 20.6 percent and the annual plan was exceeded by 5.2 percent.

The fulfillment of the plan and the growth rate of the development of communications according to the main indicators are characterized by the following data (in percent):

Main indicators	Fulfillment of the plan	As compared with 1980
Automatic telephone exchanges.	101.4	102.4
Telephone outlets.	102.0	104.3
Radio outlets.	98.6	106.3
Radios	101.5	104.3
Televisions.	102.5	109.6
Sending of letters	100.6	100.2
Sending of telegrams	103.9	106.6
Telephone calls.	103.4	107.4

The plan of the provision of communications to the brigades and departments of agricultural cooperatives and state farms was fulfilled by 100.4 percent, the number of brigades and departments of agricultural cooperatives and state farms, which were provided with communications, as compared with 1980 increased by 2.4 percent.

V. The Increase of the Material Well-Being and Cultural Level of the People

The material well-being and cultural level of the people are steadily increasing. The per capita production of national income increased as compared with 1980 by 4.3 percent, the monetary income of the population increased by nearly 6 percent.

The budget allocations for sociocultural measures, the free education of children and the medical service of the population and for the provision of aid to mothers with many children are steadily increasing.

As of 1981 the free issuing of medicines to children up to the age of 1 year is being carried out, seniority raises have been introduced for construction workers and other planned measures have been implemented.

In connection with the rise of the monetary income and the increase of the purchasing power of the population the volume of the commodity turnover of state and cooperative trade increased by 4.5 percent and the annual plan was fulfilled by 101.0 percent.

The fulfillment of the plan and the growth rate of the retail commodity turnover by individual ministries and departments are characterized by the following data (in percent):

Ministries and departments	Fulfillment of the plan	As compared with 1980
Ministry of Trade and Procurement.	101.4	105.3
Ministry of Social Economy and Services.	103.3	101.5
Ulaanbaatar Railways Administration.	103.9	100.6
Ministry of Culture.	110.3	110.0
Ministry of Communications	101.1	104.5
Ministry of Health	107.1	108.8

The plan of the sale of products of public dining enterprises was exceeded by 5.8 percent and its volume increased by 6 percent as against 1980.

The plan of the revenues from social economy and services was exceeded by 7.2 percent, including services by 5.2 percent. The volume of services rendered to the population as compared with 1980 increased by 15.1 percent, including to the rural population by 39.4 percent.

In 1981 137,900 m^2 of housing were put into operation, the amount of available housing thereby increased by 6.1 percent.

Much attention was devoted to the development of public education, health, culture, art and science, the planned measures in this area were successfully fulfilled.

At the beginning of the school year (1981-1982) the number of students at educational institutions of all levels came to 466,500, which is 1.8 percent more than in 1980. In all 50,700 children entered the first grade of general educational day schools, which is considerably more than during the preceding year. Some 12,200 people enrolled in higher and secondary specialized educational institutions. Now there are 2,730 students, including 141 undergraduates, per 10,000 people.

In 1981 8,200 specialists were trained by higher and secondary specialized educational institutions, 11,100 skilled workers and livestock breeders were trained by vocational and technical schools.

Through the general educational schools for young workers 8,200 boys and girls increased their education.

The number of kindergartens increased by 1.1 percent, while the number of children at them increased by 5 percent.

The medical service of the population is being expanded, the number of hospital beds as compared with 1980 increased by 1.5 percent, while the number of physicians increased by 3.5 percent. Now there are 106 hospital beds and 22 physicians per 10,000 people.

Cultural and educational institutions exceeded the plan of revenues by 10.5 percent. In 1981 25 movie theaters, 385 clubs and 1,361 reading rooms were in operation and on the average there were 12 visits to entertainment establishments per inhabitant.

The economic cooperation of our country with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community was expanded even more. The foreign trade turnover as compared with 1980 increased by 21.4 percent, including exports by 15.2 percent and imports by 25.9 percent.

As of 1 January 1982 the size of the population of our country was 1,732,400, which is 2.8 percent more than in 1980.

7 January 1982.

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CSO: 1819/39

SUPPLEMENT TO 1981 ECONOMIC, CULTURAL PLAN FULFILLMENT REPORT

Ulaanbaatar UNEN in Mongolian 13 Jan 82 p 3

[The following tables of the MPR 1981 Economic and Cultural Plan Fulfillment Report released by the MPR Central Statistical Office on 7 January 1982 were not included in the version of the 1981 plan fulfillment report published in the 19 January 1982 issues of NOVOSTI MONGOLII.]

[Text] The following tables show the fulfillment of various main aspects of the 1981 plan according to aymags:

Aymag	Livestock Increase (according to number of heads	Raising of Young Animals
Arhangay	103.4	109.5
Bayan-Olgiy	102.3	106.6
Bayanhongor	102.4	110.1
Bulgan	100.7	98.6
Gobi-Altay	100.5	107.3
Dornogobi	98.7	94.4
Dornod	103.9	101.5
Dundgobi	96.5	81.9
Dzabhan	97.6	91.4
Oborhangay	98.3	97.0
Omnogobi	102.0	99.9
Suhbaatar	100.6	96.2
Selenge	101.3	97.8
Tob	101.1	99.0
Ubs	95.5	97.8
Hobd	100.7	107.2
Hobsgol	100.8	105.8
Hentiy	101.7	101.0

Aymag	Procurement			
	Live-stock	Five Kinds of Wool	Hides	Skins
Arhangay	101.6	97.7	93.4	102.5
Bayan-Olgiy	103.8	100.4	73.5	89.8
Bayanhongor	100.0	100.7	94.7	97.5
Bulgan	100.4	100.7	94.8	93.5
Gobi-Altay	98.4	99.7	94.3	96.4
Dornogobi	100.1	96.4	104.8	98.1
Dornod	104.2	100.3	102.0	82.4
Dundgobi	101.2	99.0	110.2	107.5
Dzabhan	97.7	100.1	93.2	98.0
Oborhangay	95.4	99.8	99.4	90.7
Omnogobi	100.1	100.6	96.2	114.2
Suhbaatar	100.0	99.5	100.1	105.9
Selenge	100.1	107.1	99.1	71.0
Tob	100.2	102.8	109.2	96.2
Ubs	99.1	100.0	90.0	95.5
Hobd	103.7	100.4	91.0	100.1
Hobsgol	100.2	100.1	96.7	111.4
Hentiy	100.3	94.0	98.5	110.1

Aymag	Hay Procurement	To Be Put Into Operation	
		Enclosures	Watering Points
Arhangay	98.4	169.3	105.6
Bayan-Olgiy	108.1	101.4	105.0
Bayanhongor	102.8	117.6	102.1
Bulgan	100.0	107.7	101.6
Gobi-Altay	102.0	100.0	105.2
Dornogobi	125.3	100.0	100.0
Dornod	94.0	97.7	100.0
Dundgobi	114.9	100.0	103.3
Dzabhan	104.9	131.1	110.0
Oborhangay	107.1	113.4	101.1
Omnogobi	102.0	100.0	101.1
Suhbaatar	81.0	88.0	102.2
Selenge	92.1	94.2	100.0
Tob	100.2	93.9	110.9
Ubs	100.1	105.7	103.6
Hobd	102.0	105.8	104.4
Hogsgol	80.9	149.6	108.6
Hentiy	90.4	107.9	105.4

	Product Sales			
Aymag	Food Combines	Publishing Industry	Power Industry	Social Economy, Services Establishments
Arhangay	101.8	104.2	119.6	102.6
Bayan-Olgiy	100.6	105.9	--	113.4
Bayanhongor	100.9	107.0	100.0	103.0
Bulgan	101.4	113.3	--	106.3
Gobi-Altay	101.9	129.8	105.5	100.3
Dornogobi	100.5	101.8	100.0	87.8
Dornod	102.2	103.8	--	104.9
Dundgobi	100.5	107.5	107.7	100.2
Dzabhan	102.4	102.7	105.5	106.8
Oborhangay	100.0	100.4	113.3	103.2
Omnogobi	104.5	103.7	106.6	100.2
Suhbaatar	108.8	102.7	103.7	100.1
Selenge	109.1	108.7	--	102.7
Tob	101.1	116.3	--	101.9
Ubs	104.4	103.9	111.3	102.1
Hobd	102.9	111.0	116.1	104.1
Hobsgol	102.1	105.1	107.1	101.5
Hentiy	103.1	102.4	110.0	101.1

	Construction-Installation	
Aymag	Construction Trusts, Offices	Irrigation Administrations
Arhangay	100.9	105.3
Bayan-Olgiy	115.4	97.8
Bayanhongor	102.6	96.4
Bulgan	111.3	128.7
Gobi-Altay	102.0	112.4
Dornogobi	100.1	118.4
Dornod	91.1	84.0
Dundgobi	101.1	109.2
Dzabhan	101.4	82.1
Oborhangay	101.8	94.3
Omnogobi	101.6	98.5
Suhbaatar	100.2	103.6
Selenge	79.2	78.6
Tob	84.9	131.3
Ubs	102.7	95.2
Hobd	104.9	102.1
Hobsgol	100.6	112.5
Hentiy	100.1	98.9

Aymag	Motor Transport Freight Turnover	Passenger Turnover
Arhangay	107.8	106.9
Bayan-Olgiy	106.7	118.5
Bayanhongor	100.2	131.8
Bulgan	100.6	117.5
Gobi-Altay	101.2	129.3
Dornogobi	97.1	91.5
Dornod	91.3	101.8
Dundgobi	121.3	100.9
Dzabhan	107.6	122.4
Oborhangay	110.9	106.0
Omnogobi	114.9	98.1
Suhbaatar	102.1	101.8
Selenge	118.9	123.9
Tob	101.2	103.6
Ubs	92.4	150.0
Hobd	100.5	103.9
Hobsgol	104.4	128.3
Hentiy	108.2	147.3

Aymag	Retail Trade Turnover	Of this: Trade, Procurement Administration
Arhangay	101.5	101.0
Bayan-Olgiy	102.3	100.4
Bayanhongor	100.4	100.3
Bulgan	101.6	100.8
Gobi-Altay	100.5	100.1
Dornogobi	100.4	100.0
Dornod	100.5	100.7
Dundgobi	100.8	100.3
Dzabhan	99.1	98.6
Oborhangay	101.4	101.0
Omnogobi	101.3	101.1
Suhbaatar	99.2	98.2
Selenge	101.1	100.9
Tob	99.9	100.0
Ubs	100.4	100.1
Hobd	101.6	101.6
Hobsgol	101.5	101.0
Hentiy	100.9	100.0

Aymag	Sale of Material-Technical Supplies	Revenues from Local Budgets
Arhangay	104.6	102.0
Bayan-Olgiy	101.5	107.3
Bayanhongor	100.5	100.4
Bulgan	101.4	103.7
Gobi-Altay	108.4	104.1
Dornogobi	71.7	103.9
Dornod	112.5	101.8
Dundgobi	100.8	105.4
Dzabhan	104.6	103.9
Oborhangay	112.3	101.5
Omnigobi	86.2	108.0
Suhbaatar	92.8	107.1
Selenge	131.1	99.0
Tob	97.2	81.0
Ubs	111.3	101.9
Hobd	103.6	107.1
Hobsgol	108.9	104.1
Hentiy	100.1	102.0

	Revenues Derived From			
Aymag	Use of Communications	Social Economy	Economic Services	Culture
Arhangay	102.1	113.4	104.9	101.9
Bayan-Olgiy	101.7	109.6	105.4	100.9
Bayanhongor	108.0	108.4	103.5	106.0
Bulgan	103.2	101.8	108.4	102.3
Gobi-Altay	113.6	103.8	100.0	103.1
Dornogobi	103.8	103.5	104.0	111.3
Dornod	101.7	98.8	103.9	107.5
Dundgobi	104.0	102.3	107.3	106.8
Dzabhan	101.7	109.8	105.8	105.7
Oborhangay	100.9	105.7	104.9	104.9
Omnogobi	108.4	112.2	104.5	110.5
Suhbaatar	102.2	105.2	101.7	100.5
Selenge	101.5	115.0	108.0	117.4
Tob	101.2	108.2	103.1	113.5
Ubs	101.4	106.1	100.0	105.7
Hobd	101.2	111.6	103.2	102.0
Hobsgol	111.2	105.1	101.0	106.6
Hentiy	107.8	110.4	106.0	110.0

CSO: 1818/6

LARGE-SCALE 1981-1985 CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS OUTLINED

Ulaanbaatar EDIYN DZASAG in Mongolian No 28, Jul 81 pp 4-5

[Text] The capital investment [plan] outlined for the new five years reflects an important stage of development in implementing the tasks of the program of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party with respect to constructing the material and technical base of socialism, increasing the volume of fixed capital in all the sectors of the national economy and developing the expanded production of socialism at a very rapid rate.

The volume of capital to be invested in the national economy during the seventh five years will amount to 18.5-18.9 billion tugriks and [is to be derived] from all sources of finance. This will be 23.0-26.0 percent greater than during the past five years. Of this, 70.0 percent is earmarked for developing the material production sector. Fixed capital of the national economy is to increase 55.0-60.0 percent and within this fixed production capital 60.0-65.0 percent.

During the new five years, the Soviet Union will aid, as before, in the industrial, agricultural, transport, communication, housing and cultural-economic sectors and will render economic and technical assistance in the construction, modernization and expansion of almost 340 facilities.

The total volume of construction and installation work is to increase 24.0-27.0 percent, and within this the volume to be executed by the personnel of the Mongolian construction organization 45.0-50.0 percent; this represents an urgent, highly responsible and enormous task confronting our construction workers.

The capital to be invested in strengthening the material base of the agricultural sector is to amount to 2.8 billion tugriks and is to be more than 30.0 percent greater than that invested during the previous five years. During the seventh five years, 10-12 million hectares of pastureland is to be irrigated, and 250,000-300,000 hectares of virgin land is to be reclaimed. Virgin land state farms are to be established in Hayrhan, Hentiy Aymag, Gurbanbulag, Bulgan Aymag and Chandgan and Hurhad, Hentiy Aymag. Many large construction projects, including feed economies in five aymags, tractor repair plants having the capacity to repair and service 30-120 tractors and mechanized threshing floors, are to be put into operation. Ten dairy farms are to be established in order to increase the milk supply for the population living in central and rural areas.

The capital to be invested in the industrial sector is to amount to 7.8-8.2 billion tugriks. Most of the capital to be invested is earmarked to intensively develop the fuel and power sector. This will be 27.9-34.9 percent greater than during the previous five years.

Construction work on the fourth unit of the Mongolian-Soviet Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine is to be completed, and measures geared to fully take over the projected capacity are to be implemented. The following are to be put into operation: the basic section of Electric Power Station No 4 which will have a capacity of 380 milliwatts, the addition to the Choybalsan Thermal Electric Power Station No 3, the first unit of the Baganuur Coal Mine which will annually mine 2 million tons of coal, the Ulaanbaatar-Darhan and Baganuur-Choyr 220-kilovolt transmission lines, the centralized heating facilities and main thermal power lines in Olgiy, Altay, Saynshand, Uliastay and Hobd, and the expansions of 12 aymag diesel electric power stations. Furthermore, the expansions and renovations sections of the Nalayha open pit, the Sharyn Gol, and the Aduunchuluun open-pit mines, and 2,300 [sic] kilometers of the 500 [sic] kilometer long 35-kilovolt transmission lines between cities and rural areas are to be put into operation. Construction work on the basic structures for the Bor-ondor Fluorspar Mining and Concentrating Combine is to begin.

During the new five years, the following building projects are to be put into operation in the building material industry sector: the main production building for the Hotol Cement and Lime Plant, the Ulaanbaatar Building Industry Combine, the roofing tile and habtantsar shop at the [Ulaanbaatar] brickworks, the Mandalgobi, Hobd, Arbayheer and Altay City brickworks which will produce 12-16 million pieces of bricks annually, and the Choybalsan City Silicate Brickworks.

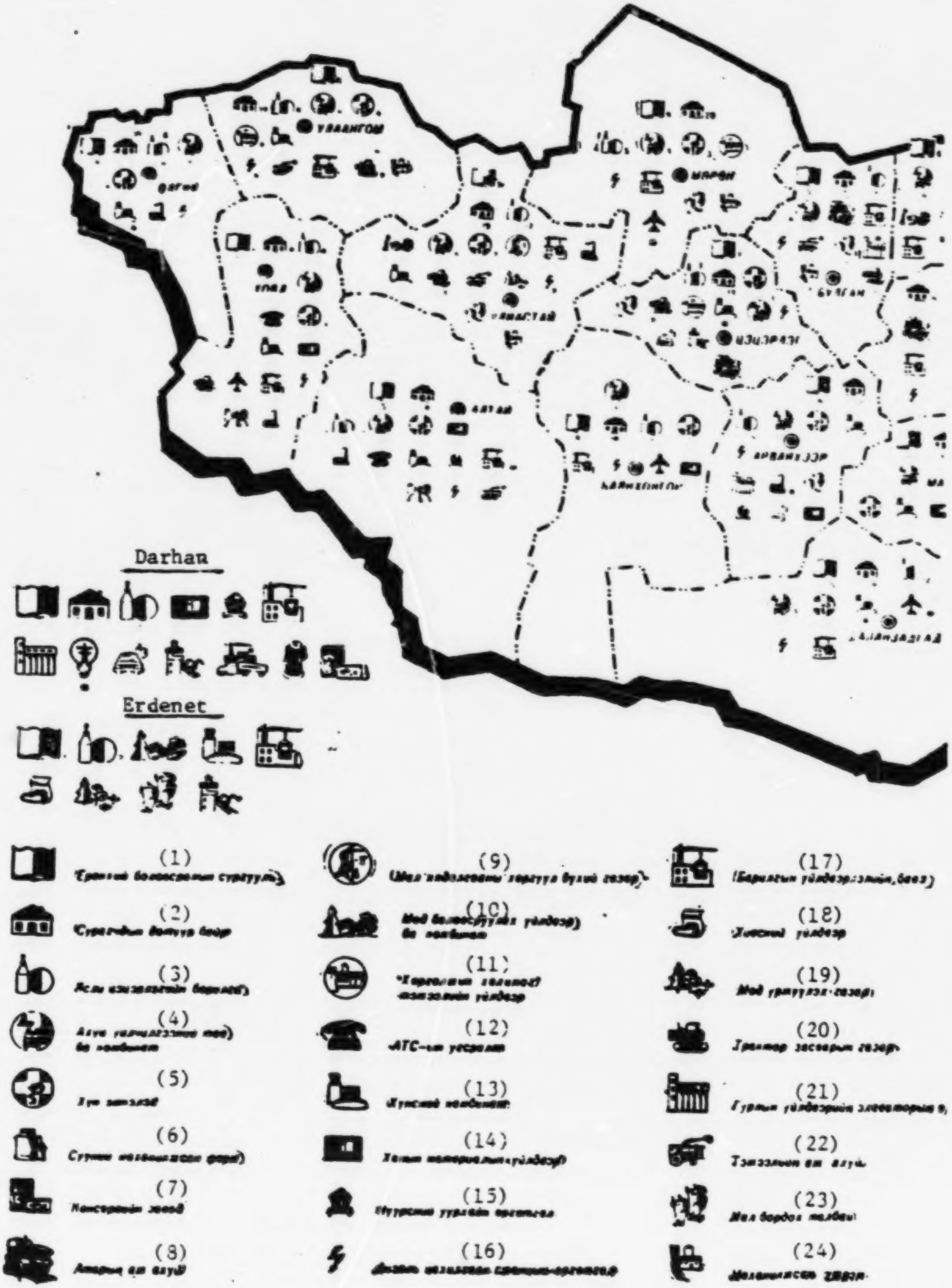
In order to improve the supply of food products to the population, the amount of capital investments earmarked [for the food industry] was increased considerably for these five years. For example, the Ulaanbaatar Bakery and Confectionery Combine, the Dairy Industry, and food combines in Erdenet and in 11 aymags are to be constructed, and the majority of these are to be totally or partially put into operation. The elevators of flour enterprises located in Ulaanbaatar and Darhan City and in four aymags are to be expanded and renovated.

Capital in the amount of 0.6 billion tugriks is to be invested in the capital construction sector. Special attention is to be directed toward strengthening the building production base of the construction trusts and offices, increasing their capacity, and especially strengthening the building production base of the organizations which construct buildings for the social economy and the large-paneled apartment house buildings.

Capital in the amount of 1.4 billion tugriks is to be spent for the transportation and communications sector. As a result of this, the repair and service stations handling 900-1,500 vehicles in Ulaanbaatar and Darhan, the repair and service station handling 400 buses in Ulaanbaatar, the building for the central airport, the Altay-Hobd-Olgiy and Ulaanbaatar-Ondorhaan-Choybalsan radio relay lines are to be expanded as is the Lun-Oborhangay hard-surface road by more than 150 kilometers. Automatic telephone exchanges with 1,000 stations are to be installed in the centers of five aymags. The equipment for the "EKRAN-ChM" station which transmits Soviet television broadcasts from the "Orbita" station to more than 100 central and rural locations and for the broadcasting unit of the Ulaanbaatar "Orbita" station is to be installed and put into operation. Also, construction work on the Ulaanbaatar trolley is to begin. During the new five years, a combine which will produce semi-finished restaurant items in Ulaanbaatar, restaurants and shops with a seating capacity for 800 and more than 230 sales areas, and small-capacity storage facilities with refrigeration freezers in more than 40 somons and settlements are to be put into operation.

Capital in the amount of more than 5 billion tugriks is to be invested in the nonmaterial production sector during the new five years and is to be spent for strengthening the housing, social economies and services, people's education, health, culture and science material base. Most of the investments in this sector are earmarked for measures to increase the supply of housing, to expand general education school facilities, and to provide dormitories for up to 90.0 percent of the children of the herdsmen of the Gobi and eastern aymags.

During the new five years, the following are to be constructed: housing having a useful area of 830,000-860,000 square meters, kindergarten and nursery buildings having 11,000-12,000 beds, buildings with seating capacity for more than 50,000 persons, water supply lines, purification pumps, cleaning facilities in Darhan and in the centers of five aymags, economic services combine having 200 employees in the centers of five aymags, more than 50 economic service centers located in somons and having 12-25 employees. The following projects are also to be put into operation: a scientific-technical and cultural palace in Ulaanbaatar City, a pioneer palace with a seating capacity for 700, a central television studio, a wide-screen movie theatre with a seating capacity for 1,200, an infectious diseases hospital with 200 beds, a new building for General Hospital No III Named in Honor of Shastin, a 300-bed children's hospital and polyclinic and a maternity center with 280 beds.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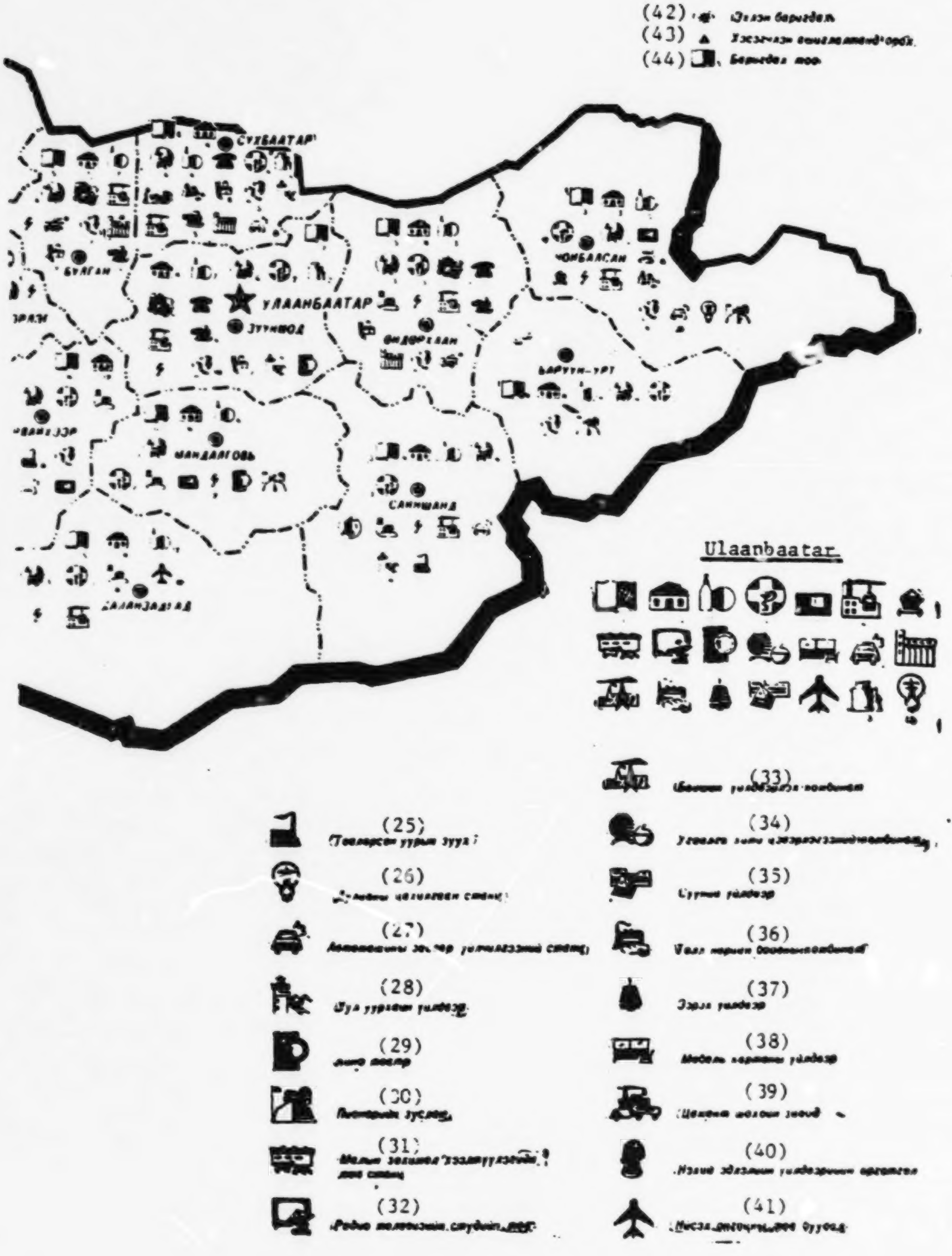
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(36) [illegible] комбинат
(37) [illegible] үйлдвэр
(38) Мебель [illegible] үйлдвэр
(39) Цемент шохойн завод
(40) Нэхий эдлэлийн үйлдвэрийн нэгтгэл
(41) Нисэх онгоцны буудал

[Key on following page]

Key:

1. General education school
2. Student dormitory
3. Nursery, kindergarten building
4. Economic services center and combine
5. Hospital
6. Mechanized dairy farm
7. Cannery
8. Virgin land [state] farm
9. Slaughterhouse with refrigeration facilities
10. Woodworking industry and combine
11. Lead pellet-mixed feed enterprise
12. Automatic telephone exchange installation
13. Food combine
14. Wall material enterprise
15. Expansion of coal mine
16. Expansion of diesel-electric power station
17. Building production base
18. Rug factory
19. Tree nursery
20. Tractor repair plant
21. Expansion of flour enterprise elevator
22. Feed economy
23. Livestock feeding area
24. Mechanized threshing floor
25. Central heating facility
26. Thermal electric power plant
27. Vehicle repair and service station
28. Mining enterprise
29. Movie theatre
30. Pioneers' summer camp
31. Central Livestock Artificial Insemination Station
32. Radio and television studio center
33. Building industry combine
34. Washing and cleaning combine
35. Dairy industry
36. Bakery and confectionery combine
37. Spinning factory
38. Furniture and box-making factory
39. Cement and lime plant
40. Expansion of the sheepskin goods enterprise
41. Central airport
42. To start construction
43. To put into operation sectionally
44. Number of general education schools to be constructed.

CSO: 1818/4

APRIL 1982 WEATHER FORECAST RELEASED

Ulaanbaatar UNEN in Mongolian 1 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] The Hydrometeorological Research Institutes of the Mongolian People's Republic issued the following weather forecast for the month of April 1982:

Western Area

The average monthly temperatures for April 1982 will vary between one degree below zero and 4 degrees above zero. This is about normal for some areas and one to 3 degrees warmer than normal for other areas. The amount of precipitation will vary between 4 and 7 mm.

First Ten Days. It will be cloudy. There will be a little wet snow during the period of 2-3 April 1982 in some areas and 3-8 April 1982 in the northern tier. Winds will be from the west. Wind speeds will vary between 0 and 5 meters per second. At the beginning of the 10-day period, winds will reach a high of 14 meters per second. There will be mild snow and dust storms. During the period of 2-3 April 1982, nighttime temperatures will vary between 13 and 18 degrees below zero and daytime temperatures between one degree above zero and 4 degrees below zero. During other periods, nighttime temperatures will vary between 9 and 14 degrees below zero and daytime temperatures between 8 and 13 degrees above zero.

Second Ten Days. There will be variable cloudiness. During the period of 12-13 April 1982 and on 17 April 1982, there will be a little precipitation. Winds will come from the southwest. During the second half of the period, winds will shift to the northwest with speeds between 5 and 10 meters per second. During the period of 12-13 April 1982, winds will become stronger and reach a high of 18 meters per second. There will be dust storms. Nighttime temperatures will vary between 5 and 10 degrees below zero. During the period of 15-16 April 1982, daytime temperatures will vary between 10 and 15 degrees and during other periods between 6 and 11 degrees above zero.

Third Ten Days. During the beginning of this 10-day period, it will be cloudy. During other periods, there will be variable cloudiness. During the period 21-22 April 1982, there will be a little precipitation in some areas. Winds will come from the southwest, and wind speeds will vary between 3 and 7 meters per second. During the period of 21-22 April 1982 and on 29 April 1982, winds will reach a high of 14 meters per second. There will be mild dust storms. During the period of 21-23 April 1982, nighttime temperatures will vary between one and 6 degrees below zero and daytime temperatures between 7 and 12 degrees above zero. During other periods, nighttime temperatures will vary between 2 degrees below zero and 3 degrees above zero. During the period of 27-28 April 1982, daytime temperatures will vary between 21 and 26 degrees above zero and during the remaining period between 16 and 21 degrees above zero.

Central Area

The average monthly temperature for April 1982 will vary between one and 4 degrees above zero, and this will be one to 4 degrees warmer than normal. Precipitation will vary between 5 and 17 mm or be normal in some areas and below normal in other areas.

First Ten Days. There will be variable cloudiness. During the beginning of the 10-day period, there will be a little wet snow in some areas. Winds will come from the south. Wind speeds will vary between 3 and 7 meters per second. During the beginning of the 10-day period, winds will become stronger and reach a high of 14 meters per second. There will be mild snow and dust storms. During the period of 1-8 April 1982, nighttime temperatures will vary between 10 and 15 degrees below zero and daytime temperatures between 3 and 8 degrees above zero. During other periods, nighttime temperatures will vary between 3 and 8 degrees below zero and daytime temperatures between 12 and 17 degrees above zero.

Second Ten Days. It will be cloudy. During the period of 14-18 April 1982, there will be a little precipitation in some areas. Winds will come from the northwest. Wind speeds will vary between 5 and 10 meters per second. During the period of 13-14 April 1982 and on 18 April 1982, winds will become stronger and reach a high between 16 and 18 meters per second. There will be snow and dust storms. Nighttime temperatures will vary between 3 and 8 degrees below zero. During the beginning and the end of the 10-day period daytime temperatures will vary between 13 and 18 degrees above zero and during the remaining period between 6 and 11 degrees above zero.

Third Ten Days. There will be variable cloudiness. On 23 April 1982, there will be a little precipitation in some areas and during the period of 27-28 April 1982 in the northern tier. Winds will come from the southeast, and wind speeds will vary between 3 and 7 meters per second. During the period 23-24 April 1982 and 28-30 April 1982, winds will become stronger and reach a high of 14 meters per second. There will be dust storms. During the period of 21-26 April 1982, nighttime temperatures will vary between 2 degrees above zero and 3 degrees below zero and daytime temperatures between 14 and 19 degrees above zero. During the remaining period, nighttime temperatures will vary between 4 and 9 degrees above zero and daytime temperatures between 20 and 25 degrees above zero.

Eastern Area

The average monthly temperature for April 1982 will vary between 2 and 4 degrees above zero, and this will be one to 2 degrees warmer than normal. Precipitation will be between 6 and 8 mm, and this will be below normal.

First Ten Days. It will be cloudy. During the period of 3-6 April 1982, there will be wet snow in some areas. Winds will come from the west. Wind speeds will vary between 5 and 10 meters per second. On 1-3 April 1982, winds will become stronger in some areas and reach a high of 14 meters per second. There will be snow and dust storms. During the first 5 days, nighttime temperatures will vary between 8 and 13 degrees below zero and thereafter it will be a little warmer and be between 3 and 8 degrees below zero. Daytime temperatures during the beginning and end of the 10-day period will be between 8 and 13 degrees above zero and during the remaining period between one and 6 degrees above zero.

Second Ten Days. There will be variable cloudiness. On 14 and 18 April 1982, there will be little precipitation in some areas. During the beginning of the 10 days, winds will come from the southwest. During the remaining period, winds will come from the north. Wind speeds will vary between 3 and 7 meters per second. During the period of 14-16 April 1982, winds will become stronger in some areas, and wind speeds will reach a high of 14 meters per second. There will be mild snow and dust storms. Nighttime temperatures will vary between 3 and 8 degrees below zero. During the beginning and end of the 10-day period, daytime temperatures will vary between 15 and 20 degrees above zero and during the remaining period between 8 and 13 degrees above zero.

Third Ten Days. At the end of the 10 days there will be variable cloudiness and during the remaining period a little cloudiness. On 23 April 1982 and during the period of 28-29 April 1982, there will be a little precipitation in some areas. Winds will come from the northwest. Wind speeds will vary between 7 and 12 meters per second. During the period of 23-24 April 1982 and 27-29 April 1982, winds will become stronger, and wind speeds will reach a high of 15 meters per second. There will be dust storms. During the period of 21-24 April 1982, nighttime temperatures will vary between 3 and 8 degrees below zero and daytime temperatures between 15 and 20 degrees above zero. Thereafter, it will become warmer. Nighttime temperatures will vary between zero and 5 degrees and daytime temperatures between 19 and 24 degrees above zero.

Southern Area

The average monthly temperatures will be between 4 and 6 degrees above zero. This is one to 3 degrees warmer than normal. Precipitation will amount to 4-5 mm, and this is below normal.

First Ten Days. There will be variable cloudiness. During the beginning of the 10-day period, there will be a little precipitation in some areas. Winds will come from the southeast. Wind speeds will vary between 3 and 7 meters per second. During the beginning and the end of the 10-day period, winds will become stronger and reach a high of 16-18 meters per second in some areas.

There will be dust storms. Nighttime temperatures will vary between 2 degrees above zero to 3 degrees below zero in the western section of the area and daytime temperatures between 9 and 14 degrees above zero. In other sections of the area, nighttime temperatures will vary between 7 and 12 degrees below zero and daytime temperatures between 3 and 8 degrees above zero.

Second Ten Days. There will be variable cloudiness. During the period of 13-14 April 1982 and on 18 April 1982, there will be a little precipitation in some areas. Winds in the western section of the area will come from the southwest. Wind speeds will vary between 3 and 7 meters per second. In other sections, the winds will come from the northwest. Wind speeds will vary between 5 and 10 meters per second. During the period of 13-14 and 17-18 April 1982, winds will become stronger and reach a high of 16 meters per second. There will be dust storms. During the period of 11-14 April 1982, nighttime temperatures will vary from 2 degrees above zero to 3 degrees below zero. Daytime temperatures will be 15 to 20 degrees above zero. During other periods of the month, nighttime temperatures will vary between one and 6 degrees below zero and daytime temperatures between 11 and 16 degrees above zero.

Third Ten Days. At the end of the 10 days there will be variable wind. There will be a little snow in some areas. During the remaining period, it will be a little cloudy. There will be no snow. Winds will come from the southwest. Wind speeds will vary between 7 and 13 meters per second. At the end of the 10 days, winds will become stronger and reach a high of 15 meters per second. There will be dust storms. During the period of 21-26 April 1982, nighttime temperatures will vary between one degree below zero and 4 degrees above zero. Thereafter, it will become warmer. Nighttime temperatures will vary between 4 and 9 degrees above zero. Daytime temperatures in the western section of the area will vary between 25 and 30 degrees above zero and in the remaining area between 20 and 25 degrees above zero.

CSO: 1818/5

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON MONGOLIAN PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Mongolian personalities has been abstracted from Ulaanbaatar sources.]

Adiyaa, G.

Secretary of the Central Committee of the MPR; on 8 October 1981, received Y. Szerencses, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR at the ambassador's request (UNEN 9 Oct 81 p 1)

Altangerel, B.

Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP and chairman of the People's Great Hural of the MPR; head of the People's Great Hural delegation which had paid a friendly visit to the Soviet Union and which was welcomed at the Buyant-Uhaa Airport by S. Jalan-Aajab, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP, secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, B. Lamjab, member of the presidium of the People's Great Hural, H. Tsereb, director of a department of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, D. Yondon, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, other officials, and A. I. Smirnov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR (UNEN 5 Nov 81 p 1); [also], first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar party committee; on 26 November 1981, received Kim I Kun, North Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR, in conjunction with the ambassador's conclusion of his diplomatic assignment in the MPR and his departure for his homeland and had a friendly talk with him (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1535 GMT 26 Nov 81)

Ayuush, Y.

First deputy minister of foreign trade and head of the MPR governmental trade delegation; on 6 November 1981, signed in Bucharest the protocol concerning the 1982 mutual delivery and payments protocol between the MPR and the Socialist Republic of Romania according to which the MPR will deliver light industry goods, wool, skin and hides to Romania and Romania will deliver some industrial equipment, spare parts, foodstuffs and consumer goods (UNEN 8 Nov 81 p 4); signed the 1982 Mongolian-Bulgarian commodity delivery and payments agreement in the presence of B. Jadamba, MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria

(UNEN 8 Oct 81 p 4); signed the protocol for the 1982 Mongolian-Yugoslav commodity exchange (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1917 GMT 1 Dec 81)

Baasanjab, Nyamjabyn

Relieved of his responsibilities as MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to North Korea because of another assignment (UNEN 21 Oct 81 p 4); appointed first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Economic Relations Abroad by the MPR Council of Ministers (UNEN 12 Nov 81 p 1)

Babuu, N.

Head of the MPRP governmental trade delegation and deputy minister of foreign trade; left Ulaanbaatar on 25 November 1981 for Warsaw and Budapest to conclude 1982 mutual delivery and payments agreements with the Polish People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic (UNEN 26 Nov 81 p 4); on 3 December 1981, signed in Budapest the 1982 commodity delivery and payments protocol between the MPR and the Hungarian People's Republic in the presence of D. Jambajantsan, MPR charges d'affaires in the Hungarian People's Republic (UNEN 6 Dec 81 p 4); head of the MPR governmental trade delegation which concluded the 1982 mutual delivery and payments agreements between the MPR and the Polish People's Republic and the MPR and the Hungarian People's Republic (UNEN 9 Dec 81 p 6)

Badarch, B.

Director of the Management Office of the MPR Council of Ministers and deputy chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Associations (UNEN 5 Nov 81 p 2)

Badraa, Jambaldorjiyn

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League; born in 1946 in Bayangol Somon, Selenge Aymag; 1954-1965 attended the 11-year secondary industrial-training school of Dzuunharaa where he acquired the skill of a tractor specialist; in 1970, graduated from the Leningrad Electrical Communications Technical Institute and worked as a technical engineer, chief engineer at the radio and television technical center of the Ministry of Communications, director of a department in the same ministry, and as an instructor in the Central Committee of the MPRP; joined the MPRP in 1978 (DZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN 26 Jun 81 p 1)

Bandzar, J.

Deputy minister of foreign affairs; elected chairman of the Mongolian Society for the Support of the United Nations at the recently held meeting of the Presidium of the Mongolian Association for the Support of the United Nations (UNEN 26 Dec 81 p 6)

Bandzragchaa, H.

MPR minister of State Farms; awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner in accordance with the 7 October 1981 Decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural on the occasion of his 60th birthday in recognition of his many years of productive work in the state organization (UNEN 8 Oct 81 p 1)

Bataa, Sanjiyn

Member of the Central Committee of the MPRP, member of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, chairman of a section of the Central Committee of the MPRP and colonel general; died on 21 December 1981 following a long illness; born in 1915 to a herdsman's family in the territory of Bayandelger Somon, Tob Aymag; 1924-1930 attended primary and secondary schools and 1943-1945 the Political Academy imeni V. I. Lenin in the Soviet Union; worked 1932-1936 as the writer of the Bayandelger Somon executive committee, located in Tob Aymag, party secretary and first horshoo bookkeeper; 1936-1952 soldier and junior lieutenant attached to the People's Army armored brigade, teacher, chairman of the revolutionary youth league and the political bureau, brigade commissar, director of a department of the political office of the entire army, deputy chairman and chairman of the Political Department, and 1952-1956 minister of defense, and first deputy minister of the Army and people's security; 1956-1962 MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, chairman of the Mongolian Committee for Cultural Relations Abroad, and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ulaanbaatar Assembly of People's Deputies; since 1962, worked as head of a sector of the Central Committee of the MPRP and since 1966 as head of a section; joined the party in 1939; elected member of the Party Central Committee by the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th MPRP Congresses, elected uninterruptedly deputy to the People's Great Hural from the first to the 10th congresses, member of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural; highly valued by the Party and government; awarded the Order of Sukhe Bator twice, Order of the Labor Red Banner, Order of the Distinguished Combat twide, Order of "North Star," and medals as well as the USSR October Revolutionary Order, and medals and orders from other socialist countries; obituary concluded with the listing of the following names: Y. Tsedenbal, J. Batmonh, D. Molomjamts, S. Jalan-aajab, D. Gombojab, D. Maydar, T. Ragchaa, B. Altangerel, B. Dejid, N. Jagbaral, B. Lhamsuren, P. Damdin, G. Adiyaa, M. Dash, S. Lubsangombo, T. Gotob, B. Lamjab, G. Ochirbat, L. Tudeb, S. Udbal, D. Tomor-Ochir, T. Balhaajab, J. Abhia, O. Choyjilsuren, B. Dorj, M. Dugersuren, D. Gotob, N. Lubsanchultem, R. Gunsen, G. Ish, B. Chimid, S. Monhjargal, D. Yondonduychir, C. Purebdorj, B. Tsog, J. Jamiyan, J. Dashdzebeg, C. Sangisharab, J. Gurragchaa, C. Tumendemberel, S. Arbay, A. Jamsranjab, S. Dabaahuu, A. Dumburay, B. Tseden-Ish, J. Yondon, D. Babuu, S. Jadamba, D. Byambaa, N. Pali, S. Damdinsuren, T. Sodnomdarjaa, T. Samdangeleg, D. Damdinhuu, T. Altangerel, and S. Dorj (UNEN 23 Dec 81 p 2)

Batmonh, J.

Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP and chairman of the Council of Ministers; on 27 November 1981 in the presence of D. Chuluundorj, director of a department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, received Keola Soukthavon, Laotian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR, in a friendly atmosphere (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1525 GMT 27 Nov 81); on 14 December 1981, received the delegation, headed by K. S. Kornev, RSFSR minister of land reclamation and water economy, which had participated in the arrangements for commissioning of the irrigation system at the Harhir Feed Economy, located in western Mongolia and constructed with Soviet assistance; during the course of its stay the delegation discussed questions of cooperation in the sphere of hydrogeology and irrigation farming between the corresponding ministries of the MPR and the RSFSR (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1445 GMT 14 Dec 81); also present were T. Ragchaa, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, M. Dash, secretary of the Central Committee of the MPRP, B. Bars, minister of irrigation, other Mongolian officials, and G. P. Koenman, counsellor at the USSR Embassy in the MPR (UNEN 15 Dec 81 p 1)

Batnayar, Togoogiyn

Appointed first deputy director of the general board of the MPR State Bank by the MPR Council of Ministers (UNEN 31 Oct 81 p 1)

Bud, B.

MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of France; signed in Paris the 1981-1983 cultural and scientific cooperation plan between the MPR and the Republic of France according to which research workers, teachers, and students in the field of science, culture and art will be exchanged and cooperation between radio, television, physical culture, and library organizations will be developed (UNEN 8 Oct 81 p 4); MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Portugal; was present at the opening of a photo exhibition about the MPR and the showing of a Mongolian film in Lisbon (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1525 GMT 26 Nov 81)

Dabaasuren, Jiljingiyn

Appointed deputy minister of construction and construction materials industry by the MPR Council of Ministers (UNEN 18 Nov 81 p 1)

Dabagsuren, Tserenbiyn

Has been relieved of his position as MPR ambassador to the GDR (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1533 GMT 27 Nov 81) because of another assignment (UNEN 28 Nov 81 p 6)

Dagbadorj, Nyam-Osoryn

Deputy minister of light and food industry; appointed first deputy minister of the same ministry by the MPR Council of Ministers (UNEN 12 Jan 82 p 1)

Damdin, G.

Chairman of the State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports; elected chairman of the Mongolian-Korean Friendship Association at a recently held meeting at the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Union for Peace and Friendship Associations (UNEN 10 Jan 82 p 4)

Damdin, Paabangiyn

Secretary of the Central Committee of the MPRP; awarded the Order of Sukhe Bator on the occasion of his 50th birthday and in recognition of his many years of active and productive work in the Party and state organizations and for his contribution to the development of the industry of this country in accordance with the 24 November 1981 decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR (UNEN 25 Nov 81 p 1); on 25 November 1981, awarded the Order of Sukhe Bator by Y. Tsedenbal, who congratulated him on behalf of the Central Committee of the MPRP, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural and the Council of Ministers of the MPR, in the presence of S. Jalan-aajab, D. Gombojam, and D. Molomjamts, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the Central Committee of the MPRP, D. Maydar and T. Ragchaa, first deputy ministers of the Council of Ministers, and other officials (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1535 GMT 25 Nov 81)

Damdinjab, L.
MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam; signed in Hanoi on 22 September 1981 the 1981-1985 cooperation plan between the public health organizations of the MPR and Vietnam (UNEN 26 Sep 81 p 4)

Damdinsuren, Lubsansurengiyn
Appointed deputy minister of light and food industry by the Council of Ministers of the MPR (UNEN 10 Nov 81 p 1)

Dashdabaa, Gombosurengiyn
Appointed MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Cuba in accordance with a decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR (UNEN 17 Oct 81 p 6)

Dashdobdon, D.
Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League; awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner on the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League in recognition of his many years of active and productive work in the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Organization in accordance with a decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural (UNEN 22 Oct 81 p 1)

Dashdondob, D.
Director of the quality department of the Ministry of Forestry and Lumber Industry (UNEN 2 Jan 82 p 5)

Dashdondob, T.
Editor-in-chief of the joint childrens publications editorial board; awarded Order of the "North Star" on the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League in recognition of his many years of active and productive work in the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League organizations in accordance with a decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural (UNEN 22 Oct 81 p 1)

Dejid, B.
Alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP and chairman of the Party Control Committee of the Central Committee of

the MPRP; on 17 November 1981, received H. Bayer, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR and had a friendly talk with him (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1530 GMT 17 Nov 81); head of the delegation which left on 31 March 1982 for Moscow to study the experiences of the control organization of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in accordance with the MPRP and CPSU cooperation plan and which was seen off at the Buyant-uhaa Airport by S. Lubsangombo, colonel general and alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP, minister of public security, B. Lamjab, chairman of a section of the Central Committee of the MPRP and first deputy chairman of the Party Control Committee of the Central Committee of the MPRP, D. Yondon, chairman of a section of the Central Committee of the MPRP, G. Badzarsuren, deputy chairman of a section of the Central Committee of the MPRP, other officials, and M. P. Makareyev, counsellor at the Soviet Embassy (UNEN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Demchigdorj, T.
First deputy minister of social economy and services (UNEN 3 Sep 81 p 2)

Demiddagba, Tsebeengombyn
Appointed MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to North Korea in accordance with a decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural (UNEN 21 Oct 81 p 4)

Dugersuren, M.
Minister of foreign affairs; received Keola Soukthavon, Laotian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR, in conjunction with the ambassador's presentation of his credentials (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1446 GMT 12 Nov 81)

Dugersuren, Tsagaanlamyn
Relieved of his responsibilities as MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Socialist Republic of Romania (UNEN 25 Oct 81 p 4)

Dulmaa, Jamsrangiyn
Relieved of his responsibilities as MPR minister of light and food industry in accordance with the 9 November 1981 Decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural (UNEN 10 Nov 81 p 1); appointed MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR in accordance with a decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR (UNEN 28 Nov 81 p 6)

Duren, Choynoryn
Deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner on the occasion of his 50th birthday in recognition of his many years of active and productive work in the state organization in accordance with the 23 January 1982 decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsedenbal,

chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR (UNEN 24 Jan 82 p 1)

Dzagasbaldan, Damranjabyn

Chairman of the MPR Central Statistical Office; awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner on the occasion of his 50th birthday in recognition of his many years of active and productive work in the state organization in accordance with the 30 December 1981 decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR (UNEN 31 Dec 81 p 1)

Dzantab, L.

Deputy chairman of the State Information, Radio and Television Committee of the MPR; signed on 17 November 1981 in Kabul the cooperation agreement between the MPR MONTSAME agency and the Afghan BAKHTAR agency in the presence of P. Shagadarsuren, MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Afghanistan (UNEN 19 Nov 81 p 4)

Dzegbee, Lubsandashiyn

Director of the presidium of the Mongolian Defense Collegium; awarded the title of Distinguished Lawyer of the MPR in recognition for his many years of active and productive work in the legal service in accordance with the 18 November 1981 decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR (UNEN 19 Nov 81 p 1)

Enebish, B.

MPR minister of transportation; elected chairman of the Mongolian Society for the Support of the Struggle of the Latin American Peoples at the recently held expanded meeting of the presidium of the Mongolian Society for the Support of the Struggle of the Latin American Peoples (UNEN 26 Dec 81 p 6)

Erdene, Lubsandashiyn

Deputy minister of fuel and power industry; died following a serious illness on 16 September 1981; born in 1939 to a herdsmen's family living in an area called Bayangol in the territory of Bayandun Somon, Dornod Aymag in 1939; studied in 1949-1959 at the Bayan-Uul Somon Secondary School in Dornod Aymag, 1959-1964 at the Moscow City Mining Institute and acquired skills of electric and automatization mechanic; did his post-graduate study in the Soviet Union; 1973-1976 defended his degree of technical sciences; worked in 1964-1974 as a mechanic and chief mechanic of a unit of the Nalayh Coal Mine, unit chief and chief engineer of the coal production association in 1972-1973, and since 1976 as deputy minister of fuel and power industry; joined the MPRP in 1966; was one of the leading cadres in the coal industry of Mongolia; obituary concluded with the listing of the following names: P. Damdin, M. Peljee, R. Jamts, P. Ochirbat, U. Mablet, J. Dagbadorj, S. Bathuyag, O. Gurjab, C. Baljinnyam, G. Dorj, D. Rinchinjand, A. Barny, S. Jadambaa, L. Torbadrah, D. Dondob (UNEN 19 Sep 81 p 6)

Gombojab, D.

Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP and secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; on 14 December 1981, received H. Bayer, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR, at his request (UNEN 15 Dec 81 p 1)

Gotob, D.

MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR; on 27 October 1981 signed the 1981-1985 cooperation protocol pertaining to books and publications between the USSR State Committee for publications, publishing industry and book trade and the MPR Ministry of Culture (UNEN 29 Oct 81 p 4)

Haynhyarbaa, Mishigdorjiyn

Appointed deputy director of the Highway Administration of the Council of Ministers by the MPR Council of Ministers (UNEN 31 Oct 81 p 1)

Henmedeh, B.

Deputy chairman of the Mongolian Women's Committee (UNEN 24 Oct 81 p 4)

Huchit, A.

Director of the Plant and Land Cultivation Research Institute (UNEN 11 Nov 81 p 3)

Huderchuluun, G.

Director of the Board of Directors of the State Bank of the MPR; together with P. Y. Pchelin, first deputy director of the USSR State Bank, signed in the presence of N. Mishigdorj, chairman of a section of the Central Committee of the MPRP, G. P. Koyenman and K. P. Omarov, counsellors at the USSR Embassy, the 1981-1985 cooperation plan between the MPR State Bank and the USSR State Bank and Building Bank (UNEN 13 Sep 81 p 4)

Jadambaa, Y.

Deputy minister of construction and construction materials industry (UNEN 15 Dec 81 p 2)

Jagbaral, N.

Alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural; participated in the inspection conducted in Dundgobi Aymag by the People's Great Hural of the MPR and the Council of Ministers and became acquainted with the work of the permanent commission of deputies and the executive apparatus of the assemblies of people's deputies of Luus, Delgertsogt, abd Gobi-Ugtaal Somons, located in Dundgobi Aymag (UNEN 26 Nov 81 p 1)

Jalan-aajab, S.

Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP and secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; on 8 October 1981, received the Czechoslovak People's Control Committee delegation which is headed by Frantisek Ondrich, chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Control Committee and which is visiting the MPR at the invitation of the MPRP People's Control Committee (UNEN 9 Oct 81 p 1); received the delegation, headed by president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Supreme Court, which is here at the invitation of the Supreme Court of the MPR, in the presence of G. Ish, chairman of the Supreme Court of the MPR, and other officials as well as Valentin Ruzic, Czechoslovak ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1916 GMT 15 Oct 81)

Jargalsayhan, B.

MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Sri Lanka; presented his credentials to J. R. Jayewardene, president of Sri Lanka in the presence of S. Hameed, Sri Lanka minister of foreign affairs (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1535 GMT 8 Dec 81); together with S. Hameed, signed in Colombo the agreement concerning cultural cooperation between the governments of the MPR and the Republic of Sri Lanka (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1540 GMT 8 Dec 81)

Lamjab, B.

Head of a section of the Central Committee of the MPRP; head of the party workers' delegation which left on 31 March 1982 from Ulaanbaatar for Berlin in accordance with the cooperation plan between the MPRP and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (UNEN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Lhamsuren, B.

Alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP and director of the Social Science Institute of the Central Committee of the Party (UNEN 28 Jan 82 p 2)

Lubsan, Sonomyn

MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Algeria; has been relieved of his responsibilities as ambassador to the above country (UNEN 10 Oct 81 p 6)

Lubsanchultem, N.

Member of the presidium of the World Peace Council, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Union for Peace and Friendship Organizations, and chairman of the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace (UNEN 6 Jan 82 p 5)

Lubsangombo, S.

Deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; on 26 November 1981, received Keola Soukthavon, Laotian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR, and had a warm friendly talk with him (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1540 GMT 26 Nov 81)

Lubsanrabdan, Namsrayn

Appointed MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the socialist Republic of Romania in accordance with a decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1511 GMT 26 Oct 81); on 10 November 1981, presented his credentials to N. Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, with whom he had a friendly conversation in the presence of S. Kurtichanu, secretary of the Romania Government Council, and S. Andrei, minister of foreign affairs (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1505 GMT 11 Nov 81)

Maydar, D.

Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR; on 21 November 1981 received in the presence of S. Monhjargal, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ulaanbaatar Assembly of People's Deputies, other [Mongolian] officials, and V. N. Revkin, second secretary of the Soviet Embassy in the MPR[?] the delegation which is headed by P. M. Gromovich, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Irkutsk People's Deputies and which is visiting Mongolia at the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Ulaanbaatar Assembly of People's Deputies (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1520 GMT 21 Nov 81); on 27 November 1981, gave a reception in honor of the Soviet delegation, headed by I. T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which is here to participate in the work of the regular session of the Mongolian-Soviet intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation; exchanged speeches with Novikov at the reception, held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere and attended by J. Batmonh, other leaders of the Party and governmental of the MPR, D. Gotob, MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, and A. I. Smirnov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1540 GMT 27 Nov 81)

Molom, C.

MPR minister of trade and procurement; elected chairman of the Mongolian-Hungarian Friendship Association at the recently held expanded meeting of the presidium of the Mongolian-Hungarian Friendship Association (UNEN 24 Dec 81 p 4)

Molom, T.

Deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the People's Control Committee; on 8 October 1981, was present when S. Jalanaajab received the Czechoslovak People's Control Committee delegation, headed by Frantisek Ondrich, chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Control Committee, which is visiting the MPR at the invitation of the MPRP People's Control Committee (UNEN 9 Oct 81 p 1)

Monhjargal, S.

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ulaanbaatar Assembly of People's Deputies; on 17 November 1981, met at the Buyant-uhaa Airport the Soviet delegation, headed by N. M. Gromovich, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Irkutsk Soviet of People's Deputies which arrived in Ulaanbaatar at the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Ulaanbaatar Assembly of People's Deputies; on the same day received the Soviet delegation (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1526 GMT 17 Nov 81)

Myagmarjab, Babuugiyn

Appointed director of the Main Hydrometeorological Administration by the MPR Council of Ministers (UNEN 31 Oct 81 p 1)

Natsagdorj, B.

Director of a department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 10 November 1981, met Keola Soukthavon, Laotian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR at the Ulaanbaatar Buyant-uhaa Airport (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1501 GMT 11 Nov 81); director of the protocol department of the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 21 January 1982, welcomed at the Ulaanbaatar railroad station Pak Si-Kwon, North Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Mongolia (UNEN 22 Jan 82 p 4)

Naydan, Gombojabyn

Appointed minister of light and food industry of the MPR in accordance with a decree of the presidium signed on 9 November 1981 in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural (UNEN 10 Nov 81 p 1); born in 1934 to a herdsman's family in the area of Mandal Somon, Selenge Aymag; attended 1944-1954 the 10-year secondary school, 1954-1958 the Light Industry Institute of the Soviet Union, and 1960-1963 the Economics Institute in Ulaanbaatar City; acquired planning and economic skills; worked 1958-1959 as foreman at the shoe factory of the Industrial Combine and also as expert at the combine, 1959-1960 director of the sewing enterprise of the combine, and 1963-1969 instructor and [then] senior instructor at the Central Committee of the MPRP; worked 1969-1973 as deputy minister of light and food industry, and from 1973 until November 1981 as first deputy minister of food and light industry; joined the MPRP in 1960; elected member of the Central Auditing Commission of the MPRP by the 17th and 18th Congresses of the MPRP; work highly valued by the party and government; awarded the Order of the "North Star," Distinguished Labor Medal, and other medals; appointed minister of light and food industry of the MPR in accordance with a decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural (UNEN 10 Nov 81 p 2); [also] chairman of the Mongolian section of the Mongolian-Yugoslav intergovernmental committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the MPR and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; signed the protocol on trade-economic and scientific cooperation (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1515 GMT 1 Dec 81); was elected chairman of the Mongolian-Czechoslovak Friendship Association at the expanded meeting of the association held on 22 December 1982 at which organizational matters were discussed (UNEN 23 Dec 81 p 6)

Nyamaa, J.

MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Lao's People's Democratic Republic, together with Udama Shulamani, Laotian first deputy minister of education, sports and religious affairs, signed on 14 December 1981 in Vientiane the intergovernmental protocol for the mutual recognition academic certifications, including higher and secondary education diplomas and academic degrees (UNEN 18 Nov 81 p 6); signed recently in Vientiane the documents related to the first shipment of Mongolian deliveries to Laos in accordance with the MPR and Laotian intergovernmental agreement for assistance in 1979-1985 (UNEN 19 Dec 81 p 4)

Nyamaa, O.

MPR minister of social economy and services; on 21 September 1981 together with S. Lazar, Slovak minister of interior, signed the 1982 MPR-Czechoslovak cooperation plan in the area of social economy and services (UNEN 22 Sep 81 p 4); on 25 December 1981, signed in Ulaanbaatar the protocol for the 1981-1985 cooperation plan between RSFSR Ministry of People's Economic Services and the MPR Ministry of Social Economy and Services in the presence of P. Damdin, secretary of the Central Committee of the MPRP, S. Hajidsuren, deputy chairman of the section of the Party Central Committee, and I. I. Borisov, first secretary at the USSR Embassy in Mongolia (UNEN 26 Dec 81 p 1)

Nyamdabaa, D.

Deputy chairman of the State Physical Culture and Sports Committee of the MPR (SPORTYN MEDEE 15 Nov 81 p 1)

Nyam-osir, D.

MPR minister of health; on 19 November 1981, together with K. Matejicek, Slovak minister of health, signed in Ulaanbaatar the plan for cooperation between the MPR and Czechoslovak ministries of health in the presence of G. Dashdzebeg, deputy chairman of a section of the Central Committee of the MPRP, the deputy minister of foreign affairs of the MPR and V. Ruzic, Czechoslovak ambassador to the MPR (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1525 GMT 19 Nov 81); elected chairman of the Mongolian-Laotian Friendship Association at the recently held meeting at the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Union for Peace and Friendship Associations (UNEN 10 Jan 82 p 4)

Oold, T.

Deputy chairman of a section of the Central Committee of the Party; head of the party workers' delegation which left on 31 March 1982 for Bucharest from Ulaanbaatar in accordance with the cooperation plan between the MPRP and the Romanian Communist Party (UNEN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Peljee, M.

Deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; on 8 October 1981 received Kim Wal-hyop, North Korean deputy minister of foreign trade and head of the North Korean governmental trade delegation which had arrived in Mongolia to conclude the 1982 mutual commodity delivery and payments agreement between the MPR and North (UNEN 9 Oct 81 p 4) in the presence of N. Babuu, MPR deputy minister of foreign trade and head of the MPR governmental trade delegation, and Kim I Kun, North Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR (UNEN 9 Oct 81 p 4); [also] chairman of the Mongolian section of the intergovernmental Mongolian-Bulgarian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; head of the delegation which left Ulaanbaatar on 14 December 1981 for Sofia to participate in the regular 15th session of the intergovernmental commission (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1430 GMT 14 Dec 81) and was seen off at Buyant-Uhaa Airport by T. Molom, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, other Mongolian officials, V. Donchev, Bulgarian charge d'affaires, and K. R. Omarov, counsellor at the Soviet Embassy (UNEN 15 Dec 81 p 4)

Rabdandorj, Y.
First deputy minister of transportation (UNEN 15 Dec 81 p 2)

Radnaabadzar, J.
MPR deputy minister of public health; signed in Ulaanbaatar on 25 September 1981 in the presence of D. Nyam-Osor, MPR minister of health and S. Dambaldarjaa, deputy minister of foreign affairs, the MPR-North Korean governmental agreement concerning cooperation in the health sector (UNEN 26 Sep 81 p 4)

Ragchaa, Tumenbayaryn
Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; received Kim I. Kun, North Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR conjunction with the ambassador's return to North Korea (UNEN 26 Nov 81 p 1); awarded Order of Sukhe Bator on the occasion of his 65th birthday in accordance with the 21 January 1982 decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR (UNEN 22 Jan 82 p 1)

Sanjid, P.
Member of the presidium of the Mongolian-Vietnamese Friendship Association (UNEN 3 Sep 81 p 3)

Sendenjab, Nandzadyn
Appointed first deputy chairman of the Committee for CEMA Affairs of the MPR Council of Ministers by the MPR Council of Ministers (UNEN 12 Jan 82 p 1)

Sharabsambuu, B.
Deputy minister of trade and procurement (UNEN 16 Dec 81 p 5)

Shirendeb, Badzaryn
Relieved of his responsibilities as President of the MPR Academy of Sciences in accordance with the 12 January 1982 decree of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR (UNEN 15 Jan 82 p 1)

Sodnom, Jamtsyn
Colonel; promoted to the rank of major general by the MPR Council of Ministers (UNEN 26 Aug 81 p 1)

Sodnom, N.
Chairman of the State Committee for Higher, Specialized Secondary and Technical Education; together with G. Bernhardt, secretary of the GDR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education signed the 1981-1985 cooperation plan between the State Committee for Higher, Specialized Secondary and Technical Education of the MPR Council of Ministers and the GDR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education (UNEN

15 Sep 81 p 4); elected chairman of the Mongolian Association for Relations with India and the Southeastern countries at a recently held meeting at the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Union for Peace and Friendship Associations (UNEN 10 Jan 82 p 4)

Sodnomdarjaa, T.
Chief editor of the general publications editorial board of the MPR Ministry of Culture (UNEN 9 Dec 81 p 4)

Sumiyaa, Namhayn
Deputy minister of light and food industry of the MPR; died on 20 October 1981; born in 1931 to a herdsman's family living in Sulinheer Somon, Dornogobi Aymag; attended 1940-1950 the Dornogobi Aymag secondary school and the university; acquired skills as a chemistry and biology instructor; worked 1956-1959 as chief techrologist and head of the laboratory at the Confectionery Factory, 1959-1966 a specialist and then department director at the Ministry of Industry and Food Industry, 1966-1978 director of the Bakery and head of the Flour and Feed Production Association, and since 1978 deputy minister of light and food industry; joined the MPRP in 1955; recipient of the Order of Labor Red Banner, Order of the North Star, and medals in recognition of his work; obituary concluded with the listing of the following names: B. Altangerel, P. Damdin, C. Suren, D. Sodnom, R. Jamts, J. Dulmaa, H. Bandzragch, S. Hajidsuren, S. Tsebeen, G. Naydan, D. L. Skorbun, N. Dagbadorj, G. Dugersuren, C. Baljinnyam, B. Sldzahguy, M. Lhachinbla, G. Batjargal, O. Dorligsuren, and G. Lhamsuren (UNEN 22 Oct 81 p 4)

Tsagaanhuu, Rabdangiyn
Appointed first deputy minister of agriculture of the MPR by the MPR Council of Ministers (UNEN 31 Oct 81 p 1)

Tsebegmid, D.
Deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and MPR minister of culture; on 15 October 1981, received D. Vukevics, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from Yugoslavia in connection with his return to his homeland and had a friendly conversation with him (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1936 GMT 15 Oct 81); [also] deputy chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Associations; on 4 November 1981, received the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Societies delegation, headed by V. N. Rayevskiy, chairman of the Altayskiy Kray Soviet Committee, of the Soviet Union which was met on the same day at the Buyant-uhaa Airport by N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the Executive Committee for Peace and Friendship Associations, B. Badarch, director of the Management Office of the MPR Council of Ministers and deputy chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Associations, A. I. Smirnov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR and V. A. Sergeyev, permanent representative of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and which came to Mongolia to participate in the activities connected with the 64th Anniversary of the Great

October Socialist Revolution and the 60th Anniversary of the signing of the agreement to establish friendly relations between the MPR and the RSFSR (UNEN 5 Nov 81 p 4); [also] chairman of the Mongolian Nuclear Energy Commission, and professor; on 20 November 1981 received in the presence of N. Sodnom, deputy chairman of the Nuclear Energy Commission and academician, the delegation headed by A. M. Baldin, director of the Heavy Power Laboratory at the Joint Nuclear Research Institute in Dubna, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, and professor, which came to discuss cooperation in the area of research between the MPR and the Joint Nuclear Research Institute (UNEN 21 Nov 81 p 4)

Tseden, D.
Minister of Forestry and Woodworking Industry of the MPR; elected chairman of the Mongolian-Romanian Friendship Association at a recently held meeting at the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Union for Peace and Friendship Associations (UNEN 10 Jan 82 p 4)

Tsedenbal, Y.
General-secretary of the Central Committee of the MPRP and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural; in the presence of the members and alternate members of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP was awarded by A. I. Smirnov, USSR ambassador to the MPR, [on behalf of] the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries the "Friendship" Badge of Honor in recognition of his contribution to the development and the strengthening of the traditional fraternal friendship of the Soviet and Mongolian People (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1404 GMT 3 Dec 81)

Tsend, Ochiryn
Relieved of his position as MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Cuba because of another assignment (UNEN 17 Oct 81 p 6)

Tsend, Tundebiyn
Appointed deputy minister of fuel and power by the Council of Ministers of the MPR (UNEN 15 Dec 81 p 1)

Tserendondog, L.
Chairman of a department of the Central Committee of the MPR; author of an article entitled "The Goal of the Construction Workers During the New Five Years" (UHUULAGCH No 12 1981 p 2)

Tubdendorj, Dolodyn
Appointed MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Algeria in accordance with a decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural (UNEN 10 Oct 81 p 6); presented his credentials on 28 December 1982 to Chadli Bendjedid, President of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria (UNEN 5 Jan 82 p 4)

Tudeb, Londongiyn
Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League; awarded Order of Sukhe Bator on the occasion of the 60th

Anniversary of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League in recognition of his many years of active and productive work in the Party, mass and Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League organizations in accordance with the 21 October 1981 Decree of the Presidium of the People's Hural signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural (UNEN 22 Oct 81 p 1)

Tumendelger, C.

Chairman of a department of the Central Committee of the MPRP; on 17 November 1981, together with G. Badzarsuren, deputy chairman of a section of the Central Committee of the MPRP, and M. P. Makareyev, counsellor-minister at the Soviet Embassy in the MPR, welcomed at the Buyant-uhaa Airport the delegation of party workers, headed by M. V. Gramov, deputy chairman of a section of the Central Committee of the CPSU, which arrived in Ulaanbaatar in accordance with the cooperation plan between the MPRP and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for the study of party work (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1521 GMT 17 Nov 81)

Tumendemberel, S.

Acting director of the protocol department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 8 December 1981, saw Kim I Kun, Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR, leave at the Ulaanbaatar railroad station for his homeland in conjunction with the completion of his diplomatic assignment in the MPR (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1531 GMT 8 Dec 81)

Udbal, S.

Chairman of the Mongolian Women's Committee and head of the delegation which recently participated in the International Congress of Women and in the Congress of the Federation of Democratic Women in Prague; discussed the results of the above mentioned congresses at a meeting of women's actives of Ulaanbaatar held at the Science and Technical Information Center (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1514 GMT 27 Oct 81)

Yandzan, Namnangiyn

Appointed deputy director of the general board of the MPR State Bank by the MPR Council of Ministers (UNEN 31 Oct 81 p 1)

CSO: 1818/7

STEPS TAKEN TO INCREASE MONGOLIAN WORKERS' ECONOMIC KNOWLEDGE

Ulaanbaatar UNEN in Mongolian 29 Jul 80 p 1

[Article: "In the Central Committee of the MPRP"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the MPRP issued a resolution concerning some steps to be taken for raising the economic education and training of workers in accordance with the decision of the 6th Plenum (1979) of the Central Committee of the MPRP.

Our party has focused constant attention on the matter of raising the economic knowledge and education of all levels of cadres and of all workers and has taken and implemented under this resolution important steps to reach this end.

The work organized by party organizations to implement the decisions of the 17th Congress of the MPRP and successive plenums of the Central Committee of the Party and the 1974 Resolution of the Central Committee of the Party concerning raising the level of the workers' knowledge and education in economics is an important and powerful force for raising the communist training of the workers who successfully achieve the goals of socialist construction, and for perfecting the management of the national economy, and for developing the creative activism and initiative of the masses.

However, the party, state, and mass organizations are unable to fully utilize the broad opportunities of economic training in fulfilling the planned goals of the economy and culture, and in imparting an upbringing of treating the people, labor, and social property according to communist traditions. The administration, organization, quality, and results of the work to raise the economic education of cadres at all levels and of the workers falls short of what the party requires. Instruction in economics is remote from the established socioeconomic goals, specific economic activities, the life, and actual practice of economic enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, state farms, and other organizations.

The implementation of the profoundly meaningful socioeconomic slogans and appeals of the Central Committee of the MPRP and the introduction of scientific-technical findings and advanced experiences into production require the raising of the economic knowledge and training of all workers and cadres at all levels and a sharp improvement and advancement to a new state of the administration and organization of this work.

The foundation of an economic education for the workers is the study of Marxist-Leninist economic theory, the party's economic policies developed by congress of the MPRP and plenum of the Central Committee of the Party, the factors in socioeconomic development, the Leninist principle of economic management, the economics and organization of production, scientific-technical findings, advanced experiences, and the theory and practice of the leadership of production.

Noting that it is necessary to direct economic education toward fostering a scientific world outlook on the part of the workers, training them in ideological faith, high ethics, responsibility for their assigned missions, discipline and organization, and developing the creative activism and professional skills of the workers of all sectors of the national economy and with the aim of raising the economic education which has become an indispensable part of the workers' communist upbringing, of improving the profitability and quality of production, of fully utilizing the latent potential, and of having cadres at all levels master the methods of managing the economy with economic know-how, and of implementing the decision of the 6th Plenum (1979) of the Central Committee of the MPRP and the goals and assigned missions advanced time and again in the words of Comrade Yu. Tsendenbal, the Central Committee of the MPRP resolves that:

1. The heads of aymag and municipal party committees, the primary level party organizations, the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the MRYL, the ministries, special offices, industries, organizations, agricultural cooperatives, and state farms are tasked with:

a. Taking sound steps to further raise the economic knowledge and training of workers, herdsmen, engineering-technical workers and all cadres and to closely coordinate it with the economic activities and existing practices of industries, organizations, agricultural cooperatives, and state farms.

b. Strengthening the influence of economic knowledge on fulfilling the planned goals, raising the profits derived from production and quality of work, strengthening profit and loss accounting and improving procedures for managing the economy.

c. Taking into account the peculiarities of enterprises, organizations, and sectors of the national economy and the types of labor being performed by the people in the course of organizing the work of providing the workers an economic education and perfecting their methods.

d. Directing economic education toward getting each worker to adopt in his work activities economic analysis, to unveil and to use domestic production resources, to disseminate advanced experiences, and to acquire the habit of putting on an economic footing his personal evaluations of his mission, plan and responsibility in socialist competition as well as his personal plan for raising labor productivity.

e. Developing for each individual sector of the national economy, each aymag, city, somon, region, industry, state farm, and agricultural association a five-year plan for raising the workers' economic knowledge and adhering to the plans. These should reflect specific provisions for the questions of the number of staff to be included in the instruction, the forms and duration of instruction, the preparation of propaganda cadres, refresher work, and the strengthening of the instruction-methodology and material base of economic education.

2. The mission is assigned to branches of the Central Committee of the MPRP and the State Committee for Higher, Specialized Secondary, and Specialized Technical Education of the Council of Ministers of the MPR to develop and issue plans, syllabuses, textbooks, and study aids devoted to raising the economic comprehension of the workers of the various sectors of the national economy. Ministries and special offices should focus on supplementary syllabuses directed toward the special characteristics of sectors and industries.

The Ministry of Culture of the MPRP is tasked with organizing an editorial staff to produce the books, texts, study aids and visual aids devoted to the workers' economic education.

The mission is given to the State Committee for Science and Technology to prepare information-methodology materials on economic development and leading economic management experiences for the whole national economy and for each individual sector and to distribute them to aymags, cities, somons, and regions, and to arrange exhibitions of books, pamphlets, and materials intended for organizers of economic instruction and trainers.

The State Planning Commission, the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, and the Ministry of Foreign Trade are tasked with purchasing and promptly providing items necessary for economic instruction through orders from the USSR and other socialist countries.

3. Administrative workers of the party, state, and economic organizations, economists, specialists, and administrators of ministries, special offices, production agencies, enterprises, agricultural associations, and feed economies, teachers of higher and specialized secondary schools, and workers and scholars of scholarly organizations should be included widely in the economic instruction.

It would be appropriate to prepare economists-propagandists through the Institute for Raising the Skills of Administrators under the State Committee for Higher, Specialized Secondary, and Specialized Technical Education and through courses under the aymags, cities, ministries, and special offices, and to organize seminars and meetings for exchanging experiences.

Workers' economic education halls ought to be established at the Institute for Raising the Skills of Administrators, responsible for such work as developing syllabuses, textbooks, pamphlets and instruction-methodology materials for raising workers' economic knowledge, organizing courses for raising the skills of propagandists, and going to the centers and the localities to provide consultations.

Industries and enterprises are instructed to establish economic training study-halls and discussion corners, and to organize the work to provide them with accommodations and study materials and create the conditions for functioning at the initiative of the propagandists and auditors, and to deeply examine the ideas and recommendations they offer for raising the results to economic operations, and to introduce them into production.

4. The State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance are tasked with incorporating into the plan and budget for development of the national economy and culture the expenditures to be paid and the number of personnel to be included in connection with the establishment of courses for raising economic education under the auspices of the aymags, cities, ministries and special offices and the number of personnel and expenses for study at the Institute for Raising the Skills of Administrators under the State Committee for Higher, Specialized Secondary, and Specialized Technical Education.

5. The State Committee for higher, Specialized Secondary, and Specialized Technical Education and the Ministry of People's Education are tasked with:

a. Revising the instructional program so as to provide economic education and training for students of higher, specialized secondary and specialized technical schools, taking into account the characteristics of their specialties, beginning with the 1980-1981 academic year.

b. Including in the academic program the mastering of skills as economic propagandists by graduates from higher and specialized secondary schools in specialties of engineer-economist and economist.

c. Taking measures to impart economic knowledge and training to students in the general education system by utilizing such forms as required and elective classes, work training, socially-beneficial labor, and extracurricular cultural training work and school-family communications.

d. Arranging for raising the economic knowledge of all teachers on the basis of a precise program, by means of courses, seminars, and self-study.

6. The Academy of Sciences is tasked with further broadening the studies and research conducted on the matter of developing socialist economic theory and the economic thinking of workers and raising the scientific basis of training in economics.

The Mongolia Association of Economists is tasked with taking concrete steps in the areas of having the economists working in the sectors of the national economy and culture propagandize in the party's socioeconomic policies, make specific economic studies in the operations of particular sectors, industries, enterprises, and organizations, and having them participate broadly in the work of developing ideas and proposals aimed at improving managerial methods and raising the economic knowledge and education of workers.

7. The editors of newspapers and journals, the State Information, Radio, and Television Committee, and the administration of the Mongolian Society for the Dissemination of Knowledge are tasked with:

a. Broadly publicizing the effects produced by economic training and the significance of advanced experiences of workers of the USSR and other socialist countries in economic education in connection with the campaign being waged by all the people for expanding the work of propagandizing economic theory and the party's economic policies, fulfilling the planned goals, and improving production profitability and work quality.

b. Creating special broadcasts, pages and corners which are of great help to the listeners and the propagandists and arranging radio economic classes for herdsmen.

8. The Joint Council of Journal Editors of the Central Committee of the Party is given the mission of turning the paper EDIYN DZASAG [Economics] into a weekly and expanding economic propaganda and publishing material in it directed at systematically raising the knowledge of propagandists and the economic education of the workers that will perfect the administration and organization of economic training, and having the journal EDIYN DZASGIYN ASUUDAL [Problem of Economics] focus on the most important questions of socialist economic theory and practice.

It would be appropriate to create the SANHUU, DZEEL, BURTGEL [Finance, Credit, and Accounting] journal with the aim of helping workers to acquire a precise knowledge of economics and to raise the theoretical and methodological knowledge of workers in finance, credit, accounting, and statistics.

9. The party committee of the Ministry of Public Security, the Political Administration of the People's Army, Border and Internal Forces, and the Political Department of the Civil Air Transport Administration are tasked with organizing the work of raising the economic knowledge, education, and training of all of their personnel through training plans and programs which suit their own particular circumstances, in line with the system for economic education of the workers.

10. Party committees of aymags and cities are tasked with:

a. Making thorough checks in their work directed at raising the economic education and training of workers and all levels of cadres in accordance with the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party, seeing that questions pertaining to raising the pace, quality, and results of instruction are taken up by meetings of the committee and plenums and primary party organizations, and providing supervision over the work of the state, mass, and economic organizations in the organizing of the economic instruction for the workers.

b. Sharply improving the work of economic education training-methodology councils under the aymag and city party committees, ministries, special offices, and central mass organizations, and of councils and sections that make economic assessments under industries and enterprises, with the aim of rationally organizing the workers' economic training. raising the economic performance of industries and enterprises, and strengthening the ties between production and training.

c. Starting up economic branches at the State University and the People's Culture School beginning with the 1980-1981 academic year with the aim of raising the economic knowledge of workers, engineer-technicians and specialists.

d. Conducting, on the basis of annual and long-term plans, courses, schools, and seminars for raising the economic knowledge of secretaries and deputy secretaries of primary level party organizations, administrative workers and specialists of industries and enterprises, and making study of such crucial socioeconomic policies of the party as building economic theory and labor on a scientific base, developing socialist competition, disseminating scientific-technological findings and advanced experiences, working with the workers collectively and individually, and mastering skills for managing the economy.

e. Improving the work of providing the workers with economic education through the Trade Unions' Socialist Labor School, the political school of the MRYL and other forms of instruction, and providing them with clear-cut leadership by party organizations.

f. Preparing economists-propagandists, arranging refresher courses and seminars annually at the aymag and city level and constantly fortifying their ranks with production administrators, economists, and specialists.

g. Summing up the progress and quality of economic instruction and the experiences of the propagandists, and broadly publicizing in the central and local press and information media the results being produced by workers' economic education in raising the profitability of production.

11. It would be appropriate for an economic education section to be established in the Ideology Branch of the Central Committee of the Party for the purpose of improving the administration of the work of providing workers with economic education and training.

12. The Ideology Section of the Central Committee of the Party is tasked with:

a. Establishing a separate joint council of staff with the mission of providing centralized direction of economic training work, in scientific methodology and organization, under the Ideology Section of the Central Committee of the Party, composed of deputy directors, instructors, organizers, institute hall directors, and economists, of relevant branches of the Central Committee of the Party, and assigning it the responsibility of assisting in the work of the training methodology councils under the aymags, cities, ministries, special offices, and central mass organizations, providing special advice, and exercizing control over the publication of syllabuses, textbooks, and study materials for economic education of the workers.

b. Carrying out the raising of workers' economic education and training on the basis of long-range plans.

c. Developing the question of perfecting the present forms of training work in herdsmen settlements of agricultural cooperatives and state farms, in necessary linkage with the raising of the workers' economic education and training.

13. The mission is given to the sections of the Central Committee of the Party to audit the status of how the responsible ministries, special offices, and mass organizations are organizing the work of raising the economic education of workers.

14. In organizing the work of implementing this resolution, the party, state, and all mass organizations are charged with taking as their guide the basic provisions of the 1974 and 1975 resolutions of the Central Committee of the MPRP, "Regarding Steps for Raising the Level of the Workers' Economic Education and Knowledge."

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END

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27 July 1982

Mongolia Report

No. 341

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27 July 1982

MONGOLIA REPORT

No. 341

NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE MPR IN 1980

A COMPILATION OF STATISTICS

Ulaanbaatar BNMAU-YN ULS ARDYN AJ AHUY 60 JILD (The National Economy of the MPR in Sixty Years) in Mongolian 1981 pp 1-260

[Excerpts from the Mongolian-language monograph issued by the Central Statistical Bureau of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic]

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FOREWORD

[The excerpts from this monograph do not include tables which do not show any changes in terminology or statistics and are already available in the English language. However, all data published for the first time or corrected by the Central Statistical Bureau of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic has been translated and published in this report.]

Territory and Administrative Divisions

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS OF THE MPR
(as of 1 January 1981)

Aymag or City	Year Estab- lished	Territory (in 1,000 km^2	Number of Somons	Aymag Center	Distance Between Ulaanbaatar and Aymag Center	Elevation Above Sea Level (in meters)	Name of River in Vicinity of Aymag Center
Arhangay	1923	55	17	Tsetserleg	446	1,695	Not far from Urd Tamir
Bayan-Olgiy	1940	46	12	Olgiy	1,756	1,710	Hobd
Bayenhongor	1941	116	19	Bayanhongor	775	1,845	--
Bulgan	1937	49	14	Bulgan	383	1,210	20 km from Orhon
Gobi-Altay	1931	142	17	Altay	1,001	2,160	--
Dornogobi	1931	111	13	Saynshand	456	952	--
Dornod	1931	123.5	14	Choybalsan	680	752	Herlen
Dundgobi	1941	78	15	Mandalgobi	335	1,435	—
Dzabhan	1923	82	22	Uliastay	1,186	1,754	Uliastayn gol and Bogdyn gol
Oborhangay	1931	63	18	Arbayheer	423	1,844	Not far from Ongiyn gol
Omnogobi	1931	165	14	Dalandzadgad	650	1,470	Dalandzadgad
Suhbaatar	1941	82	12	Baruun-Urt	595	850	--
Selenge	1931	42.8	16	Suhbaatar	350	650	Selenge
Tob	1923	81	25	Dzuunmod	50	1,510	—
Ubs	1931	69	18	Ulaangom	1,766	936	Harhiraa and Har-Us

Aymag or City	Year Established	Territory (in 1,000 km²)	Number of Somons	Aymag Center	Distance Between Ulaanbaatar and Aymag Center	Elevation Above Sea Level (in meters)	Name of River in Vicinity of Aymag Center
Hobd	1931	76	16	Hobd	1,496	1,395	Buyant
Hobsgol	1931	101	19	Moron	757	1,281	Delgermoron
Hentiy	1923	82	18	Ondorhaan	340	1,027	Herlen
Ulaanbaatar	1939	2	8[1]	Ulaanbaatar	--	1,351	Tuul
Darhan	1962	0.2	4[2]	Darhan	--	700	
Erdenet	1976	--	4[2]	Erdenet	--	--	

[1] Number of rayons and districts
[2] Number of districts

Weather*

AVERAGE ANNUAL AND MONTHLY TEMPERATURE (°C)

	Month						
Name of Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Olgiy	-17.8	-15.2	- 6.4	1.9	8.9	14.8	14.5
Ulaangom	-33.0	-30.2	-19.0	- 0.2	11.1	17.7	19.2
Hobd	-25.4	-20.8	- 7.3	3.8	11.5	17.5	18.9
Uliastay	-23.1	-21.2	-11.3	0.3	7.9	14.1	15.4
Altay	-18.9	-17.0	- 8.9	- 0.5	6.9	12.6	14.0
Moron	-23.8	-19.7	- 8.3	1.5	9.1	15.7	16.9
Tsetserleg	-15.6	-14.1	- 6.9	1.1	8.1	13.3	14.7
Bayanhongor	-18.4	-16.8	- 7.9	1.0	9.3	15.0	15.9
Bulgan	-21.3	-19.2	- 9.5	0.8	8.6	14.7	16.3
Arbayheer	-15.5	-13.9	- 6.6	1.4	8.5	14.2	15.4
Dalandzadgad	-15.4	-12.2	- 3.2	6.1	13.6	19.4	21.2
Suhbaatar	-23.3	-19.6	- 8.0	3.3	10.5	17.2	19.1
Dzuunmod	-20.5	-18.4	- 9.9	0.1	7.9	13.8	15.4
Mandalgobi	-18.0	-15.3	- 7.0	2.7	10.6	16.9	18.8
Ondorhaan	-23.2	-20.2	- 9.5	2.3	10.4	16.8	18.8
Saynshand	-18.4	-14.8	- 4.7	5.5	14.0	20.6	23.2
Choybalsan	-21.3	-18.8	- 9.1	2.4	11.1	18.0	20.6
Baruun-urt	-21.5	-18.6	- 8.5	2.9	11.2	17.4	19.9
Ulaanbaatar	-26.1	-21.7	-10.8	0.5	8.3	14.9	17.0

---

* This data represents a multi-year average.

	Month					
Name of Station	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Olgiy	14.6	8.3	- 0.1	- 9.1	-16.3	- 0.2
Ulaangom	16.9	10.0	0.1	-11.3	-26.8	- 3.8
Hobd	16.9	10.4	1.3	-10.1	-20.3	0.3
Uliastay	13.7	7.1	- 1.4	-13.9	-21.6	- 2.8
Altay	12.7	6.3	- 1.8	-10.8	-16.9	- 1.8
Moron	14.7	7.8	- 1.2	-12.3	-21.5	- 1.8
Tsetserleg	13.1	7.4	0.2	- 8.4	-14.1	0.1
Bayanhongor	14.4	7.9	- 0.8	-10.8	-17.4	- 0.7
Bulgan	14.4	7.5	- 1.3	-11.4	-19.2	- 1.6
Arbayheer	14.0	8.4	1.2	- 8.2	-14.1	0.4
Dalandzadgad	19.5	13.2	4.8	- 5.8	-14.0	3.9
Suhbaatar	16.6	9.8	0.5	-10.0	-19.9	- 0.3
Dzuunmod	13.7	7.4	- 0.7	-11.1	-18.9	- 1.8
Mandalgobi	17.2	10.3	1.8	- 8.3	-16.8	1.1
Ondorhaan	16.8	9.7	0.6	-12.2	-21.1	- 0.9
Saynshand	21.1	13.8	4.3	- 7.5	-16.5	3.4
Choybalsan	18.2	10.7	1.8	-10.5	-18.9	0.4
Baruun-urt	17.9	11.2	1.3	-10.1	-18.9	0.4
Ulaanbaatar	15.0	7.6	- 1.7	-13.7	-24.0	- 2.9

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE (°C)

	Month						
Name of Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Olgiy	2.0	6.2	13.4	23.2	26.7	30.6	32.0
Ulaangom	-12.0	- 6.2	8.7	28.0	35.9	33.7	33.7
Hobd	8.7	9.9	17.4	30.7	30.9	34.2	35.4
Uliastay	- 1.7	4.5	14.8	23.1	29.7	32.3	32.0
Altay	3.7	8.0	11.9	20.4	24.5	28.9	29.7
Moron	1.0	8.1	16.5	27.1	30.6	35.4	33.9
Tsetserleg	5.7	11.6	16.8	25.8	28.6	31.9	33.6
Bayanhongor	1.9	11.6	14.8	24.4	28.3	47.0	33.2
Bulgan	1.8	11.5	17.7	27.2	32.3	34.8	33.5
Arbayheer	5.4	13.7	22.8	24.6	28.4	33.2	33.1
Dalandzadgad	8.9	18.6	21.0	28.7	32.1	37.0	38.3
Suhbaatar	- 3.8	10.4	16.8	30.5	35.0	37.0	38.5
Dzuunmod	0.3	3.5	16.4	23.1	31.4	31.3	34.7
Mandalgobi	3.3	12.2	18.7	26.9	32.6	35.6	35.4
Ondorhaan	0.2	7.2	17.9	27.1	35.3	38.5	38.6
Saynshand	1.8	13.4	21.7	32.1	36.7	40.0	39.6
Choybalsan	- 1.2	8.4	19.9	28.6	36.8	40.8	38.7
Baruun-urt	4.1	4.8	16.7	26.0	34.6	37.8	37.2
Ulaanbaatar	- 3.8	7.7	18.1	24.7	31.9	34.7	38.6

	Month					
Name of Station	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Maximum Temperature (°C)
Olgiy	31.1	27.7	20.6	10.8	6.7	32.0 (1974)
Ulaangom	36.4	28.4	24.6	8.1	- 1.7	36.4 (1972)
Hobd	35.1	30.1	25.3	14.0	12.6	35.4 (1943)
Uliastay	32.1	26.8	22.1	11.1	2.6	32.3 (1969)
Altay	28.4	23.6	18.7	10.2	7.1	29.7 (1972)
Moron	33.7	29.8	23.6	13.8	5.4	35.4 (1969)
Tsetserleg	31.5	26.8	23.4	13.9	15.5	33.6 (1952)
Bayanhongor	31.1	32.1	24.1	13.6	4.6	47.0 (1975)
Bulgan	34.2	29.0	24.1	13.0	5.7	34.8 (1951)
Arbayheer	31.0	27.1	22.9	14.3	9.8	33.2 (1942)
Dalandzadgad	36.5	31.1	27.9	20.1	2.5	38.3 (1940)
Suhbaatar	33.4	29.7	26.3	11.4	2.5	38.5 (1977)
Dzuunmod	32.4	27.4	22.3	11.9	3.9	34.7 (1977)
Mandalgobi	35.5	29.7	27.0	15.4	5.3	35.6 (1961)
Ondorhaan	38.9	30.6	24.9	13.0	3.6	38.9 (1937)
Saynshand	40.7	33.1	26.0	17.2	5.0	40.7 (1944)
Choybalsan	38.3	31.4	28.0	15.2	5.1	40.8 (1969)
Baruun-urt	37.4	30.5	24.5	12.1	1.0	37.8 (1961)
Ulaanbaatar	37.1	30.5	24.4	14.0	1.3	38.6 (1939)

ABSOLUTE MINIMUM TEMPERATURE (°C)

Name of Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
	Month						
Olgiy	-39.8	-40.2	-34.0	-20.8	-13.9	-2.3	0.9
Ulaangom	-50.0	-46.4	-40.2	-26.2	- 9.4	-3.1	0.4
Hobd	-48.0	-42.7	-35.8	-19.7	- 9.9	-6.4	1.5
Uliastay	-44.9	-43.5	-38.0	-28.5	-13.0	-4.8	-0.1
Altay	-40.8	-42.1	-32.7	-25.1	-19.1	-9.1	-1.3
Moron	-47.2	-48.9	-37.2	-22.3	-15.2	-5.8	0.3
Tsetserleg	-36.6	-35.4	-28.7	-21.6	-12.6	-6.5	0.1
Bayanhongor	-37.3	-38.8	-29.2	-23.1	-15.0	-4.5	1.6
Bulgan	-41.0	-42.7	-36.8	-22.2	-14.4	-8.0	-0.1
Arbayheer	-36.1	-32.0	-29.1	-22.6	-13.6	-4.1	0.5
Dalandzadgad	-36.4	-34.2	-27.8	-20.2	- 8.9	-1.1	4.5
Suhbaatar	-42.9	-43.0	-36.1	-35.9	- 8.5	-0.7	3.9
Dzuunmod	-40.1	-38.1	-33.8	-28.2	-12.6	-3.3	0.2
Mandalgobi	-38.3	-36.0	-30.6	-25.4	-12.1	-4.6	1.5
Ondorhaan	-46.3	-43.2	-38.2	-24.2	-14.0	-3.0	2.5
Saynshand	-40.7	-35.8	-29.9	-22.6	-10.2	1.3	5.9
Choybalsan	-41.6	-38.3	-36.6	-20.3	- 8.7	0.3	5.2
Baruun-urt	-38.3	-40.1	-32.2	-19.7	- 8.8	-1.8	5.9
Ulaanbaatar	-47.9	-46.2	-40.9	-26.1	-16.4	-5.2	0.0

	Month					
Name of Station	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Minimum Temperature (°C)
Olgiy	-3.0	-16.5	-23.5	-32.9	-39.3	-40.2 (1964)
Ulaangom	-6.3	- 8.7	-22.0	-39.0	-47.3	-50.0 (1977)
Hobd	-1.9	-13.9	-23.0	-33.9	-45.8	-48.0 (1939)
Uliastay	-3.9	-14.3	-25.0	-41.7	-46.2	-46.2 (1954)
Altay	-2.6	-17.2	-28.1	-35.3	-40.2	-42.1 (1964)
Moron	-4.6	-12.7	-27.3	-41.6	-48.2	-48.9 (1957)
Tsetserleg	-3.6	-16.1	-23.6	-35.2	-37.6	-37.6 (1954)
Bayanhongor	-0.9	-11.2	-24.7	-31.3	-39.7	-39.7 (1968)
Bulgan	-4.5	-12.9	-28.2	-38.6	-44.1	-44.1 (1947)
Arbayheer	-1.1	-12.3	-20.1	-36.6	-34.4	-36.6 (1952)
Dalandzadgad	2.5	- 9.7	-17.3	-30.1	-36.5	-36.5 (1954)
Suhbaatar	-2.9	- 7.6	-22.3	-30.8	-40.6	-43.0 (1969)
Dzuunmod	-6.1	-10.3	-22.6	-38.3	-38.0	-40.1 (1977)
Mandalgobi	-2.6	- 8.3	-19.9	-32.7	-36.8	-38.3 (1963)
Ondorhaan	-1.9	- 9.5	-22.4	-41.5	-43.5	-46.3 (1947)
Saynshand	1.9	- 4.0	-17.1	-31.9	-41.4	-41.4 (1954)
Choybalsan	1.2	- 8.0	-20.3	-32.9	-37.9	-41.6 (1951)
Baruun-urt	0.5	- 7.0	-23.0	-31.5	-38.2	-40.1 (1969)
Ulaanbaatar	-4.2	-13.5	-30.3	-43.2	-49.0	-49.0 (1954)

AVERAGE ANNUAL AND MONTHLY SOIL TEMPERATURE (°C)

	Month						
Name of Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Olgiy	-18.8	-16.8	- 5.8	4.3	14.1	19.7	20.8
Ulaangom	-33.3	-30.0	-17.8	2.5	16.3	22.9	23.9
Hobd	-26.0	-21.0	- 6.2	6.7	15.8	22.6	23.2
Uliastay	-26.2	-22.9	-11.6	-3.8	12.4	18.8	18.4
Altay	-22.2	-18.8	- 8.5	2.6	11.8	18.2	18.6
Moron	-25.1	-20.6	- 7.2	4.6	13.9	21.0	21.4
Tsetserleg	-19.4	-16.6	- 6.0	3.4	11.8	17.5	18.3
Bayanhongor	-19.6	-17.7	- 6.2	5.1	14.9	20.5	22.9
Bulgan	-22.8	-20.1	- 8.9	3.1	12.0	18.6	19.4
Arbayheer	-18.3	-15.1	- 6.1	3.6	12.0	18.2	18.8
Dalandzadgad	-17.8	-13.6	- 2.5	8.3	17.3	22.8	24.5
Suhbaatar	-24.6	-20.8	- 7.0	5.3	15.0	21.9	20.7
Dzuunmod	-24.5	-22.8	-11.0	1.2	11.4	16.7	18.8
Mandalgobi	-19.2	-16.1	- 5.9	4.9	14.3	20.9	22.7
Ondorhaan	-23.4	-20.0	- 7.5	5.2	14.6	20.8	23.4
Saynshand	-19.7	-15.6	- 4.1	8.0	17.1	24.6	27.0
Choybalsan	-21.7	-18.8	- 8.2	4.7	15.5	19.0	24.9
Baruun-urt	-22.5	-20.1	- 8.7	4.5	14.7	21.8	23.7
Ulaanbaatar	-26.1	-21.0	- 7.2	3.2	13.4	19.5	20.6

	Month					
Name of Station	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Olgiy	18.0	10.0	-0.2	- 9.3	-18.0	0.5
Ulaangom	20.9	12.2	1.0	-10.4	-26.3	-1.5
Hobd	20.2	12.3	1.7	-10.5	-22.2	1.4
Uliastay	16.6	8.5	0.9	-14.7	-23.3	-2.4
Altay	15.8	8.2	-2.4	-12.4	-18.9	-0.7
Moron	18.4	10.0	-0.4	-12.8	-21.8	0.1
Tsetserleg	16.2	9.1	0.4	-11.1	-17.7	0.5
Bayanhongor	18.6	11.0	0.7	-10.8	-22.8	0.7
Bulgan	16.4	9.0	-0.6	- 9.0	-20.4	-0.3
Arbayheer	16.4	9.8	1.0	-10.1	-17.4	1.1
Dalandzadgad	22.3	14.8	4.5	- 7.5	-16.3	7.3
Suhbaatar	20.1	11.4	1.4	-10.8	-20.8	1.0
Dzuunmod	15.9	7.8	-1.0	-13.0	-22.3	-1.9
Mandalgobi	20.1	12.0	2.0	-10.2	-17.7	2.3
Ondorhaan	20.8	11.9	1.7	-12.0	-21.1	1.3
Saynshand	24.2	15.0	4.6	- 7.9	-18.0	4.6
Choybalsan	21.5	13.1	1.7	-10.6	-19.0	1.8
Baruun-urt	20.6	12.4	1.9	-11.2	-20.0	1.4
Ulaanbaatar	18.6	9.7	-0.5	-13.4	-23.5	-0.6

AVERAGE ANNUAL AND MONTHLY WIND VELOCITY (m/sec)

	Month						
Name of Station	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**
Olgiy	2.4	2.9	2.5	3.2	3.5	3.2	2.5
Ulaangom	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.7	2.3	2.1	1.6
Hobd	0.9	1.3	2.0	2.7	2.8	2.3	1.8
Uliastay	1.2	1.2	1.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.3
Altay	2.7	3.0	3.4	4.3	4.4	3.8	3.0
Moron	1.0	1.4	2.2	3.3	3.2	2.1	1.7
Tsetserleg	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.5	3.3	2.4	2.1
Bayanhongor	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.8	3.9	3.1	2.8
Bulgan	0.6	1.7	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.1
Arbayheer	2.8	3.1	3.6	5.0	4.8	4.0	3.3
Dalandzadgad	3.0	3.5	4.4	5.6	5.6	4.4	4.0
Suhbaatar	1.7	1.9	2.4	3.2	3.4	2.8	2.3
Dzuunmod	1.7	2.2	2.8	3.6	3.7	2.8	2.3
Mandalgobi	3.9	4.2	4.4	5.5	5.8	4.9	4.2
Ondorhaan	3.4	3.3	3.9	4.8	4.8	4.0	3.7
Saynshand	3.8	4.0	4.7	5.7	5.8	5.0	4.1
Choybalsan	3.8	4.1	4.5	5.4	4.5	4.1	3.5
Baruun-urt	3.0	3.2	3.6	4.9	4.8	4.4	3.4
Ulaanbaatar	0.9	1.4	2.3	3.4	3.7	3.4	2.6

	Month					
Name of Station	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Olgiy	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.3	2.1	2.8
Ulaangom	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.4
Hobd	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.0	1.8
Uliastay	2.2	2.5	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.9
Altay	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.5	2.8	3.3
Moron	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.9
Tsetserleg	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.6
Bayanhongor	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.1
Bulgan	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.7	2.2
Arbayheer	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.6
Dalandzadgad	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.1	4.0
Suhbaatar	2.4	2.5	1.7	2.3	2.2	2.4
Dzuunmod	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.8
Mandalgobi	3.7	3.9	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.3
Ondorhaan	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.7
Saynshand	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.4
Choybalsan	2.2	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.1
Baruun-urt	3.1	3.5	3.4	4.9	3.1	3.8
Ulaanbaatar	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.3	0.8	2.2

NUMBER OF DAYS HAVING STRONG WINDS

	Month						
Name of Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Olgiy	0.8	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.7	0.2	0.1
Ulaangom	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.0
Hobd	0.4	0.6	1.5	2.0	2.9	1.2	0.9
Uliastay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2
Altay	1.4	1.4	1.5	3.3	2.3	0.9	0.6
Moron	0.1	0.4	1.7	1.8	1.3	0.6	0.4
Tsetserleg	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2
Bayanhongor	0.4	0.6	1.0	2.2	1.7	1.2	0.5
Bulgan	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.2
Arbayheer	1.8	1.4	2.8	4.0	4.2	3.6	0.8
Dalandzadgad	2.0	2.2	3.2	6.0	2.5	2.0	1.6
Suhbaatar	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.5	0.7	0.0
Dzuunmod	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Mandalbogi	1.4	1.6	2.3	4.5	4.8	2.5	1.0
Ondorhaan	0.2	0.3	1.2	2.4	2.6	1.2	0.4
Saynshand	1.2	1.2	2.6	5.0	5.4	3.0	1.7
Choybalsan	0.3	0.4	1.7	3.6	3.1	1.4	0.6
Baruun-urt	0.1	0.4	1.6	4.3	3.4	1.5	0.7
Ulaanbaatar	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0

	Month					
Name of Station	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**Annual**
Olgiy	0.3	0.1	0.9	1.1	0.8	10.7
Ulaangom	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.8
Hobd	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.5	0.6	14.7
Uliastay	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.8
Altay	0.8	0.8	1.8	2.5	2.4	19.7
Moron	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.0	8.0
Tsetserleg	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	4.7
Bayanhongor	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	9.3
Bulgan	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	4.2
Arbayheer	1.1	1.8	2.2	2.2	1.9	27.8
Dalandzadgad	1.5	2.0	1.8	3.2	2.3	30.3
Suhbaatar	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	4.6
Dzuunmod	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.1
Mandalgobi	1.5	2.1	1.5	2.1	2.0	27.3
Ondorhaan	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	9.8
Saynshand	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.7	27.1
Choybalsan	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.7	14.2
Baruun-urt	0.6	0.4	1.7	0.5	0.0	14.5
Ulaanbaatar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.9

NUMBER OF DAYS HAVING DUSTSTORMS

Name of Station	Month Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Olgiy	1.3	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.9	0.9	0.6
Ulaangom	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	4.0	2.8	1.6
Hobd	0.5	0.4	2.4	4.1	3.6	2.8	2.3
Uliastay	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.3
Altay	0.7	0.9	1.1	3.3	1.3	0.3	0.3
Moron	0.4	1.0	1.2	2.8	1.3	0.4	0.2
Tsetserleg	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0
Bayanhongor	0.7	1.4	1.7	3.1	3.5	1.0	0.7
Bulgan	0.2	0.2	1.0	2.2	0.8	0.5	0.0
Arbayheer	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.0
Dalandzadgad	0.7	1.3	1.4	3.9	3.3	1.1	0.2
Suhbaatar	0.4	0.0	1.0	3.2	3.6	2.4	0.2
Dzuunmod	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.5	0.6	0.0
Mandalgobi	0.7	1.0	2.2	3.6	3.6	1.1	0.6
Ondorhaan	0.3	0.1	1.4	3.1	2.1	0.8	0.1
Saynshand	0.5	0.2	2.1	4.1	4.2	2.1	1.0
Choybalsan	0.3	0.6	1.9	4.6	3.8	2.0	1.0
Baruun-urt	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.5	0.8	1.1	0.2
Ulaanbaatar	0.0	0.1	1.2	3.7	4.0	1.5	0.6

Name of Station	Month Aug	 Sep	 Oct	 Nov	 Dec	 Annual
Olgiy	0.8	0.5	1.2	2.5	0.8	17
Ulaangom	0.6	1.8	1.2	0.4	0.0	14
Hobd	1.5	1.3	2.5	2.4	1.1	25
Uliastay	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	4
Altay	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.7	0.9	11
Moron	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	9
Tsetserleg	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	3
Bayanhongor	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	14
Bulgan	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	6
Arbayheer	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	5
Dalandzadgad	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.4	0.5	15
Suhbaatar	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	15
Dzuunmod	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	4
Mandalgobi	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.6	0.4	18
Ondorhaan	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	9
Saynshand	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	17
Choybalsan	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.5	18
Baruun-urt	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	7
Ulaanbaatar	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	13

AVERAGE ANNUAL AND MONTHLY RELATIVE HUMIDITY (in percent)

	Month						
Name of Station	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**
Olgiy	65	61	50	45	45	50	55
Ulaangom	74	74	79	62	43	49	57
Hobd	76	72	55	41	39	47	49
Uliastay	68	66	61	51	44	49	61
Altay	70	68	60	49	42	47	56
Moron	85	72	58	44	46	54	65
Tsetserleg	55	55	51	45	46	58	68
Bayanhongor	58	55	50	41	40	48	54
Bulgan	71	69	62	50	50	50	60
Arbayheer	60	56	48	41	43	52	64
Dalandzadgad	67	61	44	34	33	40	47
Suhbaatar	71	70	62	47	47	58	71
Dzuunmod	71	68	60	47	45	54	65
Mandalgobi	68	63	52	38	39	47	55
Ondorhaan	70	71	60	44	41	51	57
Saynshand	75	68	49	36	36	43	52
Choybalsan	79	76	61	45	41	52	62
Baruun-urt	83	77	64	48	48	48	64
Ulaanbaatar	75	73	66	50	47	56	65

	Month					
Name of Station	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**Annual**
Olgiy	53	55	57	59	61	55
Ulaangom	60	61	66	79	78	65
Hobd	51	49	51	59	73	55
Uliastay	60	58	58	64	69	59
Altay	55	53	52	58	68	56
Moron	68	64	60	64	74	63
Tsetserleg	67	58	52	52	54	55
Bayanhongor	54	50	49	56	60	51
Bulgan	73	70	67	70	72	65
Arbayheer	63	54	52	49	57	53
Dalandzadgad	44	42	42	52	63	48
Suhbaatar	71	70	67	72	78	65
Dzuunmod	67	60	58	64	71	61
Mandalgobi	57	51	48	57	68	54
Ondorhaan	64	66	55	68	73	60
Saynshand	52	50	49	58	72	53
Choybalsan	66	63	57	67	74	62
Baruun-urt	66	63	59	72	81	64
Ulaanbaatar	65	64	65	72	75	64

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF PRECIPITATION (mm)

	Month						
Name of Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Olgiy	0.8	0.6	1.2	4.3	10.9	23.5	33.8
Ulaangom	2.2	2.1	3.5	4.2	7.1	23.2	36.0
Hobd	1.6	1.2	1.7	5.4	13.1	17.7	34.3
Uliastay	2.6	2.6	5.6	9.6	15.0	33.8	65.2
Altay	1.2	1.8	6.7	9.9	15.0	28.9	44.4
Moron	1.5	0.9	2.1	6.4	13.8	46.2	70.1
Tsetserleg	2.5	3.1	5.9	17.4	32.5	68.5	90.9
Bayanhongor	1.9	3.2	4.5	9.3	15.2	33.8	66.4
Bulgan	1.4	2.1	3.9	9.4	24.5	57.1	101.0
Arbayheer	0.9	1.8	4.2	8.8	17.1	40.6	91.7
Dalandzadgad	1.1	1.5	2.8	5.6	11.2	23.9	33.5
Suhbaatar	3.2	2.4	3.8	9.8	14.4	52.5	83.7
Dzuunmod	1.4	2.1	3.8	8.9	14.4	49.8	83.8
Mandalgobi	0.7	1.4	2.0	3.3	10.2	33.0	46.5
Ondorhaan	1.8	2.6	4.7	7.4	15.8	47.0	73.3
Saynshand	0.7	1.4	1.3	4.2	10.4	19.6	34.9
Choybalsan	1.9	2.4	3.0	6.7	14.8	40.8	75.7
Baruun-urt	2.2	1.7	3.3	7.0	13.7	31.1	57.0
Ulaanbaatar	1.5	1.9	2.2	7.2	15.3	48.8	72.6

	Month					
Name of Station	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**Annual**
Olgiy	15.4	12.2	2.2	0.9	1.3	107.1
Ulaangom	27.2	14.0	4.5	7.7	3.6	135.3
Hobd	27.6	9.6	3.2	1.5	2.1	119.0
Uliastay	42.1	21.9	8.0	4.9	5.7	217.6
Altay	42.2	14.8	7.6	3.3	2.0	176.9
Moron	60.6	22.3	6.2	2.5	1.9	234.5
Tsetserleg	76.0	27.7	1.2	6.0	2.3	344.0
Bayanhongor	54.5	16.4	7.1	2.5	1.5	216.3
Bulgan	77.9	30.2	11.4	3.6	1.8	324.3
Arbayheer	61.9	17.9	4.8	2.8	1.7	254.2
Dalandzadgad	34.6	12.4	2.9	1.9	1.1	132.5
Suhbaatar	75.9	37.6	13.9	4.4	3.1	304.7
Dzuunmod	64.8	29.6	6.0	3.6	2.6	270.8
Mandalgobi	45.6	14.1	3.8	1.8	1.4	163.8
Ondorhaan	58.9	29.5	7.3	3.7	2.2	254.2
Saynshand	27.0	9.8	4.3	1.5	1.0	116.1
Choybalsan	59.4	27.1	8.2	3.3	2.7	246.0
Baruun-urt	42.1	23.2	5.8	2.7	1.9	191.7
Ulaanbaatar	47.8	24.4	6.0	3.7	1.6	233.0

NUMBER OF DAYS WITH RAIN

	Month								
Name of Station	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Annual
Olgiy	1.4	4.6	10.9	7.7	8.6	4.2	0.8	0	38.2
Ulaangom	1.0	3.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	5.0	1.0	0	38.0
Hobd	1.0	4.0	7.0	9.0	7.0	3.0	0	0	31.0
Uliastay	2.0	6.0	10.0	14.0	11.0	6.0	1.0	0	50.0
Altay	2.0	3.0	7.0	10.0	10.0	4.0	1.0	0	37.0
Moron	1.9	4.7	9.5	12.5	9.3	3.0	1.3	0	42.2
Tsetserleg	2.4	6.1	13.6	16.4	14.9	6.7	1.5	0	61.6
Bayanhongor	1.2	3.0	9.5	12.1	9.6	4.1	0.1	0	39.6
Bulgan	0	5.0	9.0	9.4	9.3	6.0	1.5	0	40.2
Arbayheer	1.2	4.5	10.5	14.0	11.0	4.1	0.5	0	45.8
Dalandzadgad	1.1	2.1	6.8	9.0	7.1	3.4	0.8	0	30.3
Suhbaatar	1.9	6.0	9.7	12.4	13.0	7.0	2.8	0	52.8
Dzuunmod	0	3.2	9.4	14.3	11.5	4.4	0	0	42.8
Mandalgobi	0	2.6	7.8	10.5	8.7	3.5	0	0	33.1
Ondorhaan	1.5	4.7	8.8	12.4	9.5	6.9	1.5	0	45.3
Saynshand	1.2	3.2	5.6	8.3	6.3	2.4	1.6	0	49.1
Choybalsan	1.4	5.9	9.4	11.4	10.6	7.2	1.1	0	47.0
Baruun-urt	0	4.5	9.3	11.8	10.6	6.2	1.2	0	43.6
Ulaanbaatar	1.0	4.1	9.0	14.0	12.0	7.0	2.0	0	49.1

Explanation: 0 means no rain during the month concerned.

NUMBER OF DAYS WITH SNOW

Name of Station	Month Sep	 Oct	 Nov	 Dec	 Jan
Olgiy	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.6	1.2
Ulaangom	0.2	1.7	9.3	4.1	3.1
Hobd	0.4	0.9	1.6	2.0	2.2
Uliastay	1.3	3.0	4.6	4.0	3.8
Altay	2.1	4.4	3.4	2.6	4.6
Moron	0.8	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.4
Tsetserleg	2.6	4.2	4.1	2.4	3.0
Bayanhongor	1.0	2.1	2.2	2.8	2.3
Bulgan	1.5	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.1
Arbayheer	1.8	3.1	3.2	2.2	1.9
Dalandzadgad	0.3	1.2	2.6	2.7	1.8
Suhbaatar	1.4	4.1	6.7	6.1	5.5
Dzuunmod	2.0	3.5	5.2	3.7	2.7
Mandalgobi	0.5	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.6
Ondorhaan	0.6	2.5	3.3	2.9	3.2
Choybalsan	0.5	2.6	3.8	4.3	3.8
Saynshand	0.2	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.7
Baruun-urt	1.1	3.5	5.0	5.5	3.9
Ulaanbaatar	1.3	2.8	4.6	3.4	3.7

	Month				
Name of Station	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Annual
Olgiy	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.1	10.1
Ulaangom	3.0	3.4	1.8	0.3	26.9
Hobd	2.4	1.7	1.8	1.3	14.3
Uliastay	3.6	4.1	2.8	2.3	29.5
Altay	3.4	4.8	4.7	3.0	33.0
Moron	2.0	2.1	2.6	1.8	20.7
Tsetserleg	3.8	4.8	6.4	4.3	35.6
Bayanhongor	3.0	3.2	2.8	1.8	21.2
Bulgan	3.4	4.1	4.7	3.0	30.3
Arbayheer	3.0	4.2	4.5	3.1	27.0
Dalandzadgad	2.4	2.9	1.6	0.5	16.0
Suhbaatar	3.9	4.8	4.0	1.4	37.9
Dzuunmod	3.1	4.7	4.4	3.0	32.3
Mandalgobi	1.7	2.4	2.0	1.4	15.3
Ondorhaan	2.8	3.4	3.1	1.3	23.1
Choybalsan	4.0	2.6	2.4	1.2	25.2
Saynshand	2.0	1.6	0.8	0.3	11.5
Baruun-urt	3.4	4.0	2.9	1.7	31.0
Ulaanbaatar	3.0	3.5	3.0	2.1	30.4

Population

TOTAL POPULATION AND DENSITY
(at beginning of year)

Year	Number of Persons (in thousands)	Persons Per Square Kilometer
1918	647.5	0.41
1925	651.7	0.42
1935 (according to census of 1 June)	738.2	0.47
1938	747.5	0.49
1940	738.6	0.47
1944 (according to census of 15 October)	759.2	0.48
1945	759.3	0.49 [sic]
1947	759.5	0.50
1950	758.7	0.48
1952	787.8	0.51
1954	816.6	0.53
1956 (according to census of 5 February)	845.5	0.54
1958	884.8	0.58
1960	936.9	0.60
1963 (according to census of 5 January)	1.017.1	0.65
1965	1,076.0	0.69
1969 (according to census of 10 January)	1,197.6	0.76
1970	1,230.5	0.79
1975	1,424.4	0.91
1976	1,466.9	0.94
1977	1,512.4	0.97
1978	1,553.0	0.99
1979 (according to census of 5 January)	1,595.0 [sic]	1.02
1980	1,639.7	1.05
1981	1,685.4	1.08

MIDYEAR POPULATION

Year	Mid-Year Population (in thousands)	As Percentage of 1918
1918	647.8	100.0
1925	667.8	103.1
1930	741.2	114.1
1935	738.2	114.0
1940	741.2	114.4
1944	759.2	117.2
1950	765.5	118.2
1955	836.4	129.1
1960	952.5	147.1
1965	1,090.2	168.3
1970	1,247.6	192.6
1975	1,445.6	223.2
1976	1,489.7	229.9
1977	1,533.0	236.6
1978	1,574.2	243.0
1979	1,617.3 [sic]	249.7
1980	1,662.5	256.6

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION
(in thousands at beginning of year)

	1956	1963	1969	1979	1981[1]
Urban	183.0	408.8	527.4	817.0 [sic]	861.4
Of this:					
Ulaanbaatar	118.4	223.7	267.4	402.3 [sic]	435.4
Darhan	—	--	23.3	50.7 [sic]	56.4
Erdenet	—	—	--	31.9 [sic]	38.7
Rural	662.5	608.3	670.2	778.0 [sic]	824.0
Percent of population					
Urban	21.6	40.2	44.0	51.2	51.1
Rural	78.4	59.8	56.0	48.8	48.9

1. At the beginning of the year.

TERRITORY AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO AYMAG OR CITY

		Population (at beginning of year, in thousands)					
						1981	
Aymag	Territory in 1,000 Square Kilometers	1950	1963	1975	1979	Total Population	Persons Per Square Kilometer
MPR	1,566.5	758.7	1,017.7	1,424.4	1,595.0	1,685.4	1.08
Arhangay	55	58.6	63.4	75.6	77.5	79.3	1.44
Bayan-Olgiy	46	36.9	47.8	66.6	71.4	74.5	1.62
Bayanhongor	116	40.2	45.7	58.8	63.0	65.3	0.56
Bulgan	49	31.0	33.1	40.2	42.4	43.5	0.89
Gobi-Altay	142	34.9	42.8	52.7	55.8	58.0	0.41
Dornogobi	111	18.7	27.5	38.3	42.4	44.9	0.40
Dornod	123.5[sic]	32.0	36.1	52.6	58.8	61.9	0.50
Dundgobi	78	32.9	28.8	35.9	39.1	40.8	0.52
Dzabhan	82	59.2	60.0	76.0	79.8	81.7	1.00
Oborhangay	63	48.9	56.2	77.0	82.6	86.0	1.37
Omnogobi	165	18.5	22.8	30.3	32.9	34.1	0.21
Suhbaatar	82	27.8	32.1	39.9	43.0	44.6	0.54
Selenge	42.8	39.9	45.1	56.5	65.1	69.9	1.63
Tob	81	64.7	52.5	74.0	80.5	84.4	1.04
Ubs	69	44.1	51.8	67.8	72.2	74.8	1.08
Hobd	76	37.6	47.3	59.2	62.6	64.5	0.85
Hobsgol	101	55.4	63.7	82.3	88.2	91.1	0.90
Hentiy	82	31.9	36.7	48.0	52.8	55.6	0.68
Ulaanbaatar	2	55.5	223.7	348.7	402.3	435.4	217.7
Darhan	0.2	--	--	39.9	50.7	56.4	282.0
Erdenet	--	--	--	4.1	31.9	38.7	--

POPULATION BY SEX
(in thousands at beginning of year)

Year	Total Population	Of this		Percentage of Total Population	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1918	647.5	330.2	317.3	51.0	49.0
1922	649.9	334.0	315.9	51.4	48.6
1925	651.7	331.9	319.8	50.9	49.1
1935 (according to census of 1 June)	738.1	370.8	367.4	50.2	49.8
1938	747.5	367.6	379.9	49.2	50.8
1940	738.6	360.5	378.1	48.8	51.2
1944 (according to census of 5 October)	759.2	371.2	388.0	48.9	51.1
1947	759.5	731.7 [sic]	387.8	48.9	51.1
1950	758.7	372.7	386.0	49.1	50.9
1956 (according to census of 1 February)	845.5	420.3	425.2	49.7	50.3
1958	884.8	440.6	444.2	49.8	50.2
1960	936.9	467.6	469.3	49.9	50.1
1965	1,076.0	538.6	537.4	50.1	49.9
1970	1,230.5	613.8	616.7	49.9	50.1
1975	1,424.4	711.4	713.0	49.9	50.1
1976	1,466.9	732.7	734.2	49.9	50.1
1977	1,512.4	754.7	757.7	49.9	50.1
1978	1,553.6	775.3	778.3	49.9	50.1
1979 (according to census of 5 January)	1,595.0	798.4	796.1	50.1	49.9
1980	1,639.7	821.2	818.5	50.1	49.9
1981	1,685.4	844.0	841.4	50.1	49.9

POPULATION BY SEX ACCORDING TO AYMAG
(according to 1979 census)

Aymag	Total Population (in thousands)	Of this,		Percentage of Total Population	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Arhangay	77.5	38.9	38.6 [sic]	50.2 [sic]	49.8 [sic]
Bayan-Olgiy	71.4	36.0	35.4 [sic]	50.4 [sic]	49.6 [sic]
Bayanhongor	63.0	31.1	31.9	49.4	50.6
Bulgan	42.4	21.6	20.8	50.9	49.1
Gobi-Altay	55.8	27.2	28.6 [sic]	48.8 [sic]	51.2 [sic]
Dornogobi	42.4	21.3	21.1	50.2	49.8
Dornod	58.8 [sic]	29.8 [sic]	29.0	50.7 [sic]	49.3 [sic]
Dundgobi	39.1	19.6	19.5	50.1	49.9
Dzabhan	79.8 [sic]	39.3	40.2	49.6 [sic]	50.4 [sic]
Oborhangay	82.6 [sic]	41.6 [sic]	41.0	50.4 [sic]	49.6 [sic]
Omnogobi	32.9	16.0	16.9	48.6	51.4
Suhbaatar	43.0 [sic]	22.2 [sic]	21.0 [sic]	51.2	48.8 [sic]
Selenge	65.1 [sic]	33.8 [sic]	31.3 [sic]	51.9 [sic]	48.1 [sic]
Tob	80.5 [sic]	41.8 [sic]	38.7 [sic]	51.9 [sic]	48.1 [sic]
Ubs	72.2	36.8 [sic]	35.4 [sic]	51.0 [sic]	49.0 [sic]
Hobd	62.6	31.1	31.5	49.7	50.3
Hobsgol	88.2	43.5 [sic]	44.7 [sic]	49.3 [sic]	50.7 [sic]
Hentiy	52.8	26.5 [sic]	26.3 [sic]	50.2 [sic]	49.8 [sic]

VITAL STATISTICS
(per thousand persons)

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase
1955	32.3	14.2	18.1
1960	43.2	10.5	32.7
1965	38.0	12.0	26.0
1966	41.1	9.9	31.2
1967	39.6	9.3	30.3
1968	42.7	10.0	32.7
1970	40.2	12.3	27.9
1971	38.8	10.8	28.0
1972	40.0	11.2	28.8
1973	40.3	10.0	30.3
1974	40.1	9.0	31.1
1975	39.4	10.0	29.4
1976	37.1	9.9	27.2
1977	37.0	10.1	26.9
1978	38.3	9.0	29.3
1979	37.2	9.5	27.7
1980	37.9	10.4	27.5

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND NET NATURAL INCREASE IN POPULATION ACCORDING TO AYMAG OR CITY
(per thousand persons)

	1960			1970		
Aymag/City	Births	Deaths	Net Natural Increase in Population	Births	Deaths	Net Natural Increase in Population
Arhangay	37.6	7.1	30.5	43.4	10.1	33.3
Bayan-Olgiy	49.4	12.3	37.1	43.1	8.5	34.6
Bayanhongor	45.5	13.0	32.5	42.6	14.2	28.4
Bulgan	43.7	8.6	35.1	41.8	12.8	29.0
Gobi-Altay	42.0	9.3	32.7	39.3	10.5	28.8
Dornogobi	45.9	13.4	32.5	40.7	12.9	27.8
Dornod	33.1	13.0	20.1	37.1	17.2	19.9
Dundgobi	44.7	13.0	31.7	37.1	10.8	26.3
Dzabhan	42.0	11.2	30.8	42.8	11.7	31.1
Oborhangay	36.7	10.2	26.5	42.5	13.5	29.0
Omnogobi	40.7	13.2	27.5	39.9	17.8	22.1
Suhbaatar	37.8	11.2	26.6	39.9	10.7	29.2
Selenge	29.2	5.2	24.0	38.8	13.6	25.2
Tob	47.4	10.3	37.1	38.4	13.5	24.9
Ubs	39.7	4.8	34.9	37.8	5.0	32.8
Hobd	45.8	11.9	33.9	42.6	8.4	34.2
Hobsgol	42.9	13.8	29.1	41.3	15.3	26.0
Hentiy	39.1	10.2	28.9	37.6	13.5	24.1
Ulaanbaatar	54.0	11.2	42.8	38.6	13.3	25.3
Darhan	--	--	--	38.7	12.4	26.3
Erdenet	--	--	--	--	--	--

	1975			1979			1980		
Aymag/City	Births	Deaths	Net Natural Increase in Population	Births	Deaths	Net Natural Increase in Population	Births	Deaths	Net Natural Increase in Population
Arhangay	43.2	9.6	33.6	43.9	9.1	34.8	42.7	11.5	31.2
Bayan-Olgiy	45.5	11.0	34.5	43.6	9.9	33.7	43.1	49.7	33.4
Bayanhongor	44.1	11.4	32.7	43.4	10.0	33.4	41.7	11.7	30.0
Bulgan	44.1	10.7	33.4	34.5	9.9	24.6	32.9	9.9	23.0
Gobi-Altay	41.5	7.9	33.6	37.2	6.7	30.5	39.0	8.1	30.9
Dornogobi	38.0	10.6	27.4	37.9	10.3	27.6	37.0	11.6	25.4
Dornod	37.8	13.0	24.8	39.4	11.7	27.7	38.2	12.4	25.8
Dundgobi	39.8	8.9	30.9	40.0	9.5	30.5	38.9	10.0	28.9
Dzabhan	40.7	9.8	30.9	39.9	8.6	31.3	38.8	8.3	30.5
Oborhangay	42.4	11.6	30.8	41.3	9.4	31.9	43.1	11.7	31.4
Omnogobi	40.2	11.5	28.7	38.5	13.9	24.6	39.1	11.6	27.5
Suhbaatar	39.7	8.5	31.2	42.9	7.4	35.5	40.1	8.9	31.2
Selenge	36.4	7.9	28.5	40.5	8.2	32.3	41.1	10.5	30.6
Tob	37.3	10.5	26.8	38.9	10.2	28.7	38.7	11.2	27.5
Ubs	40.4	8.2	32.2	35.9	6.7	29.2	44.6	7.6	37.0

	1975			1979			1980		
Aymag/City	Births	Deaths	Net Natural Increase in Population	Births	Deaths	Net Natural Increase in Population	Births	Deaths	Net Natural Increase in Population
Hobd	41.9	7.9	34.0	40.7	7.7	33.0	48.4	8.8	39.6
Hobsgol	40.2	10.6	29.6	39.2	11.7	27.5	38.5	13.2	25.3
Hentiy	39.6	12.8	26.8	39.4	12.2	27.2	43.5	12.2	31.3
Ulaanbaatar	36.4	9.9	26.5	32.0	10.3	21.7	32.3	10.7	21.6
Darhan	37.7	9.7	28.0	30.7	6.0	24.7	30.6	8.1	22.5
Erdenet	—	--	--	20.3	3.5	16.8	25.3	6.9	18.4

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN BORN ACCORDING TO YEAR
(in percent)

Year	Male	Female
1965	51.2	48.8
1966	51.2	48.8
1967	51.1	48.9
1968	50.6	49.4
1969	50.7	49.3
1970	51.6	48.4
1971	51.1	48.9
1972	50.7	49.3
1973	51.1	48.9
1974	51.2	48.8
1975	50.8	49.2
1975	50.8	49.2
1976	50.7	49.3
1977	50.9	49.1
1978	51.2	48.8
1979	51.2	48.8
1980	50.9	49.1

General Statistics

BASIC DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY
(1940 = 1)

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Total Social Output	1.5	3.7	4.5	5.8	8.4	11.4
National Income	1.4	3.8	4.0	4.9	6.8	8.9
Total Fixed Assets (including livestock)	1.2	2.5	4.3	6.6	9.1	14.7
Fixed Production Assets	1.2	2.0	3.2	4.7	6.7	11.2
Gross Agricultural Output	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.0
Animal Husbandry	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7
Agricultural Output	15.4	60.8	81.6	69.4	123.8	90.7
Areas Under Cultivation (1941=1)	2.0	10.0	18.1	17.1	19.2	26.5
Grain Harvested[1] (1941=1)	2.3	17.2	23.7	21.9	36.0	19.2
Gross Industrial Output	1.9	5.4	8.7	13.9	21.6	32.2
Production of Producers Goods (Group A)	1.8	5.8	8.6	15.1	22.1	38.9
Production of Consumer Goods (Group B)	2.1	5.1	8.8	12.7	21.1	26.0
Total Capital Investment	2.4	33.7	47.4	61.7	109.4	180.5
Freight Transport Turnover	2.4	244.2	99.4	161.5	233.0	373.5
Retail Trade Turnover	1.9	5.3	8.6	10.4	13.6	18.1
Average Annual Number of Workers and Employees in the National Economy)	1.9	4.4	5.2	6.1	7.4	9.5
Social Labor Productivity	--	2.4	3.0	3.7	4.5	5.4

1. In bunker weight.

BASIC DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

(1960 = 1)

	1965	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total Social Output	1.2	1.6	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0
National Income	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.4
Fixed Assets to the National Economy (including livestock)	1.7	2.7[sic]	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.6	5.5	6.0
Fixed Production Assets	1.6	2.3	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.3	5.0	5.5
Gross Agricultural Output	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2
Animal Husbandry Output	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2
Agricultural Output	1.3	1.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.5
Area Under Cultivation	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.7
Grain Harvested[1]	1.4	1.3	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.1
Gross Industrial Output	1.6	2.6	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.7	5.4	5.9
Production of Producer Goods (Group A)	1.5	2.6	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.7	6.7
Production of Consumer Goods (Group B)	1.7	2.5	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.1
Total Capital Investment	1.4	1.8	3.2	4.4	5.2	6.4	4.5	5.4
Freight Transport Turnover (1965 = 1)	1.0	1.6	2.3	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.8
Retail Trade Turnover	1.6	2.0	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.4
Number of Workers and Employees	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
Social Labor Productivity	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2
Real Income of Population	1.6	1.9	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5
Pensions and Assistance Granted to Population From Social Fund	3.1	4.8	8.4	9.0	9.5	9.1	11 times	12 times

[1] In net weight.

BASIC DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

(1970 = 1)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total Social Output	144.5	152.3	158.2	171.3	188.0	194.7
National Income	138.4	145.5	148.4	161.2	175.2	181.2
Fixed Assets of the National Economy (including livestock)	139.4	149.6	161.8	174.8	206.3	224.7
Fixed Production Assets	144.0	156.7	171.1	186.3	219.7	239.8
Gross Agricultural Output	123.0	112.2	105.1	121.5	124.0	107.7
Animal Husbandry Output	112.5	103.8	92.9	115.6	116.9	103.4
Agricultural Output	178.3	157.1	169.8	152.8	161.4	130.7
Area Under Cultivation	112.2	118.4	130.3	149.9	153.4	154.9
Grain Harvested[1]	169.4	132.1	145.5	124.6	116.1	90.8
Gross Industrial Output	155.2	166.7	173.4	185.1	210.5	231.9
Production of Producer Goods (Group A)	146.0	156.0	168.3	182.3	217.0	256.7
Production of Consumer Goods (Group B)	165.4	178.6	179.1	188.3	203.3	204.3
Total Capital Investment	177.3	242.5	283.4	350.7	244.8	292.3
Freight Transport Turnover	144.2	175.5	173.4	187.6	207.6	231.2
Retail Turnover	131.5	136.7	144.5	153.7	163.0	174.9

[1] In net weight.

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Average Annual Number of Workers and Employees in the National Economy	122.7	129.1	136.6	143.9	152.0	157.0
Social Labor Productivity	123.5	127.5	127.0	136.7	145.1	147.5
Real Income of Population	135.6	104.8	149.3	157.3	168.5	178.9
Pensions and Assistance Granted to Population From Social Fund	175.7	186.7	197.6	207.2	231.4	250.2

BASIC DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

	1980 As a Percentage of		
	1975	1978	1979
Total Social Output	134.7	113.6	103.5
National Income	130.9	112.4	103.4
Fixed Assets of the National Economy (including livestock)	161.2	128.6	108.9
Fixed Production Assets	166.6	128.7	109.1
Gross Agricultural Output	87.6	88.6	86.9
Animal Husbandry Output	91.9	89.4	88.4
Agricultural Output	73.3	85.6	81.0
Areas Under Cultivation	138.1	103.3	101.0
Grain Harvested[1]	53.6	72.8	78.2
Gross Industrial Output	149.4	125.3	110.2
Production of Producers Goods (Group A)	175.9	140.8	118.3
Production of Consumers Goods (Group B)	123.5	108.5	100.5
Total Capital Investment	164.9	83.3	119.4
Freight Transport Turnover	160.3	123.2	111.4
Retail Turnover	133.0	113.8	107.3
Average Annual Number of Workers and Employees in the National Economy	127.9	109.1	103.3
Social Labor Productivity	119.4	107.9	101.7
Real Income of Population	132.0	113.8	106.2
Pension and Assistance Granted to Population From Social Fund	250.2	120.8	108.1

1. In net weight.

SHARE OF SOCIALIST SECTOR IN NATIONAL ECONOMY
(in percent)

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
National Income	29.5	99.99	99.99	99.99	99.99	100
Gross Industrial Output	100	100	100	100	100	100
Gross Agricultural Output	3.7	99.99	99.99	99.99	99.99	99.99
Retail Trade Turnover (including restaurants)	38.4	100	100	100	100	100

UTILIZATION OF NATIONAL INCOME
(in percent)

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total National Income Utilized	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Accumulation	11.0	30.4	32.7	32.7	38.1	41.8	46.4	50.5	38.6
Consumption	89.0	69.6	67.3	67.3	61.9	58.2	53.6	49.5	61.4

STRUCTURE OF NATIONAL INCOME
(as a percentage of the total)

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Total National Income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Industry	9.8	14.6	19.3	22.6	24.7	29.3
Agriculture	59.4	22.9	30.2	25.3	22.4	15.4
Construction	1.3	6.7	4.4	5.8	5.4	6.0
Transportation and Communications	6.5	9.1	6.8	7.5	9.1	10.8
Trade, Procurement, Material and Technical Equipment Supply	11.0	44.2	35.8	36.5	36.2	36.5
Other	12.0	2.5	3.5	2.3	2.2	2.0

[AVERAGE] DAILY [ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES] OF THE COUNTRY[1]

	1940	1960	1965	1970	1975	1979
Output of Main Industrial Products						
Electric Power (1,000 kilowatt hours)	31.4	290.7	732.9	1,502.2	2,324.1	3,535.3
Coal (1,000 tons)	0.48	1.69	2.71	5.48	7.47	11.27
Fluorspar (tons)	--	110.1	135.9	210.7	796.2	1,553.4
Bricks (1,000 pieces	5.74	211.7	119.5	176.4	226.0	286.6
Lime (tons)	4.64	47.3	41.9	82.2	98.1	125.7
Sawn Materials (meters^3)	--	414.5	512.3	1,153.7	1,313.1	1,580.0
Washed wool (tons)	4.64	15.3	21.64	26.85	31.68	29.3
Felt (1,000 meters)	0.37	0.81	1.22	1.51	1.64	1.68
Felt Shoes (1,000 pairs)	0.23	0.21	0.72	1.08	1.22	1.29
Leather Shoes (1,000 pairs)	0.45	2.47	3.84	4.44	4.88	5.37
Leather Deels (pieces)	--	30.1	43.3	131.2	159.7	184.7
Woolen Cloth (1,000 meters)	0.13	0.63	1.41	1.71	2.5	2.62
Flour (tons)	--	71.9	211.2	227.9	289.6	387.4
Bakery Goods (tons)	7.38	27.0	61.4	76.7	105.2	120.0
Confectionery items (tons)	1.4	10.9	23.0	25.5	44.7	61.4
Meat (tons)	13.1	34.9	53.7	95.6	147.1	163.6
Sausage (tons)	1.06	1.80	2.87	1.87	3.81	8.05
Newspaper editions (1,000 copies)	--	147.2	180.3	218.5	231.3	276.2

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1. Data given according to the number of calendar days in the year, 366 days in 1940 and 1960 and 365 days for other years.

	1940	1960	1965	1970	1975	1979
Periodical Editions (1,000 copies)	--	6.5	7.0	10.7	10.6	12.3
Capital Invested in the National Economy (million tugriks)	0.05	1.58	2.23	2.91	5.16	7.12
Construction and Installation Work Executed (million tugriks)	0.04	1.07	1.48	2.09	3.57	4.99
Freight Turnover By All Kinds of Freignt Turnover (million kilometers)	0.04	8.91	3.63	5.91	8.52	12.27
Of this Rail	--	8.30	2.47	4.19	5.89	8.56
Motor	0.04	0.60	1.16	1.71	2.61	3.68
By Rail						
Freight (1,000 tons)	--	10.7	6.6	12.9	18.9	24.7
Passengers (1,000 persons)	--	1.09	1.09	1.92	3.01	3.56
By Motor						
Freight (1,000 tons)	0.11	11.2	24.4	26.6	38.1	55.6
Passenger (1,000 persons)	2.38	48.1	78.1	143.6	237.5	301.4
Passenger Turnover By All Kinds of Transport Media (in 1,000 persons-kilometers)	60.4	556.8	812.9	1,226.8	1,927.7	2,542.2
Rail	--	154.1	202.2	370.4	584.7	731.8
Motor	60.4	339.1	430.1	565.5	952.9	1,245.2
Air	--	63.7	180.5	290.9	390.1	565.2
Retail Trade Turnover (million tugriks)	0.5	2.7	4.4	5.2	6.9	8.6
Foreign Trade Turnover (1,000 rubles)	88.5	416.1	442.4	505.7	957.3	1,509.3
Of this Exports	33.6	178.1	199.7	207.9	431.5	615.3
Imports	54.9	238.0	242.7	297.8	525.8	894.0

FIXED ASSETS IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY
(at the prices of corresponding years)

		Of this,						
			Of this,					
Year	Total Fixed Assets (including livestock)	Fixed Production Assets	Industry	Agri-culture, Forestry	Construction	Transportation, Communications	Trade Procurement, Material and Technical Supply	Non-Production Fixed Assets
				(in million tugriks)				
1924	691.0	676.1	2.0	662.1	--	2.0	10.0	14.9
1940	1,502.0	1,350.8	28.9	1,201.0	5.5	71.3	44.1	151.2
1950	1,820.0	1,610.0	220.7	1,081.0	18.3	230.4	59.6	210.0
1960	3,706.7	2,752.8	540.6	1,071.4	45.8	1,009.3	85.7	953.9
1965	6,430.9	4,360.8	939.9	1,648.8	130.0	1,339.9	252.2	2,070.1
1970	9,837.0	6,313.6	1,997.8	2,146.5	211.4	1,557.7	400.2	3,523.4
1975	13,711.9	9,088.9	3,155.9	3,128.8	308.3	1,946.8	549.1	4,623.0
1979	20,298.1	13,873.0	5,846.6	4,306.3	473.7	2,426.3	820.1	6,425.1

		Of this,						
			Of this,					
Year	Total Fixed Assets (including livestock)	Fixed Production Assets	Industry	Agriculture, Forestry	Construction	Transportation, Communications	Trade, Procurement, Material and Technical Supply	Non-Production Fixed Assets
				(1940 = 1)				
1950	1.2	1.2	7.6	0.9	3.3	3.2	1.4	1.4
1960	2.5	2.0	18.7	0.9	8.3	14.2	1.9	6.3
1965	4.3	3.2	32.5	1.4	23.6	19.5	5.7	13.7
1970	6.6	4.7	69.1	1.8	38.4	21.9	9.1	23.3
1975	9.1	6.7	109.2	2.6	56.1	27.3	12.5	30.6
1979	13.5	10.3	202.3	3.6	86.1	34.0	18.6	42.5
				(1960 = 100)				
1965	173.5	158.4	173.9	153.9	283,8	137.7	294.3	217.0
1970	265.4	229.4	369.6	200.3	461.6	154.3	467.0	369.4
1975	369.9	330.2	383.8	292.0	673.1	192.9	640.7	484.6
1979	547.6	504.0	10.8 times	401.9	10.3 times	240.4	956.9	673.6

		Of this,						
			Of this,					
Year	Total Fixed Assets (including livestock)	Fixed Pro-duction Assets	Industry	Agri-culture, Forestry	Construc-tion	Transpor-tation, Communica-tions	Trade, Procurement, Material and Technical Supply	Non-Production Fixed Assets
				(1970 = 100)				
1975	139.4	144.0	158.0	145.8	145.8	125.0	137.2	131.2
1976	149.6	156.7	168.3	161.1	151.5	132.7	170.9	137.0
1977	161.8	171.1	191.8	171.9	174.9	139.8	182.6	145.1
1978	174.8	186.3	210.2	188.2	197.7	149.6	193.1	154.1
1979	206.3	219.7	292.7	200.6	224.1	155.8	204.9	182.4

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE IN THE FIXED ASSETS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY
(in percent)

Year	Total Fixed Assets	Of this,	
		Production	Non-Production
1925-1940	5.3	4.7	16.7
1941-1950	2.0	1.8	3.3
1951-1960	7.3	5.5	16.3
1961-1970	10.3	8.7	14.0
1971-1975	6.9	7.5	5.6
1971-1979	8.4	9.1	6.9
1971-1980	8.4	9.1	7.0

STRUCTURE OF FIXED ASSETS OF NATIONAL ECONOMY
(as a percentage of the total)

	1940	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1979
Total Fixed Assets (including livestock)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Fixed Production Assets	89.9	88.5	74.3	67.8	64.2	66.3	68.4
Industry, Construction	2.3	13.1	15.9	24.5	22.5	25.3	31.2
Agriculture, Forestry	80.0	59.4	28.9	37.8	21.8	22.8	21.2
Transportation and Communications	4.7	12.7	27.2	31.9	15.8	14.2	12.0
Trade, Procurement, Material and Technical Supply	2.9	3.3	2.3	5.8	4.1	4.0	4.0
Non-production Fixed Assets	10.1	11.5	25.7	32.2	35.8	33.7	31.6

STATE BUDGET OF THE MPR
(in million tugriks)

	1940	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Revenues	123.9	323.2	1,067.0	1,544.1	1,965.0	2,752.9	4,002.7
Turnover Taxes	42.9	159.5	699.7	1,107.3	1,412.2	1,786.8	2,738.6
Profit Withholding Taxes	9.7	35.7	189.7	228.8	303.6	602.5	644.3
Income From Forestry and Hunting	--	3.4	7.3	9.2	13.0	27.8	32.4
Payment on Capital	--	--	--	--	49.3	101.5	244.5
Income Tax From Agricultural Cooperatives	--	--	6.5	6.4	7.3	12.9	12.9
Social Insurance	—	7.1	51.4	63.1	77.9	106.3	153.6
Taxes and Dues From the Population	20.7	63.5	51.4	27.7	38.6	39.5	30.2
Local Dues	—	8.1	8.6	11.8	9.3	10.6	10.6
Other Revenues	50.6	45.9	52.4	89.8	53.8	65.0	135.6
Expenditures	122.1	308.0	1,016.8	1,468.2	1,909.5	2,683.4	3,990.6
Development of National Economy	26.7	65.7	539.5	740.8	883.5	1,008.7	1,530.3
Social and Cultural Measures	24.1	93.2	319.5	548.7	741.5	1,123.5	1,643.3
Administrative and Other Expenditures	71.3	149.1	157.8	178.7	284.5	551.2	817.0

STRUCTURE OF THE REVENUES, EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE BUDGET
(as a percentage of the total)

	1940	1950	1960	1970	1975	1980
Revenues	100	100	100	100	100	100
Turnover Taxes	34.6	49.4	65.6	71.9	64.9	68.4
Profit Withholding Taxes	7.8	11.0	17.8	15.5	21.9	16.1
Income From Forestry and Hunting	--	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.8
Profit on Capital	--	--	--	2.5	3.7	6.1
Income Tax From Agricultural Cooperatives	--	--	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3
Social Insurance	--	2.2	4.8	3.9	3.9	3.8
Taxes and Dues From the Population	16.7	19.6	4.8	1.9	1.4	0.8
Local Dues	--	2.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3
Other Revenues	40.9	14.2	4.9	2.7	2.3	3.4
Expenditures	100	100	100	100	100	100
Development of the National Economy	21.9	21.3	53.1	46.3	37.6	38.3
Social and Cultural Measures	19.7	30.3	31.4	38.8	41.9	41.2
Administrative and Other Expenditures	58.4	48.4	15.5	14.9	20.5	20.5

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES ACCORDING SECTORS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY
(as a percentage of the total)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1979	1980
Total Employed in the National Economy	100	100	100	100	100	100
Material Production Sector	87.0	84.2	80.6	78.2	76.2	75.8
Industry, Construction Industry	19.0	20.1	21.3	20.8	21.8	21.5
Industry	12.1	14.1	15.5	15.0	15.7	15.2
Construction	6.9	6.0	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.3
Agriculture, Forestry	60.8	53.2	47.3	44.9	40.4	40.4
Agriculture	60.8	53.0	47.0	44.8	40.2	40.2
Forestry	—	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Transportation, Communications	3.7	4.7	5.4	5.8	6.9	6.9
Trade, Material and Technical Supply	3.5	6.1	6.5	6.6	6.9	6.8
Non-Material Production Sector	13.0	15.8	19.4	21.8	23.8	24.2
Social Economy, Housing	0.6	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.7	3.4
Science, Research Organizations	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.8
Culture, Education, Art Organizations	3.7	5.8	7.8	9.0	9.6	9.4
Health, Social Supply, Physical Culture, Tourism	2.8	4.5	5.2	5.8	6.2	6.1
Finance, Credit, State Insurance Organization	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other	4.6	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4

STRUCTURE AND INCREASE IN NUMBER OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO SECTORS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY
(according to average number)

		Of this,						
			Of this,					
Year	Total Workers, Employees	Material Production Area	Industry	Construction	Agriculture	Transportation, Communications	Trade Procurement, Material and Technical Supply	Non-Production Area
				(1960 = 100)				
1965	88.5	85.7	103.2	77.5	77.1	113.0	153.7	107.7
1970	92.7	85.9	119.0	77.9	71.6	137.0	172.8	138.1
1975	107.0	96.2	133.1	90.0	78.8	169.5	200.0	179.0
1978	115.0	101.2	147.4	102.4	77.4	215.6	221.8	206.8
1979	118.5	103.7	154.2	103.8	78.4	222.7	233.3	217.1
1980	121.1	105.5	153.2	110.0	80.1	224.7	235.4	225.6
				(1970 = 100)				
1975	115.5	112.0	111.8	115.6	110.2	123.7	115.7	129.7
1978	124.0	117.8	123.8	131.6	108.2	157.4	128.4	149.8
1979	127.8	120.8	129.5	133.3	109.5	162.6	135.0	157.3
1980	130.7	122.9	128.7	141.3	111.9	164.0	136.2	163.4

		Of this,						
			Of this,					
Year	Total Workers, Employees	Material Production Area	Industry	Construction	Agriculture	Transportation, Communications	Trade, Procurement, Material and Technical Supply	Non-Production Area
				As a Percentage of the Total				
1965	100	84.2	14.1	6.0	53.0	4.7	6.1	15.8
1970	100	80.6	15.5	5.8	47.0	5.4	6.5	19.4
1975	100	78.2	15.0	5.8	44.8	5.8	6.6	21.8
1978	100	76.6	15.5	6.2	41.0	6.9	6.8	23.4
1979	100	76.2	15.7	6.1	40.4 [sic]	6.9	6.9	23.8
1980	100	75.8	15.2	6.3	40.5	6.9	6.8	24.2

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Year	Total Workers and Employees	Of this, Workers
	(in thousands)	
1940	33.1	14.8
1950	62.8	28.2
1955	101.3	45.6
1960	144.6	66.2
1965	173.2	84.4
1970	200.7	93.7
1975	246.3	111.9
1980	315.1	144.2
	(1940 = 100)	
1950	189.7	190.5
1955	306.0	308.1
1960	436.9	447.3
1965	523.3	570.3
1970	606.3	633.1
1975	744.1	756.1
1979	921.5	935.1
1980	952.0	974.3
	(1960 = 100)	
1965	119.8	127.5
1970	138.8	141.5
1975	170.3	169.0
1979	210.9	209.1
1980	217.9	217.8

Year	Total Workers and Employers	Of this, Workers
	(1970 = 100)	
1975	122.7	119.4
1978	143.9	140.3
1979	152.0	147.7
1980	157.0	153.9
	1980 As a Percentage of...	
1975	127.9	128.9
1978	109.1	109.7
1979	103.3	104.2

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES IN THE MAIN SECTORS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

		Of this,				
Year	Total Workers, Employees	Industry	Construction	Agriculture	Transportation, Communications	Trade, Procurement, Material and Technical Supply
			(in thousands)			
1940	33.1	13.7	--	1.0	1.4	7.3
1944	45.5	17.1	--	4.7	2.0	7.4
1950	62.8	23.7	1.7	7.8	2.8	5.0
1955	101.3	18.0	7.3	16.1	4.0	13.0
1960	144.6	35.3	19.3	20.4	15.4	14.7
1965	173.2	39.9	13.6	22.8	17.4	22.6
1970	200.7	46.2	15.4	19.5	21.1	24.8
1975	246.3	53.7	18.3	24.9	25.0	28.8
1976	259.2	55.1	19.7	25.8	26.7	30.4
1977	274.2	57.4	20.7	29.3	28.5	31.5
1978	288.9	59.7	21.6	31.4	31.9	32.4
1979	305.0	63.9	22.1	34.6	33.3	33.6
1980	315.1	66.2	22.6	37.5	33.6	34.1
			(1960 = 100)			
1965	119.8	113.0	70.5	111.8	113.0	153.7
1970	138.8	130.9	79.8	95.6	137.0	168.7
1975	170.3	152.1	94.8	122.1	162.3	195.9
1976	179.2	156.1	102.1	126.5	173.4	206.8
1977	189.6	162.6	107.3	143.6	185.1	214.3
1978	199.8	169.1	111.9	153.9	207.1	220.4
1979	210.9	181.0	114.5	169.6	216.2[sic]	228.6
1980	217.9	187.5	117.1	183.8	218.2	232.0

Year	Total Workers, Employees	Of this,				
		Industry	Construction	Agriculture	Transportation, Communications	Trade, Procurement, Material and Technical Supply
			(1970 = 100)			
1975	122.7	116.2	118.8	127.7	118.5	116.1
1976	129.1	119.3	127.9	132.3	126.5	122.6
1977	136.6	124.2	134.4	150.3	135.1	127.0
1978	143.9	129.2	140.3	161.0	151.2	130.7
1979	152.0	138.3	143.5	177.4	157.8 [sic]	135.5
1980	157.0	143.3	146.8	192.3	159.2	137.5
			1980 As a Percentage of...			
1975	127.9	123.3	123.5	150.6	134.4	118.4
1976	121.6	120.1	114.7	145.3	125.8	112.2
1977	114.9	115.3	109.2	128.0	117.9	108.2
1978	109.1	110.9	104.6	119.4	105.3	105.2
1979	103.3	103.6	102.3	108.4	100.9	101.5

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY
(as percentage of total)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1979	1980
Total Number of Workers and Employees in National Economy	100	100	100	100	100	100
Of this,						
In Material Production Sector	72.7	67.9	64.0	61.6	62.0	62.2
In Non-Production Sector	27.3	32.1	36.0	38.4	38.0	37.8

AVERAGE ANNUAL INCREASE IN NUMBER OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

(in percent)

Year	Total Workers and Employees	Of this, Workers
1941-1950	6.6	6.7
1951-1960	8.7	8.9
1961-1970	3.3	3.5
1966-1970	3.0	2.1
1971-1975	4.2	3.6
1976-1980	5.0	5.2

NUMBER OF FEMALE WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Year	Number of Female Workers and Employees (in thousands)	Percent of Total Workers and Employees
1960	43.4	30.8
1965	61.0	35.2
1970	80.6	40.3
1975	110.1	44.7
1979	141.2	45.6
1980	146.1	46.0

NUMBER OF SPECIALISTS WITH HIGHER AND SPECIALIZED SECONDARY EDUCATION IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

(in thousands at end of year)

Year	Number of Specialists in National Economy	Of this,	
		Higher Education	Specialized Secondary Education
1970	44.1	17.7	26.4
1971	48.8	19.5	29.3
1972	54.9	22.7	32.2
1973	58.9	25.1	33.8
1974	62.5	26.7	35.8
1975	66.9	28.6	38.3
1976	73.2	31.0	42.2
1977	76.3	32.8	43.5
1978	81.2	34.6	46.6
1979	85.6	36.7	48.9
1980	91.0	38.7	52.3

INCREASE IN LABOR PRODUCTIVITY IN MAIN SECTORS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Year	Industry	Agriculture	Construction
		(1960 = 100)	
1965	118.9	145.9	128.0
1970	167.4	157.6	178.2
1975	229.3	173.7	260.4
1979	259.1	176.9	312.7
1980	281.4	153.4	332.4
		(1970 = 100)	
1975	137.0	110.2	146.1
1978	146.9	110.5	166.9
1979	154.8	112.3	175.5
1980	168.1	97.3	186.6
		1980 As a Percentage of...	
1975	122.7	88.3	127.7
1978	114.4	88.1	111.8
1979	108.6	86.7	106.3

SOME INDICATORS OF THE RISE IN LIVING STANDARDS OF THE POPULATION

	1970	1975	1980
		(1965 = 100)	
Per-Capita National Income	107.6	128.7	146.4
Real Income	118.2	160.3	211.6
Monetary Income of the People	118.1	155.6	205.6
Public Consumption Fund	129.7	220.2	304.2
Grants-in-Aid, Pensions	155.8	273.8	389.8
Assistance Given to Women Having Many Children	147.1	213.1	144.8

	1975	1980
	(1970 = 100)	
Per-Capita National Income	119.5	136.0
Real Income	135.6	178.9
Monetary Income of the People	131.8	174.2
Public Consumption Fund	169.7	234.5
Grants-in-Aid, Pensions	175.7	250.2
Assistance Given to Women Having Many Children	144.8	152.8

NUMBER OF MOTHERS WITH MANY CHILDREN RECEIVING STATE ASSISTANCE

Year	Number of Persons (in thousands)	Assistance (million tugriks)
1962	42.5	22.4
1963	48.8	28.5
1964	54.4	32.7
1965	60.5	36.7
1966	64.8	39.3
1967	68.9	42.6
1968	72.1	47.6
1969	74.0	49.7
1970	74.5	54.1
1973	74.8	70.5
1974	78.9	75.2
1975	81.8	78.0
1976	83.9	80.1
1977	85.6	80.3
1978	87.4	81.9
1979	89.9	82.2

PER-CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF SOME FOOD PRODUCTS
(in kilograms)

	1971-1975 Average	1976-1979 Average
Meat, Meat Products (in terms of meat)	98.8	97.9
Milk, Dairy Products (in terms of milk)	170.7	164.8
Sugar, Sweets (in terms of sugar)	18.4	19.2
Flour, Bakery Goods (in terms of flour)	94.7	96.0
Potatoes	9.7	12.6
Vegetables (in terms of fresh vegetables)	10.5	12.2
Butter	2.2	2.6

GROWTH OF DEPOSITS AT SAVINGS BANKS

Year	Number of Depositors	Savings Balance
	(1960 = 100)[sic]	
1965	1.9	2.7
1970	3.4	4.9
1975	5.8	10.9
1978	9.1	17.2
1979	10.0	18.7
	(1970 = 100)	
1975	170.3	222.6
1976	205.3	261.6
1978	233.1	300.2
1979	295.1	380.3
	1979 As a Percentage of...	
1975	173.3	170.9
1978	109.5	108.5

Agriculture

NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION ENTERPRISES

Enterprise	1940	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1979	1980
State Farms	10	18	25	29	32	36	49	49
Feed Economies	--	--	--	2	10	11	12	13
Agricultural Cooperatives	91	239	354	289	272	259	255	255
Inter-Cooperative Enterprises	--	--	17	17	17	17	17	17
Inter-Agricultural Cooperative Association	--	--	--	--	--	1	9	11

INCREASE IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT

Year	Total Output	Of this,	
		Animal Husbandry	Cultivation
		(1940 = 100)	
1960	166.9	141.1	60.8 times
1965	187.1	152.3	81.6 times
1970	190.2	160.8	69.4 times
1975	233.9	180.9	123.8 times
1979	235.9	188.0	112.0 times
1980	204.9	166.2	90.7 times
		(1960 = 100)	
1965	112.1	107.9	134.2
1970	114.0	113.9	114.1
1975	140.1	128.2	203.6
1979	141.3	133.2	184.2
1980	122.8	117.8	149.2
		(1970 = 100)	
1975	123.0	112.5	178.3
1978	121.5	115.6	152.8
1979	124.0	116.9	161.4
1980	107.7	103.4	130.7

Year	Total Output	Of this, Animal Husbandry	Cultivation
	1980 As a Percentage of...		
1975	87.6	91.9	73.3
1976	96.0	99.6	83.2
1977	102.5	111.3	77.0
1978	88.6	89.4	85.6
1979	86.9	88.4	81.0

STRUCTURE OF GROSS AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT
(in percent)

	1940	1960	1965	1970	1975	1979	1980
Gross Agricultural Output	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Animal Husbandry	99.6	71.8	81.9	81.6	76.1	78.4	80.8
Cultivation	0.4	28.2	18.1	18.4	23.9	21.6	19.2

NUMBER OF ANIMALS

Year	Total	Camels	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Goats
			(in thousand heads)			
1918	9,645.6	228.7	1,150.5	1,078.4	5,700.1	1,487.9
1924	13,776.1	275.0	1,339.8	1,512.1	8,444.8	2,204.4
1930	23,676.2	480.9	1,566.9	1,887.3	15,660.3	4,080.8
1950	22,702.2	844.2	2,317.0	1,987.8	12,574.6	4,978.6
1960	23,000.5	859.1	2,502.7	1,905.5	12,101.9	5,631.3
1970	22,574.9	633.5	2,317.9	2,107.8	13,311.7	4,204.0
1975	24,351.5	617.1	2,254.6	2,427.0	14,458.1	4,594.7
1979	24,284.6	613.7	2,078.9	2,476.9	14,400.2	4,714.9
1980	23,771.4	591.5	1,985.4	2,397.1	14,230.7	4,566.7
			(1918 = 100)			
1924	142.8	120.2	116.5	140.2	148.2	148.2
1930	245.4	210.3	136.2	175.0	274.7	274.3
1950	235.3	369.1	201.5	184.3	220.6	334.6
1960	238.4	375.6	217.5	176.7	212.3	378.5
1970	234.0	277.0	201.5	195.4	233.5	282.5
1975	252.5	269.8	196.0	225.1	253.6	308.8 [sic]
1979	251.8	268.3	180.7	229.7	252.6	316.9
1980	246.5	258.4	172.6	222.3	249.7	306.9

Year	Total	Camels	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Goats
(1970 = 100)						
1975	107.9	97.4	97.3	115.1	108.6	109.3
1976	104.9	95.9	95.1	114.7	104.5	108.2
1979	107.6	96.9	89.7	117.5	108.2	112.2
1980	105.0	93.4	85.7	113.7	106.9	108.6
1980 As a Percentage of...						
1975	97.6	95.9	88.1	98.8	98.4	99.4
1978	98.9	97.2	95.5	96.6	100.6	97.1
1979	97.9	96.4	95.5	96.8	98.8	96.9

NUMBER OF ANIMALS ACCORDING TO ECONOMIC SECTOR
(in thousand heads)

	Throughout Mongolia	Of this, State Farms	[Other] Official Organizations	Agricultural Cooperatives	[Private Economies] of Cooperative Members, Workers, Officials, Other Citizens
			Total		
1960	23,000.5	475.3	141.3	16,968.8	5,415.1
1965	23,834.6	769.8	86.6	18,328.3	4,649.9
1970	22,574.9	896.6	141.2	16,531.5	5,005.6
1975	24,351.5	1,146.3	168.5	17,840.4	5,196.3
1979	24,284.6	1,385.2	192.7	18,466.6	4,240.1
1980	23,771.4	1,335.4	187.9	18,086.8	4,161.3
			Camels		
1960	859.1	2.1	3.7	522.7	330.6
1965	684.7	3.8	1.4	441.2	238.3
1970	633.5	4.6	1.3	440.1	187.5
1975	617.1	4.8	3.0	468.7	140.6
1979	613.7	5.5	4.4	504.9	98.9
1980	591.5	5.2	4.4	488.6	93.3
			Horses		
1960	2,502.7	23.7	27.4	1,563.2	888.4
1965	2,432.6	46.8	11.2	1,520.8	853.8
1970	2,317.9	52.4	14.1	1,355.0	896.4
1975	2,254.6	62.5	21.5	1,243.7	926.9
1979	2,078.9	85.7	25.4	1,268.8	699.0
1980	1,935.4	81.0	25.2	1,186.4	692.8

	Throughout Mongolia	Of this, State Farms	[Other] Official Organizations	Agricultural Cooperatives	[Private Economies] of Cooperative Members, Workers, Officials, Other Citizens
			Cattle		
1960	1,905.5	46.9	17.1	1,051.3	790.2
1965	2,093.0	109.1	19.8	1,077.7	886.4
1970	2,107.8	120.5	15.9	903.8	1,067.6
1975	2,427.0	172.8	22.6	1,056.0	1,175.6
1979	2,476.9	209.2	24.3	1,256.7	986.7
1980	2,397.1	203.8	22.7	1,217.6	953.0
			Sheep		
1960	12,101.9	395.5	68.6	9,094.1	2,543.7
1965	13,838.0	601.2	50.7	11,280.7	1,905.4
1970	13,311.7	680.7	103.9	10,534.5	1,992.6
1975	14,458.1	856.2	103.6	11,466.4	2,031.9
1979	14,400.2	1,016.1	121.6	11,560.8	1,701.7
1980	14,230.7	981.0	118.0	11,456.8	1,674.9
			Goats		
1960	5,631.3	7.1	24.5	4,737.5	862.2
1965	4,786.3	8.9	3.5	4,007.9	766.0
1970	4,204.0	38.4	6.0	3,298.1	861.5
1975	4,594.7	50.0	17.8	3,605.6	921.3
1979	4,714.9	68.7	17.0	3,875.4	753.8
1980	4,566.7	64.4	17.6	3,737.4	747.3

DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS ACCORDING TO ECONOMIC SECTOR
(in percent)

Economic Sector	1945	1960	1970	1975	1979	1980
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
State Farms	0.1	2.1	4.0	4.7	5.7	5.6
[Other] Official Organizations	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
Agricultural Cooperatives	0.1	73.8	73.2	73.3	76.0	76.1
[Private Economies] of Cooperative Members, Workers, Officials and Other Citizens	98.9	23.5	22.2	21.3	17.5	17.5

NUMBER OF ANIMALS ACCORDING TO AYMAG, CITY IN 1980
(in thousand heads)

Aymag/City	Total	Of this, Camels	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Goats
Arhangay	1,451.9	2.1	170.1	247.6	860.9	171.2
Bayan-Olgiy	1,105.8	11.0	63.5	82.6	652.4	296.3
Bayanhongor	1,832.7	55.5	127.8	136.1	959.9	553.4
Bulgan	937.3	4.1	90.3	146.8	592.4	103.7
Gobi-Altay	1,582.0	54.8	90.0	99.4	894.8	443.0
Dornogobi	875.3	68.7	98.3	72.5	465.5	170.3
Dornod	1,036.9	15.7	81.0	125.3	760.7	54.2
Dundgobi	1,351.9	55.9	142.9	84.7	734.0	334.4
Dzabhan	1,875.9	16.9	118.5	146.9	1,300.7	292.9
Oborhangay	1,933.9	35.4	183.4	199.1	1,176.6	339.4
Omnogobi	962.9	142.8	77.9	19.7	293.3	429.2
Suhbaatar	1,068.4	19.0	115.0	128.2	678.6	127.6
Selenge	397.9	0.2	21.4	70.4	287.8	18.1
Tob	1,309.0	10.4	152.9	158.0	837.9	149.8
Ubs	1,481.3	39.2	102.2	113.6	945.2	281.1
Hobd	1,539.6	42.2	82.9	104.1	876.8	433.6
Hobsgol	1,600.5	6.5	116.5	236.2	1,020.1	221.2
Hentiy	1,345.3	11.1	140.8	189.5	863.1	140.8
Darhan	52.0	0.02	7.3	25.3	14.6	4.8
Ulaanbaatar	22.1	--	2.0	6.7	12.2	1.2
Erdenet	8.8	--	0.7	4.4	3.2	0.5

DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS ACCORDING TO AYMAG IN 1980
(in percent)

Aymag	Total	Of this, Camels	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Goats
Throughout Mongolia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Arhangay	6.1	0.4	8.6	10.3	6.0	3.7
Bayan-Olgiy	4.7	1.9	3.2	3.5	4.6	6.5
Bayanhongor	7.7	9.4	6.4	5.7	6.7	12.1
Bulgan	3.9	0.7	4.5	6.1	4.2	2.3
Gobi-Altay	6.7	9.3	4.5	4.2	6.3	9.7
Dornogobi	3.7	11.6	5.0	3.0	3.3	3.7
Dornod	4.4	2.7	4.1	5.2	5.3	1.2
Dundgobi	5.7	9.4	7.2	3.5	5.1	7.3
Dzabhan	7.9	2.9	6.0	6.1	9.1	6.4
Oborhangay	8.1	6.0	9.2	8.3	8.3	7.4
Omnogobi	4.0	24.1	3.9	0.8	2.1	9.4
Suhbaatar	4.5	3.2	5.8	5.4	4.8	2.8
Selenge	1.7	0	1.1	2.9	2.0	0.4
Tob	5.5	1.7	7.7	6.6	5.9	3.3
Ubs	6.2	6.6	5.1	4.7	6.6	6.2
Hobd	6.5	7.1	4.2	4.3	6.2	9.5
Hobsgol	6.7	1.1	5.9	9.9	7.2	4.9
Hentiy	5.7	1.9	7.1	7.9	6.1	3.1

DISTRIBUTION OF BREEDING STOCK
(in percent)

Year	Throughout Mongolia	Of this, State Farms	Agricultural Cooperatives	[Private Economies] of Cooperative Members, Workers, Officials and Other Citizens
		Total		
1960	47.1	50.9	50.2	37.4
1965	45.8	49.8	47.6	38.4
1970	44.7	49.9	46.4	38.1
1975	44.9	49.1	46.5	38.3
1979	48.7	51.1	51.0	38.5
1980	48.3	52.6	50.3	38.4
		Camels		
1960	30.2	23.8	33.7	25.1
1965	29.0	25.2	32.6	22.6
1970	28.6	27.2	31.5	21.9
1975	27.6	28.5	29.3	22.4
1979	27.7	26.5	28.8	22.8
1980	27.5	27.8	28.6	22.7
		Horses		
1960	25.3	28.3	31.7	14.6
1965	26.6	27.4	32.1	17.2
1970	27.2	27.3	32.6	19.3
1975	26.5	26.5	31.1	20.3
1979	26.1	25.2	29.8	19.7
1980	26.3	26.3	30.6	19.3

Year	Throughout Mongolia	Of this, State Farms	Agricultural Cooperatives	[Private Economies] of Cooperative Members, Workers, Officials and Other Citizens
		Cattle		
1960	41.7	43.1	41.8	41.8
1965	41.8	46.2	42.3	40.8
1970	41.3	45.4	43.2	39.3
1975	40.4	43.9	42.4	38.1
1979	41.4	46.6	43.7	37.5
1980	42.1	47.4	44.8	37.7
		Sheep		
1960	50.3	53.4	52.6	42.4
1965	49.2	52.4	49.8	44.7
1970	47.9	52.8	48.4	43.8
1975	48.5	52.0	49.0	44.3
1979	53.5	54.4	54.9	44.5
1980	52.8	56.3	53.8	44.4
		Goats		
1960	54.1	53.5	55.6	46.8
1965	49.9	51.4	50.2	47.7
1970	48.1	46.7	48.5	46.4
1975	47.0	48.0	47.3	45.7
1979	50.5	50.0	51.4	45.8
1980	49.8	48.3	50.6	45.6

NUMBER OF YOUNG ANIMALS PER 100 HEAD OF BROOD STOCK
(in heads)

Young Animals	1960	1965	1970	1975	1979	1980
Throughout Mongolia						
Young camels	37	34	35	43	41	33
Colts	47	55	53	50	52	48
Calves	58	68	69	65	63	62
Lambs	62	78	83	83	82	76
Kids	52	72	80	80	74	70
State Farms						
Young camels	40	40	42	38	43	37
Colts	43	58	50	49	50	48
Calves	70	60	58	57	58	53
Lambs	66	59	65	73	75	62
Kids	77	44	82	80	73	67
Agricultural Cooperatives						
Young camels	38	33	34	44	42	33
Colts	48	52	48	47	48	43
Calves	58	62	58	55	57	54
Lambs	65	78	83	85	83	77
Kids	53	70	78	80	74	69

NUMBER OF YOUNG ANIMALS RAISED
(in thousand heads throughout the country)

		Of this,				
Young Animals	Total	Young Camels	Colts	Calves	Lambs	Kids
(1940)						
Number Born	7,753.3	74.7	353.0	661.5	4,882.3 [sic]	1,781.7
Number Raised	6,516.6	67.2	301.0	602.6	4,185.9	1,359.9
Percent Raised	84.0	89.9	85.3	91.1	85.7	76.3
(1960)						
Number Born	7,160.3 [sic]	104.0	309.1	504.8	4,282.3 [sic]	1,960.1
Number Raised	6,226.7	98.2	288.6	472.8	3,806.9	1,560.2
Percent Raised	87.0	94.4	93.4	93.7	88.9	79.6
(1970)						
Number Born	8,549.5	68.3	355.1	607.7	5,715.8	1,802.6
Number Raised	7,741.5	63.2	337.0	577.6	5,158.8	1,604.9
Percent Raised	90.5	92.5 [sic]	94.9	95.0	90.3	89.0
(1975)						
Number Born	9,635.9	80.4	321.8	673.8	6,609.7	1,950.2
Number Raised	8,627.9	74.4	303.2	637.0	5,894.7	1,718.6
Percent Raised	89.5	92.6	94.2	94.5	89.2	88.1
(1980)						
Number Born	9,994.6	64.3	272.9	668.5	7,024.0	1,964.9
Number Raised	8,483.4	56.1	258.0	639.5	5,864.9	1,664.9
Percent Raised	84.9	87.2	94.5	95.7	83.5	84.7

NUMBER OF YOUNG ANIMALS RAISED AT STATE FARMS
(in thousand heads)

		Of this,				
Young Animals	Total	Young Camels	Colts	Calves	Lambs	Kids
(1950)						
Number Born	20.84	0.04	1.2	1.1	18.2	0.3
Number Raised	17.74	0.04	1.1	0.9	15.5	0.2
Percent Raised	85.1	93.7	91.7	81.8	85.2	66.7
(1960)						
Number Born	154.9	0.1	3.4	11.8	137.5	2.1
Number Raised	131.9	0.1	3.2	11.3	115.3	2.0
Percent Raised	85.2	90.0	94.1	95.8	83.9	95.2
(1970)						
Number Born	334.44	0.54	7.94	32.54	276.62	16.8
Number Raised	282.3	0.50	7.30	30.10	223.90	15.5
Percent Raised	84.4	92.60	91.90	92.50	82.70	92.3
(1975)						
Number Born	460.3	0.6	8.9	47.2	380.3	23.3
Number Raised	395.9	0.5	8.1	42.9	325.2	19.2
Percent Raised	86.0	84.4	90.4	91.0	85.5	82.2
(1976)						
Number Born	433.9	0.6	7.9	45.0	360.2	20.2
Number Raised	354.0	0.5	7.4	40.5	289.2	16.4
Percent Raised	81.6	86.9	92.3	90.0	80.3	81.2

		Of this,				
Young Animals	Total	Young Camels	Colts	Calves	Lambs	Kids
		(1977)				
Number Born	462.4	0.6	8.6	47.8	385.4	20.0
Number Raised	391.7	0.5	7.9	44.7	322.0	16.6
Percent Raised	84.7	83.9	92.5	93.4	83.5	83.2
		(1978)				
Number Born	522.8	0.6	10.7	56.9	430.2	24.4
Number Raised	471.6	0.5	10.0	52.9	386.7	21.5
Percent Raised	90.2	87.9	93.3	93.0	89.9	88.1
		(1979)				
Number Born	545.4	0.7	11.4	57.8	448.2	27.3
Number Raised	471.5	0.6	10.7	53.9	382.2	24.1
Percent Raised	86.5	84.2	93.8	93.2	85.3	88.3
		(1980)				
Number Born	553.3	0.7	11.5	56.1	456.8	28.2
Number Raised	429.1	0.6	10.4	51.6	343.5	23.0
Percent Raised	77.5	80.3	90.4	92.0	75.2	81.6

NUMBER OF YOUNG ANIMALS RAISED AT AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES
(in thousand heads)

		Of this,				
Young Animals	**Total**	**Young Camels**	**Colts**	**Calves**	**Lambs**	**Kids**
(1950)						
Number Born	39.3	0.1	1.6	3.0	29.6	5.0
Number Raised	35.3	0.1	1.4	2.6	27.1	4.1
Percent Raised	89.8	93.6	87.5	86.7	91.6	82.0
(1960)						
Number Born	5,544.9 [sic]	69.9	238.1	254.4	3,310.0	1,672.5
Number Raised	4,797.3 [sic]	66.4	223.6	238.7	2,936.9	1,332.7
Percent Raised	86.5	95.0	93.9	93.8	88.7	79.7
(1970)						
Number Born	6,537.0	50.6	229.5	240.5	4,590.7	1,425.7
Number Raised	5,870.0	46.9	219.1	224.8	4,124.3	1,254.9
Percent Raised	89.8	92.7	95.5	93.5	89.8	88.0
(1975)						
Number Born	7,453.6	65.0	193.1	266.9	5,379.4	1,549.2
Number Raised	6,626.4	60.3	182.2	248.2	4,777.2	1,358.5
Percent Raised	88.9	92.8	94.4	93.0	88.8	87.7
(1976)						
Number Born	7,072.7	49.2	163.7	250.5	5,150.2	1,458.9
Number Raised	5,935.7	44.8	155.0	231.4	4,269.5	1,235.0
Percent Raised	83.9	91.0	94.6	92.4	82.9	84.7

		Of this,				
Young Animals	Total	Young Camels	Colts	Calves	Lambs	Kids
			(1977)			
Number Born	6,752.2	61.1	165.7	256.0	4,956.9	1,312.5
Number Raised	5,366.5	56.6	157.5	241.2	3,837.1	1,074.1
Percent Raised	79.5	92.6	95.0	94.2	77.4	81.8
			(1978)			
Number Born	7,730.5	54.4	215.4	319.4	5,465.8	1,675.5
Number Raised	7,238.8	51.5	209.9	308.1	5,125.9	1,543.4
Percent Raised	93.6	94.6	97.5	96.5	93.8	92.1
			(1979)			
Number Born	7,663.7	63.9	190.6	309.1	5,506.9	1,593.2
Number Raised	6,745.4	59.1	182.8	294.0	4,850.9	1,358.6
Percent Raised	88.0	92.5	95.9	95.1	88.1	85.3
			(1980)			
Number Born	8,023.3	54.7	170.7	314.2	5,841.7	1,642.0
Number Raised	6,740.4	47.7	161.9	297.6	4,856.0	1,377.2
Percent Raised	84.0	87.2	94.8	94.7	83.1	83.9

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF ANIMALS AT STATE FARMS

Year	Total	Of this,				
		Camels	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Goats
			(1960 = 1)			
1965	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.5	1.3
1970	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.6	1.7	5.4
1975	2.4	2.3	2.6	3.7	2.2	7.0
1978	2.8	2.6	3.5	4.4	2.5	9.4
1979	2.9	2.6	3.6	4.5	2.6	9.7
1980	2.8	2.5	3.4	4.3	2.5	9.1
			(1970 = 100)			
1975	127.8	104.3	119.3	143.4	125.8	130.2
1976	122.7	106.5	116.0	142.0	119.9	122.7
1977	132.6	102.2	119.9	150.8	130.4	136.7
1978	148.7	117.4	159.5	170.2	142.9	174.0
1979	154.5	119.6	163.5	173.6	149.3	178.9
1980	148.9	113.0	154.6	169.1	144.1	167.7
			1980 As a Percentage of...			
1975	116.5	108.3	129.6	117.9	114.6	128.8
1976	121.4	106.1	133.2	119.1	120.2	136.7
1977	112.3	110.6	129.0	112.2	110.5	122.7
1978	100.1	96.3	96.9	99.4	100.9	96.4
1979	96.4	94.5	94.5	97.4	96.5	93.7

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF PUBLIC OWNED ANIMALS AT AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

Year	Total	Of this,				
		Camels	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Goats
			(1960 = 100)			
1963	101.7	85.9	92.5	94.7	111.8	88.7
1965	108.0	84.4	97.3	102.5	124.0	84.6
1970	97.4	84.2	86.7	86.0	115.8	69.6
1975	105.1	89.7	79.6	100.4	126.1	76.1
1976	101.5	89.0	76.2	100.2	120.6	74.9
1977	97.3	90.2	70.4	98.6	115.1	72.5 [sic]
1978	106.6	94.2	80.2	116.7	124.1	80.9
1979	108.8	96.6	81.2	119.5	127.1	81.8
1980	106.6	93.5	75.9	115.8	126.0	78.9
			(1970 = 100)			
1975	107.9	106.5	91.8	116.8	108.8	109.3
1976	104.2	105.7	87.9	116.5	104.1	107.6
1977	99.9	107.2	81.2	114.7	99.4	104.2
1978	109.4	111.9	92.5	135.7	107.1	116.3
1979	111.7	114.7	93.6	139.0	109.7	117.5
1980	109.4	111.0	87.6	134.7	108.8	113.3
			1980 As a Percentage of...			
1975	101.4	104.2	95.4	115.3	99.9	103.7
1979	97.9	96.8	93.5	96.9	99.1	96.4

NUMBER OF SWINE AND POULTRY ACCORDING TO ECONOMIC SECTOR
(in thousand heads)

Economic Sector	1961	1965	1970	1975	1979	1980
Total Swine	10.9	19.6	10.7	12.5	34.5	33.9
At State Farms	6.0	10.8	2.6 [sic]	4.5	9.6	9.6
At Official Organizations	0.2	0.9	1.6	1.2	7.3	8.9
At Agricultural Cooperatives	1.3	3.7	1.3	1.2	6.4	6.0
At [Private Economies] of Cooperative Members, Workers, Officials and Other Citizens	3.4	4.2	5.2 [sic]	5.6	11.2	9.4
Total Fowl	104.4	179.0	132.6	150.3	264.9	249.3
At State Farms	78.6	130.6	95.0	111.4	217.6	209.5
At Official Organizations	1.3	2.2	3.6	6.1	5.7	3.2
At Agricultural Cooperatives	6.0	20.3	14.6	20.0	32.6	29.3
At [Private Economies] of Cooperative Members, Workers, Officials and Other Citizens	18.5	25.9	19.4	12.8	9.0	7.3

LIVESTOCK AND MILK PROCUREMENT

Year	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Horses (in 1,000 heads)	Milk (in million liters)
(live weight in thousand tons)					
1940	44.7	38.2	4.9	20.7[1]	86.5[1]
1960	48.3	69.0	18.3	38.8	93.7
1965	41.7	79.0	22.4	86.7	89.7
1970	45.1	82.5	16.8	88.1	64.9
1975	57.5	112.9	23.2	94.6	75.2
1980	65.6	105.4	24.5	101.2	92.4
(1940 = 100)[2]					
1960	108.1	180.6	373.5	187.6	108.3
1965	93.3	206.8	457.1	418.8 [sic]	103.7
1970	100.9	216.0	342.9	425.6 [sic]	75.0
1975	128.6	295.5	472.8	457.2	86.9
1980	146.8	275.9	500.0	488.9	106.8
(1960 = 100)					
1965	86.3	114.5	122.3	223.1	95.7
1970	93.4	119.5	91.7	226.8	69.3
1975	118.9	163.6	126.3	243.6	80.3
1980	135.8	152.8	133.9	260.8	98.6

1. Horses, milk 1950
2. Horses, milk 1950 = 100

Year	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Horses (in 1,000 heads)	Milk (in million liters)
			(1970 = 100)		
1975	127.3	136.9	137.7	107.4	115.9
1979	152.1	137.0	130.8	119.2	149.2
1980	145.5	127.8	145.8	114.9	142.4
			1980 As a Percentage of...		
1975	114.1	93.4	105.6	107.0	122.9
1979	95.7	93.3	111.4	96.4	95.5

WOOL PROCUREMENT

Year	Sheep Wool	Camel Wool	Goat Wool	Soft Goat Wool	Sheddings From Large Animals	Hair From Large Animals
			(in thousand tons)			
1940	10.6	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6[1]
1960	14.8	3.8	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
1965	18.6	3.4	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.6
1970	18.6	3.2	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.5
1975	21.3	3.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2
1979	20.5	3.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2
1980	20.0	3.1	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.1
			(1940 = 100)[2]			
1960	140.3	189.2	343.9	810.7	386.1	215.3[2]
1965	175.6	170.5	320.5	838.0	445.2	238.3
1970	175.9	159.9	269.8	704.5	424.6	218.0
1975	201.2	149.9	309.7	841.5	391.9	176.7
1979	194.1	150.6	305.3	881.5	393.6	170.7
1980	188.9	152.9	272.1	900.6	390.2	168.8
			(1960 = 100)			
1965	125.2	90.1	93.2	103.4	115.3	110.7
1970	125.4	84.5	78.5	86.9	109.9	101.3
1975	143.4	79.2	90.1	103.8	101.5	82.1
1979	138.4	79.6	88.8	108.7	101.9	79.3
1980	134.7	80.8	79.1	111.1	100.6	78.4

1. 1945
2. Hair from large animals 1945 = 100

Year	Sheep Wool	Camel Wool	Goat Wool	Soft Goat Wool	Sheddings From Large Animals	Hair From Large Animals
			(1970 = 100)			
1975	114.4	93.7	114.8	119.4	92.3	81.0
1979	110.4	94.2	113.2	125.1	92.7	78.3
1980	107.4	95.6	100.9	127.8	91.9	77.4
			1980 As a Percentage of...			
1975	93.9	102.0	87.9	107.0	99.5	95.5
1978	100.9	100.2	91.7	108.3	100.4	99.9
1979	97.3	101.5	89.1	102.2	99.1	98.9

HIDES AND SKINS PROCUREMENT

	Hides			Skins	
Year	Cattle	Horse	Camel	Sheep	Goat
		(in thousand pieces)			
1940	84.0	31.5	3.1	1,003.7	540.6
1960	196.1	111.2	20.2	1,277.3	863.6
1965	248.6	91.6	24.8	1,839.4	924.5
1970	315.1	96.4	21.1	2,393.6	943.3
1975	368.7	110.7	21.0	3,473.0	1,186.9
1979	405.6	114.5	26.0	3,595.3	1,119.7
1980	442.5	117.1	26.2	3,510.4	1,186.9
		(1940 = 100)			
1960	233.4	353.0	652.0	127.3	159.7
1965	295.9	290.8	800.0	183.3	171.0
1970	375.1	306.0	681.0	238.5	174.5
1975	438.9	351.4	677.0	346.0	219.6
1979	482.9	363.5	838.7	358.2	207.1
1980	526.8	371.7	845.2	349.7	219.6
		(1960 = 100)			
1965	126.8	82.4	122.8	144.0	107.1
1970	160.7	86.7	104.4	187.4	109.2
1975	188.0	99.6	104.1	271.9	137.4
1979	206.8	103.0	128.7	281.5	129.7
1980	225.7	105.3	129.7	274.8	137.4

Year	Hides			Skins	
	Cattle	Horse	Camel	Sheep	Goat
			(1970 = 100)		
1975	117.0	114.8	99.5	145.1	125.8
1979	128.7	118.8	123.2	150.2	118.7
1980	140.4	121.5	124.2	146.7	125.8
			1980 As a Percentage of...		
1975	120.0	105.8	124.8	101.1	100.0
1979	109.1	102.8	100.8	97.6	106.0

PELT PROCUREMENT

Year	Marmot Skins	Squirrel Skins	Steppe Fox Skins	Fox Skins	Wolf Skins	Other Pelts (in 1,000 tugriks)
(in thousand pieces)						
1940	968.1	141.8	12.3	13.1	5.8	45.0
1960	1,034.2	140.3	34.3	26.5	3.5	188.5
1965	1,208.8	112.8	49.5	36.2	3.6	180.9
1970	1,222.6	36.3	42.1	20.7	4.5	188.6
1975	939.2	48.6	--	--	4.7	258.3
1979	837.1	15.1	--	--	3.9	247.5
(1940 = 100)						
1960	106.8	98.9	278.9	202.3	60.3	418.9
1965	124.9	79.5	402.4	276.3	62.1	402.0
1970	126.3	25.6	342.3	158.0	77.6	419.1
1975	97.0	34.3	--	--	81.0	574.0
1979	86.5	10.7	--	--	67.2	550.0
(1960 = 100)						
1965	116.9	80.4	114.3	136.6	102.9	96.0
1970	118.2	25.9	122.7	78.1	128.6	100.1
1975	90.8	34.6	--	--	134.3	137.0
1979	80.9	10.8	--	--	111.4	131.3
(1970 = 100)						
1975	76.8	133.9	--	--	104.4	137.0
1979	68.5	41.6	--	--	86.7	131.2
1979 As a Percentage of...						
1975	89.1	31.1	--	--	83.0	95.8
1978	89.7	49.2	--	--	83.0	94.6

AVERAGE LIVE WEIGHT PER ANIMAL DELIVERED TO STATE PROCUREMENT [OFFICES]

(in kilograms)

Animal	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1979	1980
Cattle	242	248	240	243	237	225	217
Sheep	37	36	36	36	34	34	33
Goats	28	23	29	28	27	26	26

PRODUCTIVITY PER ANIMAL
(in grams)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1979
Sheep Wool	1,186	1,430	1,502	1,456	1,449
Camel Wool	4,104	4,858	5,273	4,967	5,001
Goat Wool	195	225	231	226	224
Soft Goat Wool	200	259	263	267	269
Milk per cow (in kilograms)	344	318	292	290	313

OUTPUT OF CHIEF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PRODUCTS
(in thousand tons)

	1950	1960	1970	1975	1979	1980
Total Meat (in slaughter weight)	157.3	184.5 [sic]	179.8 [sic]	234.6	237.1	228.7
Beef	48.7	62.3	51.7	60.6	75.2	72.6
Pork	0	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.9
Mutton, Goat Meat	76.4	96.2	95.9	132.1	118.0	115.0
Sheep Wool	15.0	15.2	19.0	21.1	20.5	20.2
Milk	240.8	227.7	220.6	230.1	247.4	246.9

PER-CAPITA OUTPUT OF SOME KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
(in kilograms)

	1960	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980
Grain	238.7	228.2	333.7	225.4	204.5 [sic]	155.5
Wheat	205.1	200.5	253.0	177.4	148.1	124.5
Potatoes	19.4	16.7	28.2	30.8	44.8	23.6
Vegetables	7.1	10.2	14.7	15.6	14.5	15.6
Meat[1] (in slaughter weight)	193.7	144.1	162.3	154.6	146.6	137.6
Milk	239.1	176.9	159.2	151.7	153.0	148.5
Eggs (by number)	1.9	4.6	5.8	9.7	11.6	13.8

[1] Includes the fat of animals delivered to the state

AGRICULTURAL AREA
(in thousand hectares)

	1960	1970	1979	1980
Total Agricultural Area	140,683	140,683	124,712.8	124,587
Arable Land	532	744	1,159.5	1,182
Plowland	447	650	1,014.7	1,021
Natural Meadows and Pastures	140,151	139,939	123,553.3 [sic]	123,405

CULTIVATED AREA
(in thousand hectares)

	1960	1970	1975	1979	1980
Total	265.5	454.6	509.9	697.3	704.0
Grain	246.7	419.5	437.1	585.5	557.5
Vegetables	0.8	1.4	1.9	2.4	2.4
Potatoes	2.2	2.9	4.3	7.3	7.4
Fodder Crops	15.8	30.8	66.6	102.1	136.7

STRUCTURE OF CULTIVATED AREA
(in percentage of total)

	1950	1960	1970	1975	1979	1980
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Grain	96.3	92.9	92.3	85.7	84.0	79.2
Potatoes	2.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.1
Vegetables	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Fodder Crops	--	6.0	6.8	13.1	14.6	19.4

CULTIVATED LAND ACCORDING TO FORM OF OWNERSHIP
(in percentage of total)

	1950	1960	1970	1975	1979	1980
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
State	37.8	77.5	75.4	77.3	80.0	79.1
Cooperative	--	22.5	24.6	22.7	20.0	20.9
Private	62.2	—	—	—	—	—

CULTIVATED AREA IN 1980 ACCORDING TO AYMAG
(in thousand hectares)

Aymag	Total	Of this, Grain	Vegetables	Potatoes	Fodder Crops
Arhangay	31.3	25.7	0.1	0.2	5.3
Bayan-Olgiy	3.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	2.2
Bayanhongor	10.8	2.4	0.1	0.1	8.2
Bulgan	46.0	41.7	0.1	0.2	4.0
Gobi-Altay	4.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	3.4
Dornod	32.2	27.1	0.1	0.3	4.7
Dornogobi	1.6	0.1	0	0	1.5
Dundgobi	0.4	--	0	0	0.4
Dzabhan	31.9	16.3	0	0.2	15.4
Oborhangay	29.7	20.9	0.1	0.1	8.6
Omnogobi	0.4	--	0	0	0.4
Suhbaatar	12.9	11.6	0	0.1	1.2
Selenge	198.1	171.4	0.4	1.5	24.8
Tob	182.2	152.1	0.9	3.1	26.1
Ubs	35.0	29.8	0.1	0.2	4.9
Hobd	7.4	3.0	0.1	0.1	4.2
Hobsgol	24.2	18.6	0.1	0.1	5.4
Hentiy	43.0	34.2	0.1	0.1	8.6

[GROSS] HARVEST OF MAIN AGRICULTURAL CROPS
(in net weight-thousand tons, throughout the country)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1979	1980
Total Grains	227.4	322.0	284.8	482.5	330.7	258.5
Wheat	195.4	291.2	250.2	365.7	239.6	206.9
Barley	3.3	8.6	9.0	64.1	54.9	31.8
Oats	25.9	19.4	23.9	49.4	34.6	17.6
Other Grains	2.8	2.8	1.7	3.3	1.6	2.2
Potatoes	18.5	24.4	20.8	40.7	72.4	39.3
Vegetables	6.8	15.8	12.7	21.2	23.5	26.0
Fodder Crops	37.4	58.6	34.7	164.5	200.3	102.8

[GROSS] HARVEST OF MAIN AGRICULTURAL CROPS IN STATE SECTOR

(in net weight-thousand tons)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1979	1980
Grain	184.5	259.2	252.2	425.9 [sic]	291.8	218.4
Wheat	171.9	243.5	226.5	331.8	216.9	178.2
Barley	--	3.7	6.3	55.2	46.7 [sic]	26.2
Oats	10.3	9.4	18.0	36.0	26.8	12.1
Other Grains	2.3	2.6	1.4	2.9 [sic]	1.4 [sic]	1.9
Potatoes	13.5	17.4	15.8	36.6	60.3	31.6
Vegetables	4.8	9.5	10.5	18.4	17.8	20.9
Fodder Crops	30.2	29.2	16.1	109.4	104.4 [sic]	50.4

[GROSS] HARVEST OF MAIN AGRICULTURAL CROPS
IN COOPERATIVE SECTOR
(in net weight-thousand tons)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1979	1980
Grain	42.9 [sic]	62.8	32.6	56.6	38.9	40.1
Wheat	23.5	47.7	23.7	33.9	22.7	28.7
Barley	3.3	4.9	2.7	8.9	8.2 [sic]	5.6
Oats	15.6	10.0	5.9	13.4	7.8	5.5
Other Grains	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2 [sic]	0.3
Potatoes	5.0	7.0	5.0	4.1	12.1	7.7
Vegetables	2.0	6.3	2.2	2.8	5.7	5.1
Fodder Crops	7.2	29.4	18.6	55.1	95.9	52.4

PER-HECTARE YIELD OF MAIN AGRICULTURAL CROPS
(throughout the country, in centners)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1979	1980
Grain	9.2	7.7	6.8	11.0	5.6	4.6
Wheat	9.6	8.0	7.2	11.6	5.7	5.1
Barley	3.3	6.7	5.9	11.9	5.4	3.4
Oats	9.0	5.6	4.6	8.4	6.0	3.6
Potatoes	84.1	90.4 [sic]	71.7	94.4	99.6	52.8
Vegetables	85.0	108.0	90.7	108.0	90.8	104.8

AVERAGE PER-HECTARE YIELD OF MAIN AGRICULTURAL CROPS
(throughout the country, in centners)

	1961-1965	1966-1970	1971-1975	1976-1980
Total Grains	7.4	6.0	8.6	6.5
Wheat	7.7	6.2	8.8	6.9
Barley	6.5	5.6	9.0	5.7
Oats	5.8	4.9	6.4	5.8
Potatoes	70.3	69.3	70.8	76.1
Vegetables	97.7	81.4	100.0	99.5

PER-HECTARE YIELD OF MAIN AGRICULTURAL CROPS AT STATE FARMS
(in centners)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1979	1980
Grain	9.8	8.2	7.8	12.2	5.7	4.7
Wheat	10.0	8.2	7.8	12.2	5.7	5.0
Barley	--	6.0	9.0	16.1	4.8	3.2
Oats	9.7	7.0	8.0	10.5	7.2	3.6
Potatoes	108.7	105.0	86.7	119.9	115.9	57.1
Vegetables	169.0	128.4	121.0	147.8 [sic]	114.0	131.0

AVERAGE SIZE OF STATE FARMS

Year	Number of Workers (in 1,000 persons)	Cultivated Area (in 1,000 hectares)	Grain Harvested (in 1,000 tons)	Total Number of Animals (in 1,000 heads)	Of this, Camels	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Tractors (in terms of h.p. units)
1955	0.2	1.9	1.2	11.8	0.1	1.0	1.1	9.5	0.1	22
1960	0.4	8.1	7.8	19.0	0.1	0.9	1.9	15.0	0.3	100
1965	0.4	10.8	8.6	25.7	0.1	1.6	3.6	20.1	0.3	161
1970	0.4	9.9	8.5	28.0	0.1	1.6	3.8	21.3 [sic]	1.2	168
1975	0.5	9.5	10.7	31.8	0.1	1.7	4.8	23.8	1.4	240
1979	0.5	10.3	5.3	28.3	0.1	1.7	4.3	20.7	1.4	240
1980	0.5	10.2	4.1	27.3	0.1	1.7	4.2	20.0	1.3	238

AVERAGE SIZE OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

Year	Cash Income (in 1,000 tugriks)	Cultivated Area (in 1,000 hectares)	Grain Harvested (in 1,000 tons)	Total Number of Animals (in 1,000 heads)	Of this,					Tractors (in terms of h.p. units)
					Camels	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	
1955	73.1	0.02	0.01	8.0	0.2	0.6	0.6	5.0	1.6	--
1960	728.3	0.2	0.1	47.9	1.5	4.4	2.9	25.7	13.4	0.2
1965	1,875.0	0.5	0.2	63.4	1.5	5.3	3.7	39.0	13.9	5.0
1970	2,056.1	0.4	0.1	60.7	1.6	5.0	3.8	38.7	12.1	18.0
1975	3,225.5	0.4	0.2	68.9	1.8	4.8	4.1	44.3	13.9	28.0
1979	3,522.5	0.5	0.1	72.4	2.0	5.0	4.9	45.3	15.2	32.0
1980	3,680.2	0.6	0.2	70.6	1.9	4.6	4.7	44.7	14.6	35.0

GROUPING OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ANIMALS

(as of 1980)

	Number of Agricultural Cooperatives	Percent of Total
Total Number of Agricultural Cooperatives	255	100
Number of Animals (in heads)		
20,001-30,000	2	0.8
30,001-40,000	14	5.5
40,001-50,000	30	11.7
50,001-60,000	41	16.1
60,001-70,000	50	19.6
70,001-80,000	42	16.5
80,001-90,000	26	10.2
90,001-100,000	21	8.2
100,001-130,000	27	10.6
130,001 or more	2	0.8

NUMBER OF ANIMALS PER AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE FAMILY, MEMBER AS OF 1980

Livestock	Total Number of Animals	Of this, Camels	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Goats
Public Livestock Per Agricultural Cooperative (in 1,000 heads)	70.6	1.9	4.6	4.7	44.7	14.6
Private Livestock Per Agricultural Cooperative Family (in heads)	29.5	0.7	5.0	6.1	12.3	5.4
Public Livestock Per Agricultural Cooperative Member (in heads)	77.2	2.1	5.1	5.2	48.8	16.0
Private Livestock Per Agricultural Cooperative Member (in heads)	15.7	0.4	2.6	3.3	6.5	2.9

NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK ENCLOSURES

Year	Total Enclosures	Of this, Large Animals	Of this, Small Animals
(in thousands)			
1965	37.7	8.5	29.2
1970	47.1	8.9	38.2
1975	54.1	10.3	43.8
1977	54.5	10.4	44.1
1979	59.1	11.6	47.5
1980	60.2	12.0	48.2
(1970 = 100)			
1975	114.9	115.7	114.7
1977	115.7	116.9	115.4
1979	125.5	130.3	124.4
1980	127.8	134.8	126.2
1980 As a Percentage of...			
1975	111.3	116.5	110.0
1979	101.9	103.4	101.5
Percentage of Animals Enclosed			
1965	--	45.5	75.7
1970	--	62.4	105.4
1975	--	64.7	114.4
1979	--	72.9	127.0
1980	--	77.6	131.7

NUMBER OF ARTESIAN AND PIT WELLS

Year	Total Wells	Of this, Pit Wells	Of this, Artesian Wells
	(in thousands)		
1965	14.7	14.0	0.7
1970	21.4	20.0	1.4
1975	28.1	25.2	2.9
1979	34.6	30.2	4.4
1980	34.6	29.9	4.7
	(1970 = 100)		
1975	131.3	126.0	207.1
1979	161.7	151.0	314.3
1980	161.7	149.5	335.7
	1980 As a Percentage of...		
1975	123.1	118.7	162.1
1979	100.0	99.0	106.8

HAY PRODUCTION
(in thousand tons)

Year	Mowed	State Farms	Agricultural Cooperatives	Feed and Other State Economies	Agricultural Cooperative Members, Workers, and Employees
1960	791.1	49.8	728.8	12.5	—
1965	592.1	62.0	467.9	14.9	47.3
1970	522.2	116.2	328.9	34.4	42.7
1975	923.8	209.2	470.3	167.0	77.3
1979	1,067.7	267.8	556.9	151.4	91.6
1980	1,125.4	254.9	575.6	208.6	86.3

NUMBER OF PIECES OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT
(in thousands)

Year	Total No of Tractors: In Physical Units	Total No of Tractors: In Terms of 15 h.p.	Tractor Ploughs	Tractor Cultivators	Tractor Drills	Grain Combines
			Throughout the Economic Sector			
1955	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.04	0.2	0.09
1960	1.7	3.6	1.6	0.4	1.7	1.1
1965	4.3	8.4	2.3	0.6	3.6	2.1
1970	5.5	11.6	2.5	0.6	3.2	1.9
1975	8.1	18.5	2.5	1.1	3.4	2.3
1979	9.6	23.0	2.5[sic]	2.3	4.4	2.4
			State Farms			
1955	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.04	0.2	0.09
1960	1.1	2.5	1.1	0.2	1.2	0.8
1965	2.3	4.7	1.4	0.4	2.3	1.4
1970	2.4	5.4	1.6	0.5	2.2	1.3
1975	3.3	8.6	1.6	0.9	2.3	1.6
1979	4.2	11.7	1.6	1.9	3.3	1.8
			Agricultural Cooperatives			
1960	0.04	0.1	--	--	—	0.01
1965	0.8	1.4	0.2	0.06	0.2	0.1
1970	2.5	4.8	0.7	0.09	0.8	0.5
1975	3.5	7.1	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.4
1979	4.0	8.3	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.4

TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT DELIVERED TO AGRICULTURE
(in number of pieces)

Year	Tractors (in terms of 15 h.p.)	Combines	Ploughs	Tractor Drills
1950	113	12	--	7
1955	52	24	17	47
1960	800	301	312	355
1965	309	107	67	274
1970	1,425	324	388	477
1975	2,474	581	346	315
During the Fifth Five Years	11,351	1,402	1,460	1,985
1979	2,098	294	283	666

AGRICULTURAL POWER CAPACITIES
(at end of year)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1979
			(thousand h.p.)		
Total Power Capacities	652.3	995.3	1,165.8	1,482.9	2,097.4
a) Mechanical Motive Power	303.8	608.2	802.1	1,235.7	1,595.8
Tractors (in terms of motive power)	84.6	206.5	278.4	441.1	564.7
Motors of Combines	67.5	134.0	138.8	184.5	218.8
Vehicles	137.3	224.5	326.5	532.6	707.4
Electric Installations	14.4	43.2	58.4	74.5	104.9
b) Draft Animals (in terms of mechanical power)	348.5	387.1	363.7	247.2	501.6
			As Percentage of Total		
Total Power	100	100	100	100	100
a) Mechanical Motive Power	46.6	61.1	68.8	83.3	76.1
Tractors (in terms of motive power)	13.0	20.7	23.9	30.0	26.9
Motors of Combines	10.3	13.5	11.9	12.4	10.5
Vehicles	21.1	22.6	28.0	35.9	33.7
Electric Installations	2.2	4.3	5.0	5.0	5.0
b) Draft Animals (in terms of mechanical power)	53.4	38.9	31.2	16.7 [sic]	23.9

POWER CAPACITIES AT STATE FARMS
(at end of year)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1979
	(thousand h.p.)				
Total Power	162.8	305.9	326.4	470.9	690.4[sic]
a) Mechanical Motive Power	157.6	295.7	313.0	460.0	673.3
Tractors (in terms of motive power)	57.9	111.5	124.0	195.0	268.9
Motors of Combines	49.2	89.2	96.1	132.6	172.1
Vehicles	44.0	74.9	77.8	122.7	216.0
Electric Installations	6.5	20.1	15.1	9.7	16.3
b) Draft Animals (in terms of mechanical power)	5.2	10.2	13.4	10.9	17.1
	As Percentage of Total				
Total Power	100	100	100	100	100
a) Mechanical Motive Power	96.8	96.7	95.9	97.7	97.5
Tractors (in terms of motive power)	35.6	36.4	38.0	41.4	38.9
Motors of Combines	30.2	29.2	29.5	28.2	24.9
Vehicles	27.0	24.5	23.8	26.1	31.3
Electric Installations	4.0	6.6	4.6	2.0	2.4
b) Draft Animals (in terms of mechanical power)	3.2	3.3	4.1	2.3	2.5

POWER CAPACITIES AT AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES
(at end of year)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1979
			(thousand h.p.)		
Total Power	415.6	545.4	770.1	875.2	1,010.4
a) Mechanical Motive Power	77.7	169.7	420.7	639.6	768.5
Tractors (in terms of motive power)	1.8	36.3	121.1	179.0	220.1
Motors of Combines	0.6	6.0	34.4	34.2	31.5
Vehicles	71.6	113.8	225.0	365.8	433.3
Electric Installations	3.7	13.6	40.2	60.6	83.6
b) Draft Animals (in terms of mechanical power)	337.9	375.7	349.4	235.6	241.9
			As Percentage of Total		
Total Power	100	100	100	100	100
a) Mechanical Motive Power	18.6	30.5	54.6	73.1	76.1
Tractors (in terms of motive power)	0.4	6.4	15.7	20.5	21.8
Motors of Combines	0.1	1.0	4.5	3.9	3.1
Vehicles	17.2	20.6	29.2	41.8	42.9
Electric Installations	0.9	2.5	5.2	6.9	8.3
b) Draft Animals (in terms of mechanical power)	81.4	69.5	45.4	26.9	23.9

Industry

GROSS INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT
(in percent)

Year	Total Industry	Of this, State	Of this, Cooperative
1922	0.1	0.1	--
1924	0.3	0.3	--
1930	1.0	1.0	--
1935	19.9	15.8	4.1
1940	124.7	100.9	23.8
1947	219.5	163.1	56.4
1950	242.6	190.2	52.4
1955	319.7	257.6	62.1
1960	676.8	552.2	124.6
1965	1,081.9	875.5	206.4
1970	1,733.2	1,427.8	305.4
1971	1,856.8	1,581.0	315.8
1972	2,128.8	2,061.4	67.4
1973	2,316.3	2,250.4	65.9
1974	2,513.2	2,451.2	62.0
1975	2,689.6	2,616.5	73.1
1976	2,889.0	2,813.2	75.8
1977	3,005.1	2,933.3	71.8
1978	3,208.9	3,126.6	82.3
1979	3,648.5	3,562.1	86.4
1980	4,019.3	3,938.4	80.9

INCREASE IN GROSS INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT
[in fixed 1967 prices]

Year	Total Industry	Of this,	
		Production of the Production Means (Group A)	Production of Consumer Goods (Group B)
	(1940 = 1)		
1950	1.9	1.8	2.1
1960	5.4	5.8	5.1
1965	8.7	8.6	8.8
1970	13.9	15.1	12.7
1975	21.6 [sic]	22.1	21.1
1976	23.2	23.6	22.8
1977	24.1	25.5	22.8
1978	25.7	27.6	24.0
1979	29.3	32.9	25.9
1980	32.2	38.9	26.0
	(1960 = 100)		
1965	159.9	148.1	172.4
1970	256.1	261.2	250.6
1975	397.4	381.2	414.7
1976	426.9	407.4	447.6
1977	444.0	439.5	448.8
1978	474.1	476.1	472.0
1979	539.1	567.0	509.5
1980	593.9	670.6	512.1

Year	Total Industry	Of this, Production of the Production Means (Group A)	Of this, Production of Consumer Goods (Group B)
	(1970 = 100)		
1975	155.2	146.0	165.4
1976	166.7	156.0	178.6
1977	173.4	168.3	179.1
1978	185.1	182.3	188.3
1979	210.5	217.0	203.3
1980	231.9	256.7	204.3
	1980 As a Percentage of ...		
1975	149.4	175.9	123.5
1976	138.2	161.9	115.1
1977	132.8	150.1	114.8
1978	125.3	140.8	104.1
1979	110.2	118.3	100.5

PROPORTION OF THE PRODUCTION OF PRODUCTION AND CONSUMER GOODS IN GROSS INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

		Of this,	
Year	Gross Output	Production of Production Means (Group A)	Production of Consumer Goods (Group B)
1940	100	48.3	51.7
1950	100	44.9	55.1
1960	100	51.6	48.4
1965	100	47.8	52.2
1970	100	52.6	47.4
1975	100	49.5	50.5
1976	100	49.2	50.8
1977	100	51.1	48.9
1978	100	51.8	48.2
1979	100	54.2	45.8
1980	100	58.3	41.7

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF GROSS INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT
(in percent)

Period	Total Industry	Of this, Production of Producers Goods (Group A)	Production of Consumer Goods (Group B)
1941-1950	6.9	6.1	7.5
1941-1960	8.8	9.2	8.4
1951-1960	10.8	12.3	9.4
1951-1970	10.3	11.2	9.5
1951-1973	10.3	10.9	9.8
1961-1970	9.8	10.1	9.6
1966-1970	9.9	12.0	7.7
1971-1975	9.2	7.85	10.6
1971-1976	8.9	7.7	10.15
1976-1979	7.9	10.4	5.3
1976-1980	8.4	12.0	4.3

INCREASE IN GROSS INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL SECTOR
(in fixed 1967 prices)

Industry	1965	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980
			(1960 = 100)			
Electric and Thermal Power	273.2	647.5	1,052.2	1,364.5	1,543.4	1,743.8
Fuel	105.2	132.5	180.2	251.7	272.6	290.0
Coal	159.9	323.1	439.5	613.8	664.8	705.4
Machine Building and Metal Working	121.0	363.1	574.9	884.9	890.3	913.1
Chemical	137.7	198.3	508.3	700.8	798.7	860.1
Construction Materials	81.0	192.0	316.7	354.0	428.9	483.9
Lumber Procurement and Woodworking	138.4	264.4	370.3	441.1	447.2	514.8
Glass and Porcelain	129.3	218.4	386.7	386.7[sic]	399.8	396.8
Textile	162.7	216.9	347.3	374.7[sic]	403.3	439.8
Wool Washing	148.7	202.3	231.1	200.7	219.0	253.1
Sewing	213.5	383.3	738.4	886.5	1,012.1	1,123.8
Tanning and Shoe	189.3	287.1	351.0	383.6	393.3	473.4
Shoe	136.5	195.8	199.0	194.1	203.7	216.2
Publishing	169.4	213.6	293.8	370.6	391.2	425.5
Food	177.7	237.6	357.4	325.2[sic]	459.5	413.7

	1970 = 100			1980 As a Percentage of...	
	1975	1979	1980	1975	1979
Electric and Thermal Power	162.5	238.4	269.3	165.8	113.0
Fuel	136.0	205.8	218.9	160.9	106.4

	1970 = 100			1980 As a Percentage of...	
Industry	1975	1979	1980	1975	1979
Machine Building and Metal Working	158.3	245.2	251.5	158.9	102.0
Chemical	256.2	402.7	433.6	169.2	107.7
Construction Materials	164.9	223.4	252.1	152.8	112.8
Lumber Procurement and Woodworking	140.0	180.5	194.7	139.1	107.9
Glass and Porcelain	176.8	183.1	181.7	102.8	99.2
Textile	160.1	185.9	202.8	126.6	109.0
Wool Washing	114.3	108.3	125.1	112.8	105.6
Sewing	192.7	264.1	293.2	152.4	111.0
Tanning and Shoe	122.2	137.0	164.9	134.9	120.4
Shoe	101.7	104.1	110.4	111.4	106.1
Publishing	137.5	183.1	199.2	144.9	108.8
Food	152.9	193.4	174.2	115.8	90.0

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF GROSS INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL SECTOR
(in 1967 fixed prices, in percent)

Industry	1941-1950	1951-1960	1961-1970	1971-1975	1976-1979	1976-1980
Total	6.9	10.8	9.8	9.2	7.9	8.4
Electric and Thermal Power	4.1	12.6	20.5	10.2	10.0	10.6
Fuel	4.5	18.8	2.8	6.35	10.9	10.0
Machine Building and Metal Working	7.2	17.1	13.8	9.6	11.5	9.7
Construction Materials	7.7	34.0	6.8	10.5	7.9	8.9
Lumber Procurement and Woodworking	20.2	15.3	10.2	6.9	6.6	6.8
Textile	5.3	4.1	8.1	9.8	3.8	4.8
Sewing	5.3	7.2	14.4	14.0	8.2	8.8
Tanning and Shoe	4.5	6.7	11.1	4.15	2.9	6.2
Publishing	8.8	9.8	7.9	6.6	7.4	7.7
Food	8.1	9.2	9.0	8.85	6.5	3.0

PROPORTION OF INDUSTRIAL SECTOR IN TOTAL OUTPUT

Industry	1940	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electric and Thermal Power	3.8	3.0	3.5	5.9	8.8[sic]	9.2	10.2
Fuel	5.7	4.6	9.1	6.0	4.7	4.2	4.5
Machine Building and Metal Working	1.3	1.3	2.3	1.8	3.3	3.4	3.6
Construction Materials	1.0	1.1	7.7	3.9	5.8	6.2	6.3
Lumber Procurement and Woodworking	3.3	10.8	16.0	13.9	16.6	14.9	13.9
Textile	23.6	20.3	10.9	11.1	9.2	9.5	8.0
Sewing	7.1	6.1	4.4	5.8	6.5	8.2	8.3
Tanning and Shoe	23.0	18.8	13.0	15.4	14.5	11.4	10.3
Publishing	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.1
Food	27.7	31.0	26.9	29.9	25.0	24.2	8.8[sic]

OUTPUT OF MAIN INDUSTRIAL GOODS

Product	Unit	1940	1947	1950	1957	1960	1965	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Electric power	Million Wh	11.5	16.8	21.0	84.4	106.4	267.5	548.3	848.3	936.9	1,100.6	1,174.0	1,290.4	1,634.7
Coal	1,000 tons	174.1	260.5	269.9	407.7	618.8	989.5	1,999.3	2,726.2	2,921.5	3,324.2	3,798.4	4,114.0	4,376.1
Fluorspar	1,000 tons	--	--	--	33.5	40.3	49.6	76.9	290.6	322.3	334.9	454.9	567.0	603.5
Bricks	Million pieces	2.1	--	9.7	39.2	77.5	43.6	64.4	82.5	89.3	81.5	102.7	104.6	110.1
Lime	1,000 tons	1.7	--	4.9	12.8	17.3	15.3	30.0	35.8	35.7	36.9	36.2	45.9	63.8
Cement	1,000 tons	--	--	--	--	--	--	96.2	158.7	163.1	100.4	165.5	185.4	177.9
Sawn lumber	1,000 cubic meters	--	8.6	12.8	42.4	151.7	187.0	421.1	479.3	496.2	472.5	527.3	576.7	559.4
Yurt frames (complete)	1,000 pieces	--	--	2.3	—	9.3	4.8	5.0	5.8	3.6	4.3	5.2	4.6	7.2
Matches	Million pieces	--	--	4.8	19.2	32.7	4.5	35.0	12.7	6.7	30.0	30.2	30.8	21.4
Washed wool	1,000 tons	1.7	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.6	7.9	9.8	11.6	11.4	12.2	10.3	10.7	11.8
Felt	1,000 meters	135.9	163.8	266.4	387.1	295.2	445.8	550.2	600.0	587.0	577.7	603.7	611.7	614.6
Felt shoes	1,000 pairs	84.1	148.3	140.5	240.4	76.7	263.4	394.2	446.4	443.0	423.9	449.4	471.4	465.8
Woolen cloth	1,000 linear meters	46.7	98.6	66.5	55.1	229.1	514.1	623.7	910.8	898.5	907.4	953.3	955.4	963.5
Coats	1,000 pieces	--	--	--	--	15.9	45.9	64.9	75.0	71.6	111.2	145.7	171.4	190.6
Suits	1,000 pairs	--	--	--	--	32.0	96.5	47.5	116.5	117.4	140.2	157.9	132.9	179.2
Hides	1,000 tons	0.6	80.1[1]	0.9	137.9[1]	0.6 [sic]	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.2	1.4

[1] In 1,000 pieces

Product	Unit	1940	1947	1950	1957	1960	1965	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Small skins	million sq. decimeters	288.2[1]	215.0[1]	531.8[1]	1,269.8[1]	54.8	139.9	218.6	211.4	226.2	210.9	220.2	213.0	164.5
Leather shoes	1,000 pairs	163.3	173.4	207.7	574.3	904.3	1,403.0	1,621.5	1,780.1	1,998.1	1,900.2	1,717.4	1,961.6	2,104.9
Leather Deels	1,000 pieces	--	--	1.0	10.2	11.0	15.8	47.9	58.3	59.4	65.1	73.2	67.4	53.3
Sheepskin Deels	1,000 pieces	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44.6	73.9	75.9	76.1	81.9	83.0
Meat	1,000 tons	4.8	12.0	4.0	11.7	12.8	19.6	34.9	53.7	58.6	48.4	57.7	59.7	56.8
Sausage	Tons	388.0	199.6	285.5	537.0	659.0	1,049.0	683.5	1,391.7	2,159.0	2,640.4	2,768.6	2,939.8	2,966.1
Fish	Tons	--	26.0	24.1	759.5	815.0	357.3	336.5	204.1	281.1	265.1	493.5	537.1	346.1
Butter	1,000 tons	--	2.5	4.2	5.4	4.8	4.1	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.8	3.9	3.8
Flour	1,000 tons	--	--	--	--	26.3	77.1	83.2	105.7	131.2	116.0	112.0	141.4	83.4
Bakery goods	1,000 tons	2.7	10.2	7.1	7.3	9.9	22.4	28.0	38.4	40.5	43.9	43.4	43.8	47.2
Confections	1,000 tons	0.5	2.3	2.1	3.1	4.0	8.4	9.3	16.3	15.8	20.4	21.8	22.4	22.9
Hand soap	Million pieces	--	--	--	0.5	1.5	2.6	3.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.5	5.0	5.2
Laundry soap	1,000 tons	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.7	2.1	2.6	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.9	3.9
Published items	Million printers sheets	19.2	31.8	40.6	65.9	115.2	163.6	253.0	274.1	275.8	278.3	295.5 [sic]	239.9	299.2

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[1] Qu 1,000 pieces

GROWTH OF OUTPUT OF SELECTED INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

Product	1950	1957	1960	1965	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
						(1940 = 1)					
Electric power	1.8	7.3	9.3	23.3	47.7	73.8	81.5	95.7	101.7	112.2	142.1
Coal	1.5	2.3	3.6	5.7	11.5	15.7	16.8	19.1	21.8	23.6	25.1
Bricks	6.2	18.6	37.0	20.7	30.7	39.2	42.5	38.8	48.9	49.8	52.4
Sawn lumber (1950=1)	1.0	7.5	11.9	14.6	32.9	36.0	38.7	36.9	41.2	45.1	43.7
Washed wool	2.6	2.9	3.3	4.6	5.7	6.8	6.7	7.2	6.1	6.3	6.9
Felt	1.9	2.8	2.2	3.3	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5
Leather shoes	1.3	3.5	5.5	8.6	9.9	10.9	12.2	11.6	10.5	12.0	12.9
Hides	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.4	0.3	2.4
Skins	1.8	4.4	2.9	6.6	9.1	11.1	11.8	12.1	13.7	12.3	9.7
Woolen cloth	1.4	--	4.9	11.0	13.3	19.5	19.2	19.4	20.4	20.5	20.6
Flour (1950=1)	1.0	--	17.5	51.4	55.5	70.5	87.5	77.3	74.7	91.8	54.1
Bakery goods	2.6	1.0	3.7	8.3	10.4	14.2	15.0	16.2	16.1	16.2	17.5
Confections	42.0	2.9	8.0	16.8	18.6	32.6	31.6	40.8	43.6	44.8	45.8

Product	1965	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
				(1960 = 100)				
Electric power	2.5 times	5.1 times	8.0 times	8.8 times	10.3 times	11.0 times	12.1 times	15.4 times
Coal	159.9	323.1	440.6	472.1	537.2	613.8	664.8	707.2
Bricks	56.3	83.1	106.4	115.2	105.2	132.5	135.0	142.1
Sawn lumber	123.3	277.6	316.0	327.1	311.5	347.6	380.2	368.8
Washed wool	141.1	175.0	207.1	203.6	217.9	183.9	191.1	210.7
Felt	151.0	186.4	202.5	199.1	195.7	204.3	207.2	208.2
Leather shoes	155.1	179.3	199.3	221.0	210.1	189.9	216.9	232.8
Hides	200.0	233.9[sic]	201.9	200.3	205.0	147.0	33.0	247.0
Skins	225.3	308.9	377.5	401.2	410.8	466.7	417.6	331.1
Woolen cloth	224.4	272.2	397.6	392.2	396.1	416.1	417.0	420.6
Flour	293.2	316.3	401.9	498.9	441.1	425.9	537.6	317.1
Bakery items	226.3	282.8	387.9	409.1	443.4	438.4	442.4	476.8
Confections	210.0	232.5	407.5	395.0	510.0	545.5	560.0	572.5

	1970 = 100			1980 As a Percentage of...	
Product	1975	1979	1980	1975	1978
Electric power	154.7	235.4	298.1	192.7	126.2
Coal	136.4	205.8	218.9	160.5	106.4
Fluorspar	377.9	737.3	784.8	207.7	106.4
Bricks	128.0	162.4	171.0	133.5	105.3
Lime	119.3	153.0	212.7	178.2	139.0
Cement	165.0	192.7	184.9	112.1	96.0
Sawn lumber	113.8	137.0	132.8	116.7	97.0
Yurt frames	116.0	92.0	144.0	124.1	156.5
Washed wool	118.4	109.2	120.7	101.7	110.3
Felt	109.0	111.2	111.7	102.4	100.5
Felt shoes	113.2	119.6	118.2	104.4	98.8
Woolen cloth	146.0	153.2	154.5	105.8	100.8
Rugs	45 times	64 times	70 times	156.2	110.0
Knitted goods	403.8	622.2	720.5	178.4	115.8
Coats	115.6	263.6	293.7	254.1	111.4
Suits	245.3	279.8	111.3	91.4	79.1
Leather Deels	121.7	140.7	162.8	105.8	95.1
Meat	153.9	171.1	166.5	108.2	97.3
Sausage	203.6	430.1	434.0	213.1	100.9
Fish	60.7	159.6	102.9	169.6	64.4
Milk, dairy products	199.1	261.1	229.6	115.4	87.9
Butter	106.4	131.3	127.9	113.4	97.5

	1970 = 100			1980 As a Percentage of...	
Product	1975	1979	1980	1975	1978
Flour	127.0	170.0	100.2	78.9	59.0
Bread	137.1	156.4	168.6	122.9	107.8
Confections	175.3	240.9	246.2	140.5	102.2
Mixed feed	693.3	585.3	343.0	48.7	57.7

PER-CAPITA OUTPUT OF SELECTED INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

Product	Unit	1940	1960	1965	1970	1975	1979	1980
Electric power	Kilowatt hours	15.5	111.7	245.4	439.3	586.8	797.9	983.3
Coal	Kilograms	234.9	649.7	907.6	1,602.0	1,885.9	2,543.9	2,632.2
Washed wool	Kilograms	2.3	5.9	7.2	7.9	8.0	6.5	7.1
Felt	Meters	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Hides and skins	Pieces	0.4	0.9	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.7
Leather shoes	Pairs	0.2	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3
Woolen cloth	Meters	0.06	0.24	0.47	0.50	0.63	0.6	0.6
Meat	Kilograms	6.5	13.4	18.0	28.0	37.1	36.9	34.2
Sausage	Kilograms	0.52	0.70	0.96	0.55	0.97	1.82	1.8
Butter	Kilograms	--	5.0	3.8	2.4	2.2	2.43	2.3
Flour	Kilograns	--	27.6	70.7	66.7	73.1	87.4	50.2
Bakery items	Kilograms	3.7	10.4	20.5	22.4	26.5	27.1	28.4
Confections	Kilograms	0.7	4.2	7.7	7.4	11.3	13.9	13.8
Industrial soap	Kilograms	0.54	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.3

GROSS INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT ACCORDING TO AYMAG
(in 1967 fixed prices, in million tugriks)

Aymag	1970	1975	1979	1980
Arhangay	24.5	31.5	45.0	47.1
Bayan-Olgiy	26.4	37.9	48.3	55.4
Bayanhongor	14.9	22.4	32.5	32.0
Bulgan	19.0	41.4	39.5	35.5
Gobi-Altay	8.3	9.7	18.0	19.2
Dornogobi	16.9	54.2	75.7	80.1
Dornod	79.9	141.6	169.4	145.0
Dundgobi	6.9	9.1	19.6	20.4
Dzabhan	51.1	72.3	92.6	95.7
Oborhangay	37.6	63.5	83.6	74.2
Omnogobi	12.3	10.6	22.6	21.0
Suhbaatar	14.6	19.5	23.5	23.4
Selenge	113.8	215.7	280.3	266.7
Tob	14.9	46.3	57.9	62.2
Ubs	22.2	38.5	46.4	49.6
Hobd	12.9	23.1	31.3	32.8
Hobsgol	36.2	57.1	74.8	75.4
Hentiy	39.1	72.7	95.6	94.0

GROWTH OF INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT ACCORDING TO AYMAG
(in 1967 fixed prices)

Aymag	(1970 = 100) 1975	1979	1980	1980 As a Percentage of... 1975	1979
Arhangay	128.6	183.7	192.4	149.7	104.8
Bayan-Olgiy	143.6	182.9	209.8	146.1	114.7
Bayanhongor	150.3	216.1	215.1	143.1	98.6
Bulgan	217.9	207.9	187.0	85.8	89.9
Gobi-Altay	116.9	216.9	231.9	198.4	106.9
Dornogobi	320.7	447.9	473.8	147.8	105.8
Dornod	177.2	212.0	181.4	102.4	85.6
Dundgobi	131.9	284.1	295.6	204.0	102.2
Dzabhan	141.5	181.2	187.3	132.4	103.4
Oborhangay	168.9	222.3	197.4	116.9	88.8
Omnogobi	86.2	183.7	170.6	197.9	92.8
Suhbaatar	133.6	160.9	160.5	120.2	99.7
Selenge	189.5	246.3	234.4	123.6	95.2
Tob	310.7	388.6	417.5	134.3	107.5
Ubs	173.4	209.0	223.3	128.8	106.9
Hobd	179.1	242.6	254.3	142.0	104.8
Hobsgol	157.7	206.6	208.2	132.0	100.8
Hentiy	185.9	244.5	240.5	129.3	98.4

INSTALLED CAPACITY OF ELECTRIC POWER STATIONS AND ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT

Year	Installed Capacity (in 1,000 kw)	Electric Power Production (in million kWh)
1957	35.7	84.4
1960	60.9	106.4
1965	185.0	267.5
1970	219.0	548.3
1975	266.3	848.3
1976	279.5	936.9
1977	329.7	1,100.6
1978	355.0	1,174.0
1979	402.7	1,290.4
1980	430.0	1,634.7

DISTRIBUTION OF FIXED PRODUCTION ASSETS OF STATE INDUSTRY ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

(in millions of tugriks)

Industry	1960	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980
Total State Industry	511.8	1,879.1	2,901.2	3,972.9	5,632.8	6,306.2
Electric and thermal power	88.9	740.7	775.5	1,253.6	1,444.5	1,626.8
Fuel	174.0	171.4	207.0	317.9	358.7	405.1
Mahine repair and metalworking	9.0	84.6	107.3	135.2	133.9	130.5
Chemical	14.5	25.7	187.2	201.7	220.9	239.7
Construction materials	17.5	150.8	188.4	372.3	420.1	446.2
Lumber procurement and woodworking	40.1	100.5	221.8	290.3	307.0	340.6
Glass and porcelain	2.0	7.1	13.8	15.1	14.7	14.7
Textile	30.4	81.1	124.6	133.2	168.6	171.0
Sewing	0.5	3.1	69.8	100.2	116.7	129.5
Tanning and shoe	17.8	53.3	118.2	185.4	186.0	219.5
Publishing	11.4	30.1	41.7	45.4	45.2	47.5
Food	91.8	386.1	757.7	807.1	815.2	810.6

GROWTH OF FIXED ASSETS OF STATE INDUSTRY ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

Industry	1965	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980
			(1960 = 100)			
Total State Industry	169.8	367.2	566.9	776.2 [sic]	1,100.6	1,232.2
Electric and thermal power	230.9	382.7	871.4	1,410.1	1,624.9	1,828.9
Fuel	120.6	98.5	118.9	182.7	206.1	232.8
Coal	149.6	183.7	221.7	182.7	206.1	232.8
Machine building and metalworking	246.0	942.4	11.9 times	15.0 times	14.9 times	14.5 times
Chemical	160.7	177.9	12.9 times	13.9 times	15.2 times	16.6 times
Construction materials	144.0	859.0	10.7 times	21.3 times	24.0 times	25.4 times
Lumber procurement and woodworking	214.2	250.7	553.5	723.9	765.6	849.9
Glass and porcelain	115.0	356.1	690.2	755.0	735.0	737.1
Textile	112.2	267.0	410.0	438.2	554.6	562.9
Sewing	560.0	589.2	132.3 times	200.4 times	233.4 times	245.4 times
Tanning and shoe	191.2	299.9	665.4	10.4 times	10.5[sic] times	12.4 times
Publishing	243.0	264.0	365.4	398.3	394.7	416.7
Food	184.5	420.7	825.6	879.2	888.0	883.3

	1970 = 100			1980 As a Percentage of...	
Industry	1975	1978	1980	1975	1979
Total State Industry	154.4	211.4	335.6	217.4	112.0
Electric and thermal power	104.6	169.3	219.6	209.9	112.6
Fuel	120.7	185.5	236.3	195.7	112.9
Coal	120.7	185.5	236.3	195.7	112.9
Machine building and metalworking	126.8	159.8	154.2	195.7	97.4
Chemical	728.4	784.8	931.5	121.7	108.5
Construction materials	124.9	246.9	295.9	128.0	106.2
Lumber procurement and woodworking	220.7	228.9	339.0	153.6	110.9
Glass and porcelain	194.4	212.7	207.0	106.8	100.4
Textile	153.6	164.2	210.9	137.3	101.4
Sewing	22.5 times	32.3 times	41.7 times	185.5	111.0
Tanning and shoe	221.8	347.8	412.1	185.7	118.0
Publishing	138.4	150.8	157.9	114.0	105.3
Food	196.2	209.0	209.9	107.0	99.4

GROWTH OF FIXED PRODUCTION ASSETS OF STATE INDUSTRY ACCORDING TO TYPE

	1965	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980
			(1960 = 100)			
Fixed Production Assets of Industry	169.8	367.2	566.9	776.6	1,100.6	1,232.2
Buildings	178.7	399.8	734.3	929.7	1,171.4	1,278.2
Equipment	118.3	219.7	248.2	358.4	837.7	905.1
Power machinery	210.6	480.5	488.8	766.1	1,113.9	1,450.1
Production machinery	143.0	341.9	599.3	860.4	1,108.6	1,272.5
Means of transport	124.2	274.9	509.4	768.2	961.0	993.6
Transmitting devices	254.7	656.5	941.9	1,405.0	2,125.1	2,303.9
Production instruments and laboratory equipment	159.4	420.6	502.6	153.5	802.4 [sic]	777.6
Office inventory	136.4	192.0	420.8	430.7	460.2	535.0

	1970 = 100			1980 As a Percentage of...	
	1975	1978	1980	1975	1979
Fixed Production Assets of Industry	154.4	211.4	335.6	217.4	112.0
Buildings	183.6	232.5	319.7	174.1	109.1
Equipment	113.0	163.2	412.0	364.6	108.0
Power machinery	101.7	159.4	301.8	296.7	130.2
Production machinery	175.3	251.6	372.2	212.3	114.8
Means of transport	185.3	279.5	361.5	195.1	103.4
Transmitting devices	143.5	214.0	351.0	244.6	108.4
Production instruments and laboratory equipment	119.3	175.3	184.9	154.7	96.9
Office inventory	218.8	224.4	278.7	127.1	116.2

STRUCTURE OF FIXED PRODUCTION ASSETS OF STATE INDUSTRY
(as percentage of total)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Total Fixed Production Assets of Industry	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Buildings	36.2	38.1	39.4	46.9	37.5
Equipment	20.1	14.1	12.0	8.8	14.8
Power machinery	11.5	14.3	15.0	9.9	13.5
Production machinery	15.3	13.0	14.5	16.2	15.8
Means of transport	4.3	3.1	3.2	3.8	3.4
Transmitting devices	7.5	10.9	12.9	12.0	3.6
Production instruments and laboratory equipment	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6
Office inventory	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.4	0.8

INCREASE IN AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRY

Year	Total Number of Workers and Employees	Of this, Workers
	(in thousand persons)	
1940	13.7	9.8
1950	14.0	11.8
1960	35.3	26.0
1965	39.9	32.6
1970	46.2	36.3
1975	53.7	41.6
1978	59.6	46.2
1979	63.9	49.3
1980	67.9	51.6
	(1940 = 100)	
1950	102.2	120.4
1960	257.7	265.3
1965	291.2	332.7
1970	337.2	370.4
1975	392.0	424.5
1978	435.0	471.4
1979	466.4	503.1
1980	495.4	526.1

Year	Total Number of Workers and Employees	Of this, Workers
	(1960 = 100)	
1965	113.0	125.4
1970	130.9	139.6
1975	152.1	160.0
1978	169.1	177.7
1979	181.0	189.6
1980	192.3	198.2
	(1970 = 100)	
1975	116.2	114.6
1978	129.3	127.2
1979	138.3	134.0
1980	147.0	142.1
	1980 As a Percentage of...	
1975	126.4	123.9
1978	113.9	111.7
1979	106.2	104.6

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRY ACCORDING TO SECTOR

(in thousands of persons)

Industry	1960	1965	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980
Total Industry	35.3	39.9	46.2	53.7	59.7	63.9	67.9
Electric and thermal power	0.6	1.5	2.9	3.5	4.5	4.8	4.9
Fuel	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.3
Coal	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.3
Machine building and metalworking	0.8	1.5	2.4	2.4	4.4	4.1	4.1
Chemical	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.1
Construction materials	3.7	3.5	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.5	5.7
Lumber procurement and woodworking	3.9	6.2	6.7	8.9	8.9	8.96	9.1
Glass and porcelain	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Textile	1.1	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.8
Sewing	2.4	4.5	4.7	7.5	8.6	9.3	9.8
Tanning and shoe	3.5	4.6	5.0	5.7	5.9	6.3	6.5
Publishing	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0
Food	5.0	9.2	8.9	9.7	10.0	9.7	11.2

INCREASE IN AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRY ACCORDING TO SECTOR

Industry	1965	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980
			(1960 = 100)			
Total Industry	113.0	130.9	152.2	169.1	181.0	192.3
Electric and thermal power	250.0	483.3	580.9	729.9	800.0	807.9
Fuel	111.1	96.3	84.7	100.3	114.8	121.0
Coal	113.0	113.0	98.4	100.3	114.8	121.0
Machine building and metalworking	187.5	300.0	390.2	564.3	512.5	519.6
Chemical	114.3	114.3	218.4 [sic]	287.5	285.7	318.9
Construction materials	94.6	154.1	128.4	137.6	148.6	154.9
Lumber and procurement and woodworking	159.0	171.8	226.4	266.7	228.2	231.7
Glass and porcelain	100.0	250.0	191.6	186.0	200.0	183.6
Textile	200.0	245.5	288.9	307.7	336.4	343.9
Sewing	187.5	195.8	306.4	350.5	387.5	401.7
Tanning and shoe	131.4	142.9	160.3	166.6	180.0	185.7
Publishing	141.7	141.7	151.5	163.6	166.7	169.8
Food	184.0	178.0	193.2	199.1	194.0	221.9

	1970 = 100			1980 As a Percentage of...	
	1975	1978	1980	1975	1979
Total Industry	116.4	129.3	147.0	126.4	106.2
Electric and thermal power	121.4	152.6	168.9	141.0	102.8
Fuel	87.9	104.1	125.6	143.7	106.6
Coal	87.9	104.1	125.6	143.7	106.6
Machine building and metalworking	101.4	186.8	172.0	169.8	99.4
Chemical	156.5	205.8	228.2	149.6	104.8

	1970 = 100			1980 As a Percentage of...	
Industry	1970	1978	1980	1975	1979
Construction materials	83.6	89.6	100.8	120.8	103.3
Lumber procurement and and woodworking	132.6	132.8	135.7	102.0	102.0
Glass and porcelain	81.2	78.8	77.8	98.3	98.3
Textile	116.6	124.1	138.8	117.3	101.4
Sewing	159.3	182.2	208.8	130.7	105.4
Tanning and shoe	113.3	117.8	131.3	114.9	104.0
Publishing	107.1	115.6	120.0	113.5	102.2
Food	109.9	113.2	126.2	115.2	115.2

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN INDUSTRY
(in percent)

Industry	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Total Industry	100	100	100	100	100
Electric and thermal power	1.5	3.7	5.9	6.1	7.2
Fuel	8.8	7.3	5.6	4.2	4.9
Coal	7.7	6.4	5.6	4.2	4.9
Machine building and metalworking	2.3	3.4	4.8	4.3	6.0
Chemical	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.5	3.1
Construction materials	13.1	9.2	12.8	8.9	8.4
Lumber procurement and woodworking	12.3	14.7	14.8	16.6	13.4
Glass and porcelain	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.6
Textile	3.5	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.5
Sewing	7.3	12.3	10.7	15.0	14.4
Tanning and shoe	11.2	12.3	11.7	11.3	9.6
Publishing	3.1	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.0
Food	15.0	23.3[sic]	18.3	17.4	16.5

INCREASE IN LABOR PRODUCTIVITY IN INDUSTRY ACCORDING TO SECTOR

Industry	1965	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980
			(1960 = 100)			
Total Industry	118.9	167.4	229.3	245.9	259.1	270.8
Electric and thermal power	140.5	150.3	228.7	252.1	252.1	259.6
Fuel	92.8	136.4	219.2	255.4	239.4	239.4
Machine building and woodworking	81.6	133.4	210.0	213.3	223.2	239.4
Chemical	95.1	120.0	216.8	252.5	277.2	298.4
Construction materials	75.8	160.1	263.7	239.9	267.6	281.4
Lumber procurement and woodworking	134.7	189.2	240.3	273.1	286.6	303.9
Glass and porcelain	160.1	142.7	265.5	296.7	323.6	325.2
Textile	121.1	140.0	194.6	197.0	202.0	202.9
Sewing	93.0	158.7	228.7	248.0	256.4	272.8
Tanning and shoe	172.3	234.0	260.5	264.5	272.8	282.8
Publishing	120.3	151.9	193.7	235.7	250.3	264.6
Food	101.6	149.9	280.9	249.7	264.6	227.0

	1970 = 100			1980 As a Percentage of...	
	1975	1978	1980	1975	1979
Total Industry	137.0	146.9	161.8	118.1	104.5
Electric and thermal power	152.2	167.8	185.4	121.8	110.5
Machine building and metalworking	157.4	159.9	179.5	114.0	107.3
Chemical	180.7	210.5	248.2	137.6	107.7
Construction materials	164.7	149.8	175.8	106.7	105.2
Lumber procurement and woodworking	127.0	144.4	160.7	126.5	106.1

Industry	1970 = 100			1980 As a Percentage of...	
	1975	1978	1980	1975	1979
Glass and porcelain	186.1	208.0	227.9	122.5	100.5
Textile	139.0	140.8	145.0	104.3	100.5
Sewing	144.1	156.3	171.9	119.3	106.4
Tanning and shoe	111.3	113.0	120.9	108.6	103.7
Publishing	127.4	155.1	174.1	136.6	105.7
Food	147.3	166.5	151.4	102.7	85.8

GROUPING OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES BY VOLUME OF TOTAL OUTPUT

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Total number of enterprises	162	189	223	214	234
Enterprises with total output valued up to 1 million tugriks	70	62	57	39	28
1- 25 million tugriks	89	120	150	146	161
26-50 million tugriks	2	6	12	21	29
51-75 million tugriks	1	--	7[sic]	3[sic]	12
More than 75 million tugriks	--	1	1	1	4

GROUPING OF STATE INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES ACCORDING TO VALUE OF FIXED PRODUCTION ASSETS

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Total number of state enterprises	93	120	160	214	234
Enterprises having fixed production assets valued up to 1 million tugriks	43	32	40	40	36
1- 25 million tugriks	47	82	106	148	161
26-50 million tugriks	--	3	3	12	19
51-75 million tugriks	1	1	4	6	8
76-100 million tugriks	2	1	3	4	1
More than 100 million tugriks	--	1	4	4	9

GROUPING OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF WORKERS
(in percentage of total)

	1965	1970	1975	1980
Total number of industrial enterprises	100	100	100	100
With up to 500 workers	93.7	95.0	93.0	90.2
With 501-1,000 workers	5.1	4.5	6.1	8.1
With 1,001-3,000 workers	1.2	0.5	0.9	1.7

COST STRUCTURE OF PRODUCTION OUTPUT OF INDUSTRY
(as percentage of total)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Total cost	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Raw materials and basic auxiliary materials	50.0	58.9	56.3	60.4	54.6
Fuel	5.0	7.1	9.3	6.6	7.9
Power	9.0	3.5	4.5	3.2	5.4
Amortization	4.0	3.8	8.2	8.3	13.0
Wages and salaries, contributions	25.0	22.4	15.0	15.0	13.7
Other costs	7.0	4.3	6.7	6.1	5.4

ELECTRIC POWER BALANCE-SHEET
(in million kilowatt-hours)

	1965	1970	1975	1978	1979
Electric power produced	267.4	548.3	848.3	1,174.0	1,290.4
Electric power imported	--	—	—	130.1	275.5
Total dirtributed	267.4	548.3	848.3	1,304.1	1,565.9 [sic]
Consumed	206.0	414.4	647.7	1,022.2	1,234.6
Industry, capital construction	99.8	204.7	334.1	574.2	699.8
Transportation	14.1	9.8	25.3	49.2	53.6
Agriculture	12.7	20.9	35.4	78.2	91.8
Housing, social services	56.0	109.3	147.2	193.9	316.5
Other sectors	23.4	69.7	105.7	126.7	72.9
Circuit losses	16.7	50.5	65.0	74.9	104.8
[Internal] consumption of electric power plants	44.7	83.4	135.6	207.0	226.5

COAL BALANCE-SHEET
(in thousand tons)

	1965	1970	1975	1978	1979
Total resources	1,305.4	2,244.6	3,013.1	4,202.2	4,701.0
Total produced	989.4	2,007.0 [sic]	2,726.2	3,798.4	4,114.0
Surplus at beginning of year	236.7	235.9	285.3	403.7	572.0
Imported	79.3	1.7	1.6	0.1	15.0
Total distributed	1,305.4	2,244.6	3,013.1	4,202.2	4,701.0
Thermal electric power plants	725.0	1,001.9	1,762.8	2,116.4	1,980.2
Production	528.6 [sic]	962.2 [sic]	989.9	1,503.0 [sic]	1,986.1 [sic]
Industry, capital construction	297.2	356.1	391.5	498.7	663.7
Agriculture	36.1	51.1	76.7	188.0	247.7
Housing, social services	195.3	317.9	210.5	424.4	642.5
Other sectors	--	237.1	311.2	391.9	432.2
Losses	4.9	1.4	15.0	10.8	5.8
Exported	--	35.8	--	--	--
Surplus at end of year	46.9	243.3	245.4	572.0	728.9

BRICKS BALANCE-SHEET
(in million pieces)

	1970	1975	1978	1979
Total resources	71.3	97.2	112.5	114.6
Produced	64.4	82.5	104.3	105.6
Surplus at beginning of year	6.9	14.1	5.7	6.3
Imported	--	0.6	2.5	2.7
Total Distributed	71.3	97.2	112.5	114.6
Building	48.6	85.3[sic]	104.9	103.0
Market fund	--	1.7	--	--
Exported	11.0	5.0	1.3	2.8
Surplus at end of year	11.7	5.2	6.3	8.8

CEMENT BALANCE-SHEET
(in thousand tons)

	1970	1975	1978	1979
Total resources	122.8	210.2	246.8	244.6
Produced	96.2	158.7	165.5	185.4
Surplus at beginning of year	7.9	18.9	14.0	11.9
Imported	18.7	32.6	67.3	47.3
Total distributed	122.8	210.2	246.8	244.6
Building	91.7	164.9	194.7	210.7
Market fund	1.0	1.0	--	--
Exported	23.6	33.9	40.2	27.8
Surplus at end of year	6.5	10.4	11.9	6.1

Capital Investments, Construction

TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTED IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY
(in million tugriks)

Year	Total Capital Invested	Of this,	
		Construction and Installation Work	Machinery and Equipment
1940	17.2	14.1	3.1
1945	26.3	18.4	7.9
First Five-Year Plan (1948-1952)	203.7	147.9	38.7
1950	41.1	33.1	4.1
Second Five-Year Plan (1953-1957)	811.1	613.8	165.8
1955	123.9	78.9	37.7
Three-Year Plan (1958-1960)	1,467.8	1,029.9	394.0
1960	579.4	393.2	163.9
Third Five-Year Plan (1961-1965)	3,862.4	2,420.7	1,184.8
1965	814.9	556.7	193.4
Fourth Five-Year Plan (1966-1970)	5,290.2	3,400.3	1,573.5
1970	1,061.9	698.1	321.3
Fifth Five-Year Plan (1971-1975)	7,010.5	4,456.2	2,174.0
1975	1,882.5	1,212.0	563.3
Sixth Five-Year Plan (1976-1980)	15,013.4	9,518.0	4,534.8
1976	2,575.3	1,619.6	795.3
1977	3,009.9	1,896.4	956.8 [sic]
1978	3,724.2	2,236.3	1,256.4
1979	2,600.0	1,704.9	719.1
1980	3,104.4	2,060.8	807.2

GROWTH OF VOLUME OF CAPITAL INVESTED IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Year	Total Capital Invested	Of this,	
		Construction and Installation Work	Machinery and Equipment
	(1940 = 1)		
1945	1.5	1.3	2.5
1950	2.4	2.3	1.3
1960	33.7	27.9	52.9
1965	47.4	39.5	62.4
1970	61.7	49.5	103.6
1975	109.4	86.0	181.7
1978	216.5	158.6	405.3
1979	151.2	120.9	232.0
1980	180.5	146.2	260.4
	(1960 = 100)		
1965	140.6	141.6	118.0
1970	183.3	177.5	196.0
1975	324.9	308.2	343.7
1978	642.8	568.7	766.6
1979	448.7	433.6	438.7
1980	535.7	524.1	492.5
	(1970 = 100)		
1975	177.3	173.6	175.3
1978	350.7	320.3	391.0
1979	244.8	244.2	223.8
1980	292.3	295.2	251.2
	1980 As a Percentage of...		
1975	164.9	170.0	143.3
1978	83.3	92.2	64.3
1980	119.4	120.9	112.3

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE IN CAPITAL INVESTED IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

(in percent)

Year	Total Capital Invested	Of this, Material Production Sector	Of this, Non-Material Production Sector
1941-1950	9.1	7.2	11.2
1941-1960	19.2	20.1	17.7
1941-1970	14.7	15.7	12.3
1941-1975	16.9	17.2	16.5
1951-1960	30.3	35.0	24.6
1951-1970	17.7	20.2	15.2
1951-1975	21.05	22.5	19.2
1961-1970	6.3	7.4	3.4
1961-1975	8.2	7.6	9.1
1971-1975	12.1	8.1	21.5
1976-1978	25.5	33.0	10.8
1976-1979	8.4	12.4	0.55
1976-1980	10.5	13.6	7.35

INCREASE IN CAPITAL INVESTMENTS ACCORDING TO SECTOR OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Year	Industry	Agri-culture	Construc-tion	Transpor-tation, Communica-tions	Trade, Procure-ment, Material and Technical Supply	Culture, Educa-tion, Health	Housing, Social Services	Other Sectors
(1960 = 100)[1]								
1965	177.2	71.7	426.3	98.9	87.7	107.7	214.6	76.3
1970	193.2	191.3	1,363.1	174.4	229.5	287.9	91.9	86.3
1975	234.7	248.7	2,089.5	453.2	531.1	396.4	377.2	293.8
1978	999.1	317.9	4,597.4	674.6	359.8	415.2	602.6	201.3
1979	536.6	258.5	6,718.4	507.2	342.6	377.5	405.6	256.7
1980	788.2	295.0	3,989.5	451.6	291.0	309.0	581.2	714.6
(1970 = 100)								
1975	121.5	130.0	153.3	259.9	253.2	137.7	410.3	340.6
1978	517.1	166.2	337.3	386.8	156.8	144.2	655.1	233.3
1979	277.7	135.1	492.9	290.8	149.3	131.1	441.3	297.6
1980	408.0	154.2	292.7	258.9	126.8	107.3	632.3	828.5
1980 As a Percentage of...								
1975	335.9	118.6	190.9	99.6	50.1	77.9	154.1	243.3
1978	78.9	92.8	86.8	66.9	80.9	74.4	96.5	355.1
1979	146.9	114.1	59.4	89.0	84.9	81.9	143.3	278.4

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[1] Construction (1961 = 100)

STRUCTURE OF CAPITAL INVESTMENTS ACCORDING TO SECTOR OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

(as percentage of total)

	1940	1960	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980
Total Capital Investments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Industry, Capital Construction	48.1	29.2	35.7	25.3	50.0	44.7	46.0
Agriculture	6.1	26.4	27.6	20.2	13.1	15.2	14.0
Transportation, Communication	1.5	9.4	8.9	13.1	9.8	10.6	7.6
Trade, Procurement, and Material and Technical Supply	1.5	2.1	2.6	3.8	1.2	1.6	1.1
Culture, Education, and Health	15.3	8.3	13.0	10.1	5.4	7.0	4.6
Housing, Social Services	6.9	20.5	10.3	23.8	19.2	18.5	21.4
Other Sectors	20.6	4.1	1.9	3.7	1.3	2.4	5.3

STRUCTURE OF CAPITAL INVESTMENTS
(as percentage of total)

		Of this,		
Year	Total Capital Investments	Construction, Installation Work	Machinery, Equipment	Other
1940	100.0	82.0	18.0	--
First Five-Year Period (1948-1952)	100.0	72.6	19.0	8.4
1950	100.0	80.7	9.7	9.6
Second Five-Year Period (1953-1957)	100.0	75.7	20.4	3.9
1955	100.0	63.7	30.4	5.9
Three-Year Period (1958-1960)	100.0	70.2	26.8	3.0
1960	100.0	67.7	28.3	4.0
Third Five-Year Period (1961-1965)	100.0	62.7	30.7	6.6
1965	100.0	68.3	23.7	8.0
Fourth Five-Year Period (1966-1970)	100.0	64.3	29.7	6.0
1970	100.0	65.7	30.3	4.0
Fifth Five-Year Period (1971-1975)	100.0	63.6	31.0	5.4
1975	100.0	64.4	29.9	5.7
Sixth Five-Year Period (1976-1980)	100.0	63.4	30.2	6.4
1976	100.0	62.9	30.9	6.2
1977	100.0	63.0	31.8	5.2
1978	100.0	60.1	33.7	6.2
1979	100.0	65.6	27.7	6.7
1980	100.0	66.4	26.0	7.6

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY ACCORDING TO FINANCIAL SOURCE AND FORM OF OWNERSHIP

(in million tugriks)

	1940	1960	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980
Financial Resource							
Centralized	16.1	502.2	916.2	1,778.8	3,090.0	2,003.5	2,436.0
Non-Centralized	1.1	77.2	145.7	103.7	633.2	596.5	668.0
Form of Ownership							
State	16.1	522.0	949.6	1,811.7	3,623.2	2,532.8[sic]	3,032.2
Cooperative	1.1	27.4	112.3	70.8	101.2	67.2	71.8

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN INDUSTRY ACCORDING TO SECTOR
(as percentage of total)

Industry	1951-1955	1956-1960	1961-1965	1966-1970	1971-1975	1976-1979
Fuel and Power	59.2	42.7	40.2	35.2	22.2	30.3
Metalworking and Nonferrous Metal	3.1	1.7	4.1	4.0	20.5	40.8
Chemical	0.9	0.5	0.4	4.2	6.2	1.5
Construction Materials	8.1	12.2	25.3	11.1	14.1	11.6
Lumber Procurement and Woodworking	1.1	10.3	5.0	4.1	12.6	4.8
Light	15.7	15.6	4.6	11.8	6.7	8.6
Food	11.6	17.0	15.8	17.5	11.4	1.5

GROWTH OF GROSS CONSTRUCTION OUTPUT

Year	1940 = 1	1960 = 100	1970 = 100
1960	29.2	100.0	--
1970	41.2	141.1	100.0
1971	45.3	155.1	110.0
1972	48.4	165.6	117.4
1973	58.4	199.9	141.7
1974	58.9	201.6	142.9
1975	59.7	204.2	144.7
1976	66.6	227.9	161.5
1977	69.0	236.2	167.4
1978	76.4	261.3	185.2
1979	82.8 [sic]	283.3	200.8

TOTAL VOLUME OF CONSTRUCTION AND INSTALLATION WORK
(in million tugriks)

Year	Total Volume of Construction and Installation Work	Of this, Construction and Installation Work Completed by Contract Construction Organizations
1940	14.1	14.1
First Five-Year Period (1948-1952)	147.9	103.9
1950	33.1	21.8
Second Five-Year Period (1953-1957)	475.9	279.7 [sic]
1955	78.9	52.2
Three-Year Period (1958-1960)	1,029.8 [sic]	651.8
1960	393.3	330.7
Third Five-Year Period (1961-1965)	2,486.1	2,220.7
1965	538.5	464.3
Fourth Five-Year Period (1966-1970)	3,522.0	3,067.5
1970	761.4	655.1
Fifth Five-Year Period (1971-1975)	4,849.9 [sic]	4,274.9
1975	1,304.4	1,186.7
Sixth Five-Year Period (1976-1980)	10,100.0	9,440.9
1976	1,701.5[sic]	1,570.0[sic]
1979	1,820.6	1,684.3[sic]
1980	2,178.6	2,061.6

INCREASE IN CONSTRUCTION AND INSTALLATION WORK
(in percent)

Year	Total Volume of Construction and Installation Work	Of this, Construction and Installation Work Completed by Contract Construction Organizations
	(1940 = 1)	
1950	2.3	1.5
1960	27.9	23.5 [sic]
1965	38.2	32.9 [sic]
1970	54.0	46.5
1975	92.5	84.2
1976	120.7 [sic]	111.3
1979	129.1	119.5 [sic]
1980	154.5	146.2
	(1960 = 100)	
1965	137.0 [sic]	140.4
1970	193.6	198.1
1975	331.7	358.8
1976	432.4	474.8 [sic]
1979	463.0 [sic]	509.3 [sic]
1980	554.1	623.3
	(1970 = 100)	
1975	171.3	181.1
1976	223.5 [sic]	239.7 [sic]
1979	239.1	257.1 [sic]
1980	286.1	314.6

Year	Total Volume of Construction and Installation Work	Of this, Construction and Installation Work Completed by Contract Construction Organizations
	1980 As a Percentage of...	
1975	167.0	173.7
1976	128.0	131.3
1979	119.7	122.4

GROWTH OF FIXED ASSETS OF CONSTRUCTION ORGANIZATIONS ACCORDING TO TYPE

	1965	1970	1975	1978	1979
			(1960 = 100)		
Total Fixed Assets	264.1	793.9	968.1	10.6 times	11.5 times
Basic Fixed Production Assets	277.2	364.8	528.5	778.8	856.4
Production Buildings, Equipment and Transmitting Devices	210.1	326.9	572.8	11.2 times	12 times
Power and Production Machinery	493.7	696.8	942.9	11.4 times	12.4 times
Vehicles	180.9	211.8	280.8	--	463.2
Production Instruments	661.0	946.7	995.6	--	13.1 times
Office Inventory and Other Property	373.3	214.1	589.4	--	12.6 times
Subsidiary Production Fixed Assets	10.0 times	45.5 times	38.6 times	--	21.8 times
Non-Production Fixed Assets	194.4	12.6 times	16.4 times	--	21.5 times

	1970 = 100		1979 As a Percentage of...	
	1975	1979	1975	1977
Total Fixed Assets	121.9	144.7	118.7	108.0
Basic Fixed Production Assets	144.9	234.7	162.0	110.0
Production Buildings, Equipment and Transmitting Devices	175.2	365.8	208.7	106.3
Power and Production Machinery	135.3	178.9	132.0	108.9
Vehicles	132.6	218.7	164.9	114.1
Production Instruments	105.2	138.2	131.0	100.0
Office Inventory and Other Property	275.4	524.4	119.1	126.5
Subsidiary Production Fixed Assets	84.7	4.8	5.6	94.2
Non-Production Fixed Assets	129.7	169.9	130.1	105.6

STRUCTURE OF FIXED CONSTRUCTION ASSETS
(as percentage of total)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1979
Total Fixed Assets	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Basic Fixed Production Assets	78.2	82.1	35.9	42.7	58.3
Subsidiary Production Fixed Assets	—	1.9	29.4	20.4	1.0
Non-Production Fixed Assets	21.8	16.0	34.7	36.9	40.7
Basic Fixed Production Assets	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Production Buildings and Transmitting Devices	22.4	17.0	20.1	24.3[sic]	31.3
Power and Production Machinery	24.3	43.2	46.4	43.3	35.3
Vehicles	48.0	31.3	27.9	25.5	26.0
Production Instruments	1.3	3.0	3.3	2.4[sic]	1.9
Office Inventory and Other Property	4.0	5.5	2.3	4.5	5.5

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES IN CONSTRUCTION

Year	Workers and Officials	Of this, Workers
	(in thousand persons)	
1960	19.3	16.5
1965	13.6	10.7
1970	15.4	12.2
1975	18.3	14.0
1978	21.6	16.4
1979	22.0	16.9
	(1970 = 100)	
1975	118.8	114.8 [sic]
1978	140.3	134.4 [sic]
1979	142.9	138.5
	1979 As a Percentage of...	
1975	120.2	120.7
1978	101.9	103.0

NUMBER OF PIECES OF CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY

Year	Excavators	Scrapers	Bulldozers
	(by number)		
1960	71	20	68
1965	103	35	118
1970	196	25	169
1975	250	13	191
1978	256	18	177
1979	327	27	193
1980	361	30	216
	(1960 = 100)		
1965	145.1	175.0	173.5
1970	276.1 [sic]	125.0	248.5
1975	352.1	65.0	280.9
1978	360.6	90.0	260.3
1979	460.6	135.0	283.8
1980	508.5	150.0	317.6

HOUSING FACILITIES PUT INTO OPERATION

Year	Useful Space Put Into Operation (in 1,000 sq. m.)	Of this, Housing Area (in 1,000 sq. m.)
1960	90.9	65.2
1965	80.2	57.0
1970	70.6	52.0
1971-1975	610.5	420.0
1975	205.0	145.3
1978	246.9	160.1
1979	277.3 [sic]	175.5
1980	296.7	183.4
1976-1980	1,154.3	741.6

FREIGHT TURNOVER OF ALL TYPES OF TRANSPORT MEDIA

Year	All Types of Transport	Of this, Rail	Motor	Air	Water
		(in million ton-kilometers)			
1925	0.3 [sic]	--	0.3[sic]	--	--
1940	13.3	--	13.3	--	--
1950	32.4	12.1	20.3	--	--
1960	3,259.9	3,036.3	220.2	0.8	2.6
1965	1,326.5	900.3	421.9	1.2	2.1
1970	2,157.2	1,527.6	624.5	1.5	3.6
1975	3,110.7	2,150.2	952.6	2.9	5.0
1978	4,046.9	2,738.2	1,299.4	3.9	5.4
1979	4,478.2	3,125.9	1,342.1	4.8	5.4
1980	4,987.2	3,449.4	1,528.7	4.5	4.8
		(1940 = 1)[1]			
1950	2.4	--	1.5	--	--
1960	244.2	17.1	16.5	6.7	1.5
1965	99.4	5.1	31.6	9.8	1.8
1970	161.5	8.6	46.7	12.8	2.1
1975	233.0	12.1	71.3	24.8	2.8
1978	303.1	15.5	97.3	33.0	3.1
1979	335.4	17.6	100.5	40.3	3.1
1980	373.2	19.5	114.5	38.3	2.7

1. Rail transport 1951 = 1
   Air transport 1957 = 1
   Water transport 1953 = 1

Year	All Types of Transport	Of this, Rail	Motor	Air	Water
		(1965 = 100)			
1970	162.2	169.7	148.0	130.6	116.6
1975	234.5	238.8	225.8	250.5	159.9[sic]
1978	305.1	304.1	307.9	334.6	173.3
1979	337.6	347.2	318.1	408.9	173.5
1980	376.0	383.1	362.3	388.7	153.9
		(1970 = 100)			
1975	144.2	140.8	152.5[sic]	191.8[sic]	137.1
1978	187.6	179.2	208.1	256.2	148.6
1979	207.6	204.6	214.9	313.2	148.8
1980	231.2	225.8	244.8	297.7	32.0
		1980 As a Percentage of...			
1975	160.3	160.4	160.5	155.2	96.3
1979	111.4	110.3	113.9	95.1	88.7

ROLE PLAYED BY VARIOUS TRANSPORT MEDIA IN TOTAL FREIGHT TURNOVER
(as percentage of total)

Year	All Types of Transport	Of this,			
		Rail	Motor	Air	Water
1940	100.0	--	100.0	--	--
1950	100.0	37.4	62.6	--	--
1960	100.0	93.1	6.8	0.0	0.1
1965	100.0	67.9	31.8	0.1	0.2
1970	100.0	70.8	28.9	0.1	0.2
1975	100.0	69.1	30.6	0.1	0.2
1978	100.0	67.7	32.1	0.1	0.1
1979	100.0	69.8	30.0	0.1	0.1
1980	100.0	69.2	30.6	0.1	0.1

FREIGHT TRANSPORTED BY ALL TYPES OF TRANSPORT MEDIA

		Of this,			
Year	All Types of Transport	Rail	Motor	Air	Water
		(in million tons)			
1940	0.04	--	0.04	--	--
1950	0.3	0.27	0.05	--	--
1960	8.0	3.9	4.1	0	0.02
1965	11.3	2.4	8.9	0.001	0.02
1970	14.4	4.7	9.7	0.002	0.03
1975	20.9	6.9	13.9	0.005	0.05
1978	28.9	8.6	20.3	0.008	0.04
1979	29.3	9.0	20.3	0.008	0.04
1980	33.1	9.8	23.3	0.009	0.04
		(1940 = 1)[1]			
1950	8.5	--	1.4	--	--
1960	211.5	4.6	107.9	4.7[sic]	1.5
1965	297.2	2.8	234.1	12.1	1.7
1970	380.7	5.5	255.5	18.7	2.0
1975	550.3	8.1	368.3	34.0[sic]	3.5
1978	762.1	10.1	533.9	51.1	3.0
1979	770.7	10.5	533.8	58.7	3.1
1980	870.9	11.5	612.2	59.1	2.7

[1] Rail transport 1951 = 1
Air transport 1957 = 1
Water transport 1953 = 1

Year	All Types of Transport	Of this, Rail	Motor	Air	Water
		(1965 = 100)			
1970	128.0[sic]	198.9	109.2[sic]	154.7	117.2[sic]
1975	185.1	288.9	157.3[sic]	281.8[sic]	207.5[sic]
1978	256.4	363.1	225.1[sic]	423.2	175.3
1979	259.3	376.9	228.0	486.7	182.9
1980	293.0	411.9	261.5	490.1	160.0
		(1970 = 100)			
1975	144.6	145.2	144.1	182.1	177.0
1978	200.2	182.5	208.9	273.6	149.5
1979	202.4	189.4	208.9	314.6	156.0
1980	228.8	207.1	239.6	316.8	136.5
		1980 As a Percentage of...			
1975	158.3	142.6	166.2	173.9	77.1
1978	114.3	113.5	114.7	115.8	91.3
1979	113.0	109.3	114.7	100.7	87.5

PASSENBER TURNOVER BY ALL TYPES OF TRANSPORT MEDIA

Year	All Types of Transport	Of this, Rail	Motor	Air
		(in million passenger-kilometers)		
1940	22.1	--	22.1	--
1950	35.7	--	35.7	--
1960	203.8	56.4	124.1	23.3
1965	296.7	73.8	157.0	65.9
1970	447.8	135.2	206.4	106.2
1975	703.6	213.4	347.8	142.4
1978	843.4	244.8	409.1	189.5
1979	927.9	267.1	454.5	206.3
1980	1,007.1	296.6	497.2	213.3
		(1940 = 1)[1]		
1950	1.62	--	1.62	--
1960	9.2	3.0	5.6	10.3
1965	13.4	3.9	7.1	29.3
1970	20.3	7.2	9.3	47.2
1975	31.8	11.4	15.7	63.3[sic]
1978	38.2	13.1	18.5	84.3
1979	42.0	14.3	20.6	91.8
1980	45.6	15.9	22.5	94.9
		(1965 = 100)		
1970	150.9[sic]	183.2	131.1	161.3
1975	237.1	289.2	221.5	216.1
1978	284.2	331.7	260.5	287.7
1979	312.7	361.9	289.4	313.1
1980	339.4	401.9	316.7	323.7

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1. Rail transport 1951 = 1
   Air transport 1957 = 1

Year	All Types of Transport	Of this, Rail	Motor	Air
		(1970 = 100)		
1975	157.1	157.8	168.5	134.0[sic]
1978	188.3	181.1	198.2	178.4
1979	207.2	197.6	220.2	194.2
1980	224.9	219.4	240.9	200.7
		1980 As a Percentage of...		
1975	143.1	139.0	143.0	149.8
1978	119.4	121.2	121.6	112.5
1979	103.5	111.0	109.4	103.4

ROLE PLAYED BY VARIOUS TRANSPORT MEDIA IN PASSENGER TURNOVER
(as percentage of total)

Year	All Types of Transport	Of this, Rail	Motor	Air
1940	100.0	--	100.0	--
1950	100.0	--	100.0	--
1960	100.0	27.7	60.9	11.4
1965	100.0	24.9	52.9	22.2
1970	100.0	30.2	46.1	23.7
1975	100.0	30.3	49.5	20.2
1978	100.0	29.0	48.5	22.5
1979	100.0	28.8	49.0	22.2
1980	100.0	29.4	49.4	21.2

AVERAGE LENGTH OF HAULAGE PER TON OF FREIGHT BY TYPES OF TRANSPORT MEDIA

(in kilometers)

Type of Transport Media	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980
Rail	294.1	775.9[sic]	379.1	323.3	313.3	317.5	349.3	352.6
Motor	417.1[sic]	53.7	47.5[sic]	64.3	68.1[sic]	64.0[sic]	66.2	65.7
Water	132.3[sic]	127.2[sic]	132.4[sic]	131.6	102.0	130.9	125.6	127.4

PASSENGERS TRANSPORTED ACCORDING TO TYPE OF TRANSPORT MEDIA

Year	All Types of Transport	Of this,		
		Rail	Motor	Air
		(in million persons)		
1940	0.87	--	0.87	--
1950	0.91	--	0.91	--
1960	18.0	0.4	17.6	0.05
1965	29.0	0.4	28.5	0.1
1970	53.3	0.7	52.4	0.2
1975	88.1	1.1	86.7	0.3
1978	99.6	1.3	97.9	0.4
1979	111.7	1.3	110.0	0.4
1980	122.1	1.4	120.2	0.5
		(1940 = 1)[1]		
1950	1.05	--	1.05	--
1960	20.7	6.1	20.1	14.9[sic]
1965	33.2	6.4	32.5	39.7[sic]
1970	61.1	10.8	59.9	73.2[sic]
1975	100.8	15.7	99.3	94.4[sic]
1978	114.0	19.3	112.0	125.1
1979	127.9	19.6	125.9	133.3
1980	139.8	20.8	137.6	133.8
		(1965 = 100)		
1970	183.9	170.0	184.2	184.4
1975	303.9	247.8	305.1	237.8
1978	343.5	303.7	344.2	315.1
1979	385.5	308.5	386.9	335.9
1980	421.1	328.0	422.9	337.0

[1] Rail transport 1951 = 1
Air transport 1957 = 1

Year	All Types of Transport	Of this, Rail	Motor	Air
		(1970 = 100)		
1975	165.2	145.8	165.6	129.0
1978	186.7	178.7	186.9	170.9
1979	209.5	181.5	210.0	182.2
1980	228.9	193.0	229.6	182.8
		1980 As a Percentage of...		
1975	138.6	132.4	138.6	141.6
1979	109.2	106.3	109.3	100.3

INTRA-CITY TRANSPORT

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980
Passenger Turnover by Buses (in million passenger-kilometers)	59.8	96.9	170.9	317.6	372.1	415.1	458.8
Number of Passengers Transported by Bus (in million persons)	17.3	28.1	52.2 [sic]	86.5	97.6	109.8	120.0
By Taxi (in paid million kilometers)	2.0	1.6	1.6	2.5	3.6	3.5	3.9

INCREASE IN INTRA-CITY TRANSPORT

Year	Passenger Turnover by Bus	Number of Passengers Transported by Bus	By Taxi (in paid kilometers)
(1960 = 100)			
1965	162.1	162.9	81.0
1970	286.0	302.3 [sic]	82.4
1975	531.5	501.2 [sic]	128.9
1978	622.6	565.5	185.3
1979	694.6	635.6	176.8
1980	767.8	695.1	201.1
(1970 = 100)			
1975	185.8	165.8 [sic]	156.4
1978	217.7	187.1 [sic]	224.9
1979	242.9	210.3 [sic]	214.5
1980	268.4	230.0	244.0
1980 As a Percentage of ...			
1975	144.4	138.7	156.0
1978	123.3	122.9	108.5
1979	110.5	109.3	113.8

BASIC COMMUNICATIONS INDICATORS

Facilities	1940	1960	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980
Number of Postal Sectors	25	230	401	391	393	399	403
Number of Telephone Exchanges	20	36	93	211	223	224	252
Telephone Stations (in thousands)	2.4	5.6	19.5	31.0	35.7	37.7	39.8
Number of Radio Redifusion Stations	16	71	365	362	359	361	367
Radio Points (in thousands)	4.4	33.7	66.6	90.9	110.4	117.6	134.4
Radio Receivers (in thousands)	...	19.0	99.8	116.5	140.4	150.3	164.3
Length of Telephone and Telegraph Lines (in 1,000 kilometers)	10.9	13.8	16.8	21.6	23.7	24.8	25.0
Number of Television Sets (in thousands)	--	--	14.8	31.4	40.9	46.4	52.9

BASIC INDICATORS PERTAINING TO COMMUNICATIONS WORK

Year	Letters	Telegrams	Parcels	Inter-City Telephone Conversations	Printed Matter	Revenues Derived From Communications
(1965 = 100)						
1970	101.9[sic]	132.2	111.7	185.1	114.4	128.1
1975	145.0[sic]	205.4	213.8	409.9	124.5	185.2
1978	202.0[sic]	254.8	360.6	601.6	144.5	226.3
1979	208.5[sic]	238.0	378.8	623.8	152.2	270.5
1980	218.6	249.1	402.2	669.2	155.3	301.2
(1970 = 100)						
1975	142.2	155.4	191.5	221.6	108.8	144.6
1978	198.1	192.8	322.9	325.2	126.3	176.9
1979	204.5	180.1	339.2	337.2	133.0 [sic]	211.2
1980	214.5	188.4	360.1	361.7	135.8	235.2
1980 As a Percentage of...						
1975	150.8	121.3	188.1	163.2	124.8	162.6
1978	108.3	97.7	111.1	111.7	107.5	133.0
1979	104.9	104.6	106.2	107.3	102.1	111.3

Trade

RETAIL TRADE TURNOVER
(in prices of the corresponding year)

Year	Total Retail Trade Turnover (in million tugriks	Increase in Retail Trade Turnover			
		1924 = 1	1940 = 1	1960 = 100	1970 = 100
1921	0.06	--	--	--	--
1924	8.7	1.0	--	--	--
1930	40.5	4.6	--	--	--
1935	122.5	14.0	--	--	--
1940	184.8	21.1	1.0	--	--
1945	368.1	42.1	2.0	--	--
1950	351.6	40.4	1.9	--	--
1955	479.2	54.8	2.6	--	--
1960	975.8	111.6	5.3	100.0	--
1965	1,590.8	182.0	8.6	163.0	--
1970	1,914.6	219.0	10.4 [sic]	196.2	100.0
1975	2,518.4	289.5	13.6	258.1	131.5
1978	2,943.2	338.3	15.9	301.6	153.7
1979	3,121.3	358.8	16.9	319.9	163.0
1980	3,348.3	383.0	18.1	343.1	174.9

STRUCTURE OF RETAIL TRADE TURNOVER[1]
(in prices of the corresponding year)

Year	Total	Of this, Foodstuffs	Of this, Non-Foodstuffs
		(in million tugriks)	
1960	965.8	447.5	518.3
1965	1,431.1	707.4	723.7
1970	1,758.4	970.0	788.4
1975	2,352.4	1,237.6	1,114.8
1978	2,797.8	1,364.3	1,433.5
1979	2,976.0	1,410.9	1,565.1
1980	3,176.7	1,499.0	1,677.7
		(as percentage of total)	
1960	100	46.3	53.7
1965	100	49.4	50.6
1970	100	55.2	44.8
1975	100	52.6	47.4
1978	100	48.8	51.2
1979	100	47.4	52.6
1980	100	47.2	52.8

[1] Excluding agricultural cooperative trade

INCREASE IN RETAIL TRADE TURNOVER[1]
(in prices of the corresponding year)

Year	Total	Of this, Foodstuffs	Of this, Non-Foodstuffs
	(1960 = 100)		
1965	148.2	158.1	139.6
1970	182.1	216.7	152.1
1975	243.6	276.6	215.1
1978	289.7	304.9	276.6
1979	308.1	315.3	302.0
1980	328.9	335.0	323.7
	(1970 = 100)		
1975	133.8	127.6	141.4
1978	159.1	140.6	181.8
1979	169.2	145.4	198.5
1980	180.7	154.5	212.5
	1980 As a Percentage of...		
1975	135.0	121.1	150.5
1978	113.6	109.9	117.1
1979	106.7	106.2	107.2

[1] Excluding agricultural cooperative trade

RETAIL TRADE TURNOVER ACCORDING TO FORM OF OWNERSHIP
(in prices of corresponding year)

Year	Total	Of this,			
		State Trade	Cooperative Trade	Agricultural Cooperative Trade	Private Trade
		[in million tugriks]			
1940	184.8	57.2	110.0	--	17.6 [sic]
1950	351.6	118.6	192.3	--	40.7
1955	479.2	198.4	264.8	--	16.0
1960	975.9	872.4	93.4	10.0	--
1965	1,590.8	1,287.7	143.4	159.7	--
1970	1,914.6	1,600.0	158.4	156.2	--
1975	2,518.4	2,352.4	--	166.0	--
1978	2,943.2	2,797.8	--	145.4	--
1979	3,121.3	2,976.0	--	145.3	--
1980	3,348.3	3,176.7	--	171.6	--
		(as percentage of total)			
1940	100	30.9	59.6	--	9.5
1950	100	33.7	54.7	--	11.6
1955	100	41.4	55.3	--	3.3
1960	100	89.4	9.6	1.0	--
1965	100	81.0	9.0	10.0	--
1970	100	83.6	8.3	8.1	--
1975	100	93.4	--	6.6	--
1978	100	95.1	--	4.9	--
1979	100	95.3	--	4.7	--
1980	100	94.9	--	5.1	--

PRINCIPAL PER-CAPITA TRADE COMMODITIES[1]

	Units	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Flour	Kilograms	70.5	75.7	70.1	72.1	84.1
Bread	Kilograms	7.5	15.5	17.8	20.8	22.7
Rice	Kilograms	4.6	3.8	5.5	5.2	5.9
Green Tea	Kilograms	4.1	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.2
Sugar	Kilograms	6.7	12.7	14.6	10.9	12.5
Confections	Kilograms	4.2	5.8	6.6	8.3	8.3
Meat and Meat Products	Kilograms	5.5	19.8	23.8	33.3	28.1
Butter	Kilograms	0.7	1.0	1.3	2.0	2.2
Milk and Milk Products	Tugriks	10.9	25.9	25.2	42.5	48.6
Cotton Fabric	Meters	46.6	43.1	12.7	13.1	17.3
Wool Fabric	Meters	0.3	0.02	0.07	0.4	0.2
Cotton	Kilograms	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.5
Ready-to-Wear Clothes	Tugriks	39.3	124.9	65.9	102.6	211.9
Leather Shoes	Pairs	0.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.3
Felt Boots	Pairs	0.06	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
Sporting Goods	Tugriks	1.5	1.9	3.2	6.0	14.3
Cultural Goods	Tugriks	15.8	31.8	26.8	37.2	44.3

1. Excluding agricultural cooperative trade

	Units	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Sewing Machines[2]	Units	93.1	212.2	13.1	23.9	31.2
Vacuum Cleaners[2]	Units	--	11.0	6.6	6.8	18.1
Radio Receivers[2]	Units	167.1	155.2	79.4	161.2	120.7
Washing Machines[2]	Units	0.0	22.0	12.7	20.6	15.6
Refrigerators[2]	Units	0.0	4.8	5.3	14.6	26.8
Television Sets[2]	Units	--	--	35.7	21.3	20.7
Motorcycles[2]	Units	--	10.3	13.4	19.7	22.2

2. Per 10,000 persons

PRINCIPAL RETAIL TRADE COMMODITIES[1]

	Unit	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Flour	Thousand tons	67.1	82.5	87.5	104.2	139.7
Bread	Thousand tons	7.1	16.9	22.2	30.1	37.8
Rice	Thousand tons	4.4	4.1	6.8	7.5	9.8
Millet	Thousand tons	3.5	4.0	4.2	5.8	4.9
Green Tea	Thousand tons	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.2	5.4
Sugar	Thousand tons	6.4	13.8	18.2	15.7	20.7
Confections	Thousand tons	4.0	6.3	8.2	12.0	13.8
Meat and Meat Products	Thousand tons	5.3	21.6	29.7	48.1	46.8
Butter	Thousand tons	0.7	1.3	1.6	3.0	3.7
Milk and Milk Products	Million tugriks	11.9	28.2	35.2	61.5	80.8
Tobacco and Tobacco Products	Million tugriks	26.1	36.8	62.9	83.0	93.7
Cotton Fabric	Million meters	44.3	47.0	15.9	18.9	28.8
Wool Fabric	Thousand meters	305.8	21.3	87.3	522.5	316.3
Silk Fabric	Million meters	3.6	4.1	3.1	3.9	3.3
Cotton	Thousand tons	1.1	1.3	0.65	1.0	0.8
Perfume	Million tugriks	7.9	7.2	4.4	8.3	20.3
Ready-to-Wear Clothing	Million tugriks	37.4	136.2	82.3	148.4	352.3
Leather Shoes	Million pairs	0.5	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.2
Felt Boots	Thousand pairs	63.6	231.0	365.0	446.0	722.6
Sporting Goods	Million tugriks	1.4	2.1	4.0	8.7	23.9

[1] Excluding agricultural cooperative trade

	Units	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Cultural Goods	Million tugriks	15.0	35.1	33.4	53.8	73.6
Sewing Machines	Thousand units	9.2	23.1	1.6	3.5	5.2
Bicycles	Thousand units	13.7	5.8	2.1	1.6	3.4
Radio Receivers	Thousand units	16.4	16.9	9.9	23.3	20.1
Washing Machines	Thousand units	0.04	2.4	1.6	3.0	2.6
Refrigerators	Thousand units	0.07	0.5	0.7	2.1	4.5
Television Sets	Thousand units	--	--	4.5	3.1	3.4
Watches and Clocks	Thousand units	13.100	59.7	28.0	74.0	45.6

RETAIL TRADE TURNOVER ACCORDING TO AYMAG OR CITY[1]
(in prices of corresponding year, in million tugriks)

Aymag or City	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Arhangay	20.3	34.4	53.0	62.6	78.2[sic]	99.9
Bayan-Olgiy	11.8[sic]	22.3	39.0	48.7	63.8	93.0
Bayanhongor	14.3[sic]	25.5	41.2	50.5	68.9	90.6
Bulgan	14.0[sic]	25.1	35.5	47.2	66.2[sic]	78.0
Gobi-Altay	11.2	23.1	38.0	44.4	60.1	84.4
Dornogobi	9.4	35.4	40.1	47.4	68.2	95.2
Dornod	19.2	35.2	54.2	69.1	91.2	114.5
Dundgobi	9.6	18.2	27.2	35.7	49.4	66.9
Dzabhan	16.0	29.3	52.9	64.7	84.1	111.7
Oborhangay	16.3[sic]	32.1	49.1	60.9	84.5	110.4
Omnogobi	8.7	17.3	28.7	36.5	45.0	62.4
Suhbaatar	10.8	20.8	31.8	39.5	53.9	65.9
Selenge	36.7	66.1	55.8	73.2	101.9	129.7
Tob	21.4	40.5	55.4	73.6	97.5	132.0
Ubs	13.4	25.3	43.7[sic]	56.1	72.8	96.3
Hobd	12.9	24.3	44.8[sic]	51.1	68.4	97.8
Hobsgol	20.2	37.2	56.9	75.9	94.2	123.1
Hentiy	15.8	27.1	42.4	54.1	71.1	92.8
Ulaanbaatar	181.1	426.6	614.9	710.7	949.1	1,264.2
Darhan	--	--	26.5	56.5	83.9	120.9
Erdenet	--	--	--	--	--	46.5

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1. Excluding agricultural cooperative trade

PUBLIC CATERING TURNOVER
(at prices of corresponding year)

Year	Total (in million tugriks)	Increase in Public Catering Turnover	
		1960 = 100	1970 = 100
1952	19.5	--	--
1960	59.1	100.0	--
1965	101.2	171.2	--
1970	122.2	206.7	100
1975	161.2	272.8	131.9
1978	184.1	311.5	150.7
1979	200.2	338.8	163.8
1980	214.3	362.6	175.4

NUMBER OF RETAIL TRADE AND PUBLIC CATERING ENTERPRISES[1]

Year	Shops	Counters, Agents	Restaurants, Dining Rooms
		Total	
1955	523	4,885	138
1960	701	2,579	151
1965	881	2,664	228
1970	1,040	2,762	282
1975	1,161	2,435	341
1978	1,313	2,472	384
1979	1,321	2,527	429
1980	1,340	2,503	439
		State	
1955	77	115	31
1960	675	2,471	132
1965	838	2,488	207
1970	997	2,587	270
1975	1,161	2,435	341
1978	1,313	2,472	384
1980	1,340	2,503	439
		Cooperative	
1955	446	4,669	69
1960	25	108	19
1965	43	156	21
1970	43	175	12
1979	--	--	--

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1. Number of pharmaceutical supply centers and agricultural cooperative retail trade and public catering sectors not included

NUMBER AND KINDS OF SHOPS[1]

Year	Total Number of Shops	Of this, Food-stuffs	Non-Food-stuffs	Mixed	As Percentage of Total Total	Food-stuffs	Non-Food-stuffs	Mixed
1965	881	255	327	299	100	29.0	37.1	33.9
1970	1,040	309	305	426	100	29.7	29.4	40.9
1971	1,064	346	309	409	100	32.5	29.1	38.4
1972	1,062	369	298	395	100	34.7	28.1	37.2
1973	1,119	400	308	411	100	35.7	27.6	36.7
1974	1,177	422	337	418	100	35.9	28.6	35.5
1975	1,161	420	342	399	100	38.1	28.6	33.3
1977	1,248	447	369	432	100	35.8	29.6	34.6
1978	1,313	440	420	453	100	33.5	32.0	34.5
1979	1,321	438	421	462	100	33.1	31.9	35.0
1980	1,340	462	435	443	100	34.5	32.4	33.1

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[1] Number of pharmaceutical supply centers and agricultural cooperative retail trade and public catering sectors not included

FOREIGN TRADE TURNOVER[1]

Year	Foreign Trade Turnover	Of this, Exports	Of this, Imports
	(million rubles)		
1950	63.5	32.8	30.7
1960	152.3	65.2	87.1
1965	161.5	72.9	88.6
1970	184.6	75.9	108.7
1975	349.4	157.5	191.9
1978	476.8	191.6	285.2
1979	550.9	224.6	326.3
1980	636.9	269.9	367.0
	(1940 = 1)		
1950	2.0	2.7	1.5
1960	4.7	5.3	4.3
1965	5.0	5.9	4.4
1970	5.5	6.1	5.1
1975	10.8	12.8	9.5
1978	14.7	15.6	14.2
1979	17.0	18.2	16.2
1980	19.6	21.9	18.3
	(1960 = 100)		
1965	106.0	111.8	101.7
1970	121.2	116.4	124.8
1975	229.4	241.6	220.3
1978	313.1	293.9	327.4
1979	361.6	344.3	374.6
1980	418.2	414.0	421.4

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1. According to the new 1978 prices

Year	Foreign Trade Turnover	Of this, Exports	Imports
	(1970 = 100)		
1975	189.3	207.5	176.5
1977	242.3	225.1	254.3
1978	258.3	252.2	262.5
1979	298.4	295.7	300.3
1980	345.0	355.6	337.6
	1980 As a Percentage of...		
1975	182.3	171.4	191.3
1978	133.6	140.9	128.7
1979	115.6	120.2	112.5

STRUCTURE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS
(as percentage of total)

	Exports				Imports			
	1965	1970	1975	1980	1965	1970	1975	1980
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Machinery, Equipment and Means of Transport	--	0.2	0.3	0.3	23.7	25.9	35.8	33.1
Fuels, Minerals, Metals	0.6	5.4	6.5	26.4	10.1	12.8	10.3	24.1
Chemical Products, Fertilizers, Rubber	0.1	0.0	0.1	--	4.3[sic]	5.1	5.2	6.3
Construction Materials, Detail Pieces	--	0.9	0.3	0.4	2.6	1.7	2.6	1.9
Non-Foodstuff Raw Materials Processed Goods	56.9	58.5	34.9	30.9	1.7	2.0	1.5	2.4
Raw Materials for Food Production	34.3	19.5	27.2	13.4	2.4	0.3	3.0	2.9
Food Products	5.5	9.6	21.6	19.0	16.6	12.7	7.3	8.4
Industrial Consumer Goods	2.6	5.9	9.1	9.6	36.2	36.3	33.4	20.9

INCREASE IN SOME EXPORTS

	1965	1970	1975	1980
		(1960 = 100)		
Warm Washed Wool	149.4	172.6	202.1	193.1
Short Lamb Wool	108.3	110.2	100.4	99.0
Camel Wool	103.6	87.5	88.4	92.4
Soft Goat's Wool	98.8	91.8	110.2	117.5
Horses' Manes	109.3	106.0	69.0	97.2
Lamb Skins	80.1	97.0	83.2	214.9
Marmot Skins	156.6	159.0	125.4	86.0
Beef	93.2	342.7	548.3	666.9
Lamb	105.3	464.6	1,118.0	1,513.5
Eedemtser (1962 = 100)	1,181.2	1,309.7	1,161.9	1,336.1
Leather Coats	150.0	670.0	911.7	705.0
Leather Shirts (1962 = 100)	578.2	1,261.9	2,625.5	560.0
Wool Blankets (1961 = 100)	109.7	79.2	301.0	696.4
Wool Cloth (1961 = 100)	120.3	160.8	143.4	22.3
Kid Leather	238.4	197.7	300.7	154.0
Imitation Kid Leather (1963 = 100)	215.2	525.7	688.7	163.9

INCREASE IN IMPORTS

	1965	1970	1975	1980
		(1960 = 100)		
Total Imports	101.7	124.8	220.3	421.4
Machinery, Equipment and Means of Transport	80.4	108.0	262.8	465.1
Fuels, Minerals, Metals	100.0	154.4	220.0	981.1
Chemical Products, Fertilizer, Rubber	76.0	112.0	202.0	462.0
Construction Materials, Detail Pieces	127.3	105.5	288.9	377.8
Non-Foodstuff Raw Materials, Processed Goods	75.0	110.0	140.0	440.0
Raw Materials for Food Production	190.9	27.3	527.3	963.6
Food Products	177.1	172.5	169.9	373.5
Industrial Consumer Goods	143.9	177.1	286.6	345.3

	1970 = 100			1980 As a Percentage of...	
	1975	1978	1980	1975	1979
Total Imports	176.5	262.5	337.6	191.3	112.5
Machinery, Equipment and Means of Transport	243.3	336.1	430.5	177.0	123.9
Fuels, Minerals, Metals	142.5	441.0	635.3	446.0	120.1[sic]
Chemical Products, Fertilizers, Rubber	180.4	254.0	412.5	228.7	126.2

	1970 = 100			1980 As a Percentage of...	
	1975	1978	1980	1975	1979
Construction Materials Detail Pieces	263.2	385.1	357.9	136.0	91.9
Non-Foodstuff Raw Materials, Processed Goods	127.3	440.2	400.0	314.3	84.6
Raw Materials for Food Production	1,933.3	1,817.6	3,533.3	182.8	58.6
Food Products	102.2	211.8	224.6	219.9	93.9
Industrial Consumer Goods	161.8	160.5	194.9	120.5	113.9

SOCIAL ECONOMY AND SERVICES

	Unit	1960	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980
Hotels							
Hotels	**Number**	214	307	331	350	355	362
Capacity	**Beds**	1,714	6,731	8,762	9,061	9,080	9,090
Bed-Days Utilized	**1,000 bed-days**	80.7	575.1	1,058.0	1,071.0	1,114.0	1,138.7
Hot Water							
Hot Water Facilities	**Number**	256	306	344	537	551	672
Capacity	**Persons**	1,822	2,178	2,539	3,309	3,356	3,389
Persons Served	**1,000 persons**	487.2	2,179.0	2,434.3	2,873.8	3,332.2	3,635.6
Hairdressers							
Facilities	**Number**	135	205	319	352	355	360
Seating Capacity	**Number**	263	399	503	548	551	597
Persons Served	**1,000 persons**	880.4	1,435.8	1,994.3	2,481.6	2,718.6	2,957.4

STATE AND COOPERATIVE HOUSING FUND[1]

	1960	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980
Useful Space (in 1,000 sq. m.)	805.5	1,646.1	2,257.2	2,837.5	3,114.8	3,411.5
Housing Space (in 1,000 sq. m.)	543.9	1,113.2	1,533.2	1,915.9 [sic]	2,091.4 [sic]	2,274.8
			(1960 = 100)			
Useful Space	100	204.3	280.2	352.3[sic]	386.7	423.5
Housing Space	100	204.7	281.9	352.3	384.5[sic]	418.2

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1. Excludes yurts

Culture and Education

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

	General Education Schools				Specialized Schools for Technology	Specialized Secondary School	Institutes
		Of this,					
Year	Total	Day	Evening	Other			
1921	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
1930	122	122	--	--	--	3	--
1940	331	331	--	--	--	7	--
1950	422	421	1	--	--	12	4
1960	468	419	49	--	--	15	7
1965	557	448	109	--	10	18	7
1970	761	503	90	168	28	19	5
1975	891	555	53	283	34	22	6
1976	862	560	57	245	32	22	6
1977	876	570	61	245	35	24	6
1978	869	570	67	232	37	24	6
1979	892[sic]	570	74	248	37	24	7
1980	885	571	80	238	37	25	7

NUMBER OF GENERAL EDUCATION DAY SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO AYMAG OR CITY (1980-1981 Academic Year)

Aymag or City	Total	Of this,		
		Primary	Incomplete Secondary	Complete Secondary
Throughout Mongolia	571	113	351	107
Arhangay	33	13	15	5
Bayan-Olgiy	24	8	12	4
Bayanhongor	28	6	17	5
Bulgan	24	9	12	3
Gobi-Altay	25	4	17	4
Dornogobi	22	3	17	2
Dornod	22	2	16	4
Dundgobi	19	2	15	2
Dzabhan	35	7	24	4
Oborhangay	34	14	15	5
Omnogobi	17	1	14	2
Suhbaatar	18	2	14	2
Selenge	28	1	22	5
Tob	35	7	24	4
Ubs	28	5	18	5
Hobd	22	3	15	4
Hobsgol	32	6	18	8
Hentiy	28	7	18	3
Ulaanbaatar	79	12	36	31
Darhan	12	1	8	3
Erdenet	6	—	4	2

NUMBER OF PUPILS AND STUDENTS
(in thousands)

	1940	1960	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980
Total Number of Students	25.8 [sic]	131.0	276.0 [sic]	363.1	427.3	443.8	458.4
Total Number of Students at General Education Schools	24.3	115.3	245.9	322.5	371.0	384.5	394.4
Day	24.2	107.2	230.4	301.9	349.8	363.5	372.1
Evening	0.1	8.1	9.2	8.5	12.2	12.3	13.3
Other	--	--	6.3	12.1	9.0	8.7	9.0
Specialized Schools for Technology	--	--	10.6	13.5	19.7	20.2	22.1
Specialized Secondary Schools	1.3	8.8	11.1	13.5	16.9	18.0	18.7
Institutes	0.3	6.9	8.4	13.6	19.8	21.1	23.2
Total Number of Students per 10,000 Persons	350	1,375	2,212	2,511	2,715	2,744	2,758
General	330	1,210	1,970	2,231	2,357	2,377	2,372
Specialized Schools for Technology	--	--	85	93	125	125	133
Specialized Secondary Schools	18	92	89	93	107	111	113
Institutes	2	73	68	94	126	131	140

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF STUDENTS

		Of this,			
Year	Total	General Education Secondary Schools	Specialized Schools for Technology	Specialized Secondary Schools	Institutes
			(1960 = 100)[1]		
1965	144.4	142.6	100.0	104.5	155.1
1970	210.7	149.6	220.0	126.1	121.7
1975	277.2	279.7	281.3	153.4	197.1
1978	326.1	321.7	412.7	191.7	286.0
1979	338.7	333.4	424.7	204.1	305.5
1980	349.9	342.0	464.4	212.6	336.0
			(1970 = 100)		
1975	131.6	131.2	127.4	121.6	161.9
1978	154.8	150.9	184.9	151.9	234.5
1979	160.8	156.4	190.3	161.7	250.5
1980	166.1	160.4	208.3	168.5	275.5
			1980 As a Percentage of...		
1975	126.3	122.3	164.0	139.1	170.2
1978	107.3	106.3	112.5	110.9	117.5
1979	103.3	102.6	109.3	104.2	110.0

[1] Students at specialized schools for technology 1965 = 100

NUMBER OF STUDENTS AT GENERAL EDUCATION DAY SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO AYMAG OR CITY
(1980-1981 Academic Year)

Aymag or City	Total Number of Students (1,000 persons)	Of this,		
		1-3 Classes	4-8 Classes	9-10 Classes
Throughout Mongolia	372.1	145.2	196.7	30.2
Arhangay	19.1	7.7	10.1	1.3
Bayan-Olgiy	17.4	7.4	8.8	1.2
Bayanhongor	15.6	6.0	8.5	1.1
Bulgan	11.2	4.4	6.1	0.7
Gobi-Altay	14.3	5.6	7.7	1.0
Dornogobi	9.4	3.8	4.8	0.8
Dornod	12.0	4.7	6.5	0.8
Dundgobi	8.8	3.5	4.7	0.6
Dzabhan	20.1	8.2	10.5	1.4
Oborhangay	20.6	8.4	10.8	1.4
Omnogobi	7.8	3.0	4.3	0.5
Suhbaatar	10.0	4.2	5.2	0.6
Selenge	14.8	6.0	7.8	1.0
Tob	18.6	7.3	10.0	1.3
Ubs	18.9	7.4	10.3	1.2
Hobd	15.8	6.1	8.3	1.4
Hobsgol	22.2	8.6	11.9	1.7
Hentiy	11.8	4.9	6.2	0.7
Ulaanbaatar	89.8	32.4	47.0	10.4
Darhan	9.3	3.7	4.9	0.7
Erdenet	4.6	1.9	2.3	0.4

NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN GENERAL EDUCATION DAY SCHOOLS
(in 1,000 persons)

Year	First Class	Ninth Class
1960	20.2	3.0
1965	30.1	2.1
1970	40.3	3.4
1975	43.9	6.4 [sic]
1976	46.4	9.0
1977	46.4	10.7
1978	47.7	15.1
1979	48.4	15.9
1980	50.2	14.5

NUMBER OF GRADUATES FROM GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS
(in 1,000 persons)

Year	Total	Seventh, Eighth Class	Tenth Class
1924	0.04	--	--
1940	2.1	0.4	--
1950	10.2	1.7	--
1960	21.4	5.9	1.5
1965	30.7	8.3	3.4
1970	43.2	13.3	2.7
1975	28.6	23.7	4.9
1976	28.4	22.8	5.6
1977	32.5	25.6	6.9
1978	39.1	30.0	9.1
1979	43.3	32.6	10.7
1980	48.5	33.9	14.6

NUMBER OF GRADUATES FROM HIGHER AND SPECIALIZED SECONDARY SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO SPECIALTY

(in thousand persons)

Year	Total	Of this, Industry, Construction, Transportation, Communications	Agriculture	Economics, Law	Health, Physical Culture	Education, Art	Other
				Institutes			
1950	0.18	0.03[sic]	0.03	0.08	0.01	0.03	--
1960	1.1	0.2	0.13	0.31	0.13	0.37	--
1965	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.8	—
1970	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	--
1975	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1
1978	2.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2
1979	3.2	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.4
1980	3.0	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2
				Specialized Secondary Schools			
1950	0.53	0.03	0.11	0.11	0.03	0.25	--
1960	1.24	0.23	0.3	0.29	0.22	0.2	--
1965	2.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	--
1970	2.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	--
1975	3.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.4
1978	4.2	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.1
1979	4.4	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.1
1980	4.7	1.3	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.6	

TOTAL NUMBER OF TEACHERS ACCORDING TO [TYPE OF] SCHOOL
(in thousand persons)

	1965	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980
General Education Schools	5.7	8.7	11.2	12.9	13.6	13.9
Specialized Secondary Schools	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1
Institutes	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1

NUMBER OF GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOL TEACHERS ACCORDING TO AYMAG OR CITY (1980-1981 Academic Year)

Aymag or City	Teachers	Of this,	
		Primary Classes	Secondary Classes
Throughout Mongolia	13,883	4,462	9,421
Arhangay	773	302	471
Bayan-Olgiy	633	216	417
Bayanhongor	632	196	436
Bulgan	432	149	283
Gobi-Altay	516	174	342
Dornogobi	342	112	230
Dornod	476	150	326
Dundgobi	377	118	259
Dzabhan	806	273	533
Oborhangay	726	250	476
Omnogobi	302	96	206
Suhbaatar	398	136	262
Selenge	562	177	385
Tob	696	236	460
Ubs	641	221	420
Hobd	586	202	384
Hobsgol	765	250	515
Hentiy	470	168	302
Ulaanbaatar	3,248	882	2,366
Darhan	331	99	232
Erdenet	171	55	116

KINDERGARTENS

Year	Number of Kindergartens	Number of Children (in thousands)
1940	6	0.14
1945	15	0.6
1950	49	1.8
1955	79	3.9
1960	160	9.7
1965	483	26.6
1970	546	31.8
1975	542	37.0
1978	583	43.7
1979	595	47.0
1980	617	49.8
	(1940 = 1)	
1950	8.1	12.9
1960	26.7	69.3
1965	80.5	190.0
1970	91.0	227.1
1975	90.3	264.3
1978	97.2	312.0
1979	99.2	335.7
1980	102.8	355.7

Year	Number of Kindergartens	Number of Children (in thousands)
	(1960 = 1)	
1965	3.0	2.7
1970	3.4	3.3
1975	3.4	3.8
1978	3.6	4.5
1979	3.7	4.8
1980	3.9	5.1
	(1970 = 100)	
1975	99.3	116.4
1978	106.8	137.4
1979	109.0	147.8
1980	113.0	156.6
	1980 As a Percentage of...	
1975	113.8	134.6
1978	105.8	114.0
1979	103.7	106.0

NUMBER OF KINDERGARTENS ACCORDING TO AYMAG OR CITY
(at end of 1980)

Aymag or City	Number of Kindergartens	Number of Children (in thousands)
Arhangay	23	1.7
Bayan-Olgiy	23	1.7
Bayanhongor	28	1.8
Bulgan	24	1.5
Gobi-Altay	25	1.5
Dornogobi	25	1.7
Dornod	29	2.2
Dundgobi	21	1.4
Dzabhan	31	1.9
Oborhangay	28	2.0
Omnogobi	20	1.2
Suhbaatar	19	1.2
Selenge	38	2.8
Tob	46	2.7
Ubs	30	1.8
Hobd	23	1.3
Hobsgol	32	1.7
Hentiy	31	1.6
Ulaanbaatar	99	15.0
Darhan	13	2.1
Erdenet	9	1.0

NUMBER OF CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980
Aymag and City Clubs and Cultural Palaces	356	363	387	396	411
Red Corners	1,422	1,535	1,312	1,376	1,362
Libraries	425	440	612	728	772
Books at Libraries (million volumes)	5.1	6.5	9.4	10.0	11.1
Reading Rooms	537	638	638	611	618
Books in Reading Rooms (thousand volumes)	189.3	326.6	373.0	371.9	387.7
Theatres	11	12	15	15	15
Movie Theatres	17	21	24	23	23
Stationary Movie Units	27	31	37	28	34
Mobile Movie Units	446	432	443	460	463

NUMBER OF CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS ACCORDING TO AYMAG OR CITY
(at end of 1980)

Aymag or City	Aymag and City Clubs and Cultural Palaces	Red Corners	Public Libraries	Books at Public Libraries (in 1,000)	Reading Rooms	Books at Reading Rooms (in 1,000)	Stationary Movie Units	Mobile Movie Units
Arhangay	17	76	17	243.5	30	8.0	--	27
Bayan-Olgiy	11	27	12	189.1	18	15.8	--	25
Bayanhongor	18	77	19	219.8	69	16.5	--	26
Bulgan	14	37	14	216.9	41	9.0	--	22
Gobi-Altay	18	22	19	241.5	22	12.0	--	24
Dornogobi	13	32	13	186.6	36	9.7	--	18
Dornod	10	17	11	166.5	15	9.0	--	23
Dundgobi	16	46	16	192.2	27	9.0	1	17
Dzabhan	22	73	23	264.3	41	13.0	1	31
Oborhangay	18	60	18	219.2	26	12.0	--	33
Omnogobi	15	41	16	230.9	41	11.0	1	18
Suhbaatar	12	33	12	196.9	35	37.0	--	19
Selenge	2	--	2	83.0	--	--	2	24
Tob	16	65	16	211.7	30	9.0	--	32
Ubs	19	56	19	240.6	36	14.0	--	25

Aymag or City	Aymag and City Clubs and Cultural Palaces	Red Corners	Public Libraries	Books at Public Libraries (in 1,000)	Reading Rooms	Books at Reading Rooms (in 1,000)	Stationary Movie Units	Mobile Movie Units
Hobd	16	44	17	202.0	19	10.7	--	21
Hobsgol	20	64	21	322.2	32	10.3	--	29
Hentiy	18	57	17	201.4	41	11.6	1	31
Ulaanbaatar	6	47	12	522.7	--	--	14	2
Darhan	2	4	3	100.0	9	11.0	1	2
Erdenet	1	--	1	23.0	--	--	2	2

NUMBER OF VIEWERS OF PERFORMANCES
(in million persons)

Year	Total Number of Viewers of Performances	Of this, Viewers of Movies	Average Number of Performances Viewed Annually Per Person
1950	1.0	0.8	1.3
1960	5.4	4.7	5.7
1965	11.2	10.3	10.2
1970	10.5	9.4	8.4
1975	15.0	11.6	10.4
1976	16.2	12.4	10.9
1977	19.7	13.1	12.9
1978	20.8	13.8	13.0
1979	22.0	14.6	13.6
1980	22.7	15.3	13.7

PUBLICATION OF NEWSPAPERS

Year	Number of Newspapers	Annual Circulation (in thousand copies)
1950	24	25,876.2
1960	29	53,858.8
1965	30	65,809.6
1970	36	79,760.8
1975	38	84,415.9
1976	37	86,070.0
1977	38	90,136.7
1978	39	95,464.6
1979	39	100,828.6
1980	40	107,930.4

PUBLICATION OF PERIODICALS

Year	Number of Periodicals	Annual Circulation (in thousand copies)
1950	12	975.5
1960	16	2,394.5
1965	14	2,538.7
1970	28	3,892.9
1975	31	3,872.0
1976	30	3,845.0
1977	30	4,129.0
1978	30	4,158.2
1979	30	4,481.1
1980	31	5,261.8

NUMBER OF PHYSICIANS

Year	Physicians	Physicians Per 10,000 Persons
1925	2	0.03
1930	27	0.4
1940	108	1.5
1950	139	1.8
1960	873	9.7
1965	1,511	13.5
1970	2,259	17.9
1975	2,920	19.9
1978	3,334	20.9
1979	3,547	21.6
1980	3,686	21.9

NUMBER OF PHYSICIANS ACCORDING TO AYMAG OR CITY
(at end of 1980)

Aymag or City	Physicians	Physicians Per 10,000 Persons
Arhangay	109	13.7
Bayan-Olgiy	80	10.7
Bayanhongor	81	12.4
Bulgan	71	16.3
Gobi-Altay	78	13.5
Dornogobi	77	17.1
Dornod	90	14.5
Dundgobi	69	16.9
Dzabhan	98	12.0
Oborhangay	87	10.1
Omnogobi	60	17.6
Suhbaatar	68	15.2
Selenge	91	13.0
Tob	95	11.3
Ubs	76	10.2
Hobd	79	12.3
Hobsgol	97	10.6
Hentiy	76	13.7
Ulaanbaatar	1,818	41.8
Darhan	119	21.1
Erdenet	63	16.3

NUMBER OF AVERAGE-SKILLED PUBLIC HEALTH WORKERS

	1940	1960	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980
Total	923	4,584	7,952	10,529	11,600	12,300	12,552
Physician's Assistants[1]	167	955	2,125	2,910	3,024	3,218	3,245
Pharmacists	34	403	700	868	953	948	965
Laboratory Workers	17	211	541	763	799	850	864
Nurses[2]	691	2,905	4,220	5,454	6,209	6,667	6,836
Hygienists	14	54	138	243	319	323	337
Dental Technicians	--	--	42	53	56	55	62
X-Ray Technicians	--	56	186	238	240	239	243

1. Includes midwife-physician assistants
2. Includes midwife-nurses

PUBLIC HEALTH AND CHILD CARE FACILITIES

	1940	1960	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980
Hospitals	20	68	112	120	118	114	108
Beds (in thousands)	1.0	5.8	9.0	10.9	12.2	12.3	13.3
Physician-Staffed Medical Stations	20	86	176	259	281	286	289
Beds	...	1,088	1,618	2,207	2,770	3,040	3,203
Hospital Beds Attended by Physicians (in thousands)	1.0	7.7	11.9	14.3	16.4	17.2	18.1
Hospital Beds Attended by Physicians Per 10,000 Persons	14	81	94	97.7	102.6	105.0	107.6
Stations Staffed With Medical Assistants	157	476	710	1,034	1,111	1,151	1,144
Beds	744	1,423	903	348	448	489	488
Hygiene Stations	1	19	24	26	26	26	27
Nurseries	5	99	320	345	375	377	392
Beds (in thousands)	0.1	4.7	14.8	15.6	17.6	17.8	18.7
Rest Centers	2	9	9	30	31	31	33
Beds (in thousands)	0.1	1.3	1.8	4.2	5.1	5.3	5.5
Pharmacies	16	129	273	366	389	396	402

PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES ACCORDING TO AYMAG OR CITY
(at end of 1980)

Aymag or City	Hospitals	Hospital Beds	Physician Staffed Medical Stations	Physician Staffed Medical Station Beds	Hospital Beds Attended by Physicians	Hospital Beds Attended by Physicians Per 10,000 Persons
Arhangay	5	420	15	203	798	100.6
Bayan-Olgiy	4	425	13	170	620	83.3
Bayanhongor	5	345	15	150	550	84.3
Bulgan	3	215	12	120	400	92.0
Gobi-Altay	5	320	14	140	515	88.8
Dornogobi	3	208	12	120	375	83.5
Dornod	6	420	12	110	720	116.3
Dundgobi	3	215	14	110	370	90.8
Dzabhan	6	595	19	210	825	100.9
Oborhangay	5	460	16	190	720	83.7
Omnogobi	2	155	13	105	290	85.1
Suhbaatar	3	235	12	135	415	93.0
Selenge	4	385	18	210	650	93.0
Tob	5	340	25	245	655	77.6
Ubs	4	370	15	220	640	85.6
Hobd	4	395	13	160	660	102.4
Hobsgol	6	470	17	225	775	85.0
Hentiy	5	305	18	170	560	100.6
Ulaanbaatar	23	5,855	9	65	6,110	140.3
Darhan	3	460	1	15	595	105.4
Erdenet	1	250	2	60	350	90.4

PUBLIC HEALTH, CHILD CARE FACILITIES
ACCORDING TO AYMAG OR CITY
(at the end of 1980)

Aymag or City	Medical Assistants Staffed Stations	Medical Assistants Staffed Station Beds	Hygiene Stations	Nurseries	Nursery Beds	Pharmacies
Arhangay	78	55	1	12	500	18
Bayan-Olgiy	51	44	1	14	590	17
Bayanhongor	50	30	1	16	710	20
Bulgan	44	20	1	18	755	16
Gobi-Altay	67	47	1	16	655	20
Dornogobi	42	20	2	17	510	19
Dornod	52	10	1	23	885	18
Dundgobi	49	15	1	18	465	17
Dzabhan	84	25	2	23	900	24
Oborhangay	72	40	1	19	825	21
Omnogobi	48	15	1	13	360	16
Suhbaatar	40	5	1	9	490	16
Sélenge	34	10	2	25	1,050	24
Tob	72	24	1	23	1,085	28
Ubs	63	30	1	24	995	20
Hobd	63	5	1	17	790	18
Hobsgol	81	60	1	27	1,085	24
Hentiy	62	27	1	22	795	22
Ulaanbaatar	66	--	3	46	4,445	34
Darhan	18	--	1	3	260	5
Erdenet	2	--	1	6	400	5

NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS ACCORDING TO SPECIALTY

	1965	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980
Total	10,200	11,926	14,332	16,355	17,220	18,133
Internal [Medicine]	1,514	1,631	1,916	2,625	2,367	2,519
Surgery and Orthopedics	858	993	1,125	1,323	1,317	1,377
Ophthalmology	50	74	114	114	125	133
Otorhinolarngology	121	136	133	163	163	136
Gynecology	237	285	371	413	455	484
Obstetrics	1,112	1,460	1,782	1,972	2,061	2,210
Psychiatry	400	450	600	825	875	900
Neurology	226	305	421	518	542	514
Pediatrics	1,148	1,964	2,826	2,790	3,674	4,219

NUMBER OF PHYSICIANS ACCORDING TO SPECIALTY

	1965	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980
Total	1,511	2,259	2,920	3,334	3,547	3,686
Internal Medicine	158	233	362	394	450	541
Public Health Organizer	104	129	145	202	216	238
Surgery and Orthopedics	98	143	183	206	203	215
Obstetrics and Gynecology	91	142	172	208	221	232
Pediatrics	200	337	437	531	585	643
Infectious Diseases	63	80	123	133	129	137
Infectious Disease Research	3	14	16	17	21	22
Ophthalmology	21	23	40	45	47	46
Otorhinolaryngology	21	41	47	54	51	63
Tuberculosis	100	97	100	102	100	96
Venereal Diseases	62	79	94	86	98	99
Radiology	43	63	59	67	69	68
Psychiatry	47	82	109	133	145	147
Physical Therapy	13	31	43	48	55	64
Stomatology	52	87	103	129	149	146
Accidents, Injuries and Legal Medicine	25	41	48	47	53	56
Research	59	108	122	143	120	113
Hygiene and Infectious Diseases	63	126	161	188	210	224
Other Specialties	148	174	282	300	346	365

NUMBER OF PERSONS [CARED FOR] AT REST HOMES, HEALTH RESORTS AND SANITARIUMS
(in thousand persons)

Year	Rest Homes	Health Resorts	Sanitariums
1960	10.7	9.7	2.0
1965	19.6	10.4	2.9
1970	29.5	16.9	3.8
1975	50.9	27.4	4.4
1978	58.1	24.2	4.0
1979	62.3	25.6	4.5
1980	72.1	24.2	5.1

NUMBER OF ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS AND ATHLETES

	1965	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980
Athletic Associations	30	30	30	31	31	32
Athletes (in 1,000 persons)	10.2	18.7	33.7	40.4	49.6	55.4

NUMBER OF ATHLETES HOLDING SPORTS TITLES

	1965	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980
Distinguished Master Sportsmen	2	8	23	23	22	24
Master Sportsmen	236	360	743	991	1,010	1,093
Athletes With Other Sports Ratings	8,537	16,148	32,951	39,047	48,517	54,259
National Champions	135	246	278	323	303	468
National Record-Holders	51	134	166	143	26	41
Number of Distinguished Coaches	8	9	12	13	13	12

NUMBER OF OLYMPIC, WORLD AND CONTINENT MEDALS

	Received in 1971-1980		
	Gold	**Silver**	**Bronze**
Olympic	--	4	2
World	13	27	16
Continent	24	14	21

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END

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REPORT ON 1981-1985, 1982 ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL PLANS

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 4 Dec 81 pp 2-4

[Speech by Deputy Chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the MPR State Planning Commission D. Sodnom at session of the MPR People's Great Hural on 3 December: "On the State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR for 1981-1985, on the State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR for 1982"]

[Text] Comrade deputies!

The current year of 1981 has been filled with significant events in the life of our party and people. The Mongolian people festively marked the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the triumph of the People's Revolution.

The 18th MPRP Congress, which was a major event in the political life of our country, was held this year.

In the report of General Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural Comrade Y. Tsedenbal at the 18th MPRP Congress and in the decisions of the party congress, which made a great contribution to the practice and theory of the building of socialism, the results of the development of the MPR national economy during the past 5-year plan are summarized, a specific program of the economic and cultural development of the country for the next few years is outlined and the main means of implementing it are specified.

In implementing the decisions of the 17th MPRP Congress, the workers of our country during the years of the Sixth Five-Year Plan made noteworthy gains in all the sectors of the building of socialism. During this period the productive forces and social production of the country were developed rapidly, the material and cultural standard of living of the people increased. The defensive capability of the country was strengthened. The comprehensive cooperation of the MPR with the Soviet Union was raised to a new level and became even more extensive.

The achievements in the socioeconomic development of the country are vivid confirmation of the correctness of the economic and social policy of our party.

Taking as a basis the achieved level of development of the productive forces of the country, the increase of the socialist consciousness and labor activeness of the working class, the cooperative peasantry and the labor intelligentsia, the increasing economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, the 18th MPRP Congress advanced important tasks in the area of the economic and social development of the MPR during the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

In conformity with the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress the MPR Council of Ministers has drawn up a draft of the plan to develop the national economy and culture of the MPR for 1981-1985 with a breakdown by years, as well as a draft of the plan to develop the national economy and culture of the MPR for 1982 and is submitting them for examination to this Session of the People's Great Hural.

The draft of the 5-year plan was drawn up in conformity with the Main Directives of Development of the National Economy and Culture of the MPR for 1981-1985, which were approved by the 18th MPRP Congress.

The drafting of the State Plan to Develop the National Economy of the MPR for 1981-1985 and the plan for 1982 was carried out with the active participation of ministries, state committees, departments, aymag and city executive committees of assemblies of people's deputies, trade union and scientific research organizations.

The proposals advanced during the discussion of the draft of the main directives of development of the national economy and culture of the MPR for 1981-1985 at the party congress and meetings of party organizations and workers, as well as the mandate of the voters of the people's assemblies of all levels were carefully studied and for the most part taken into account when drawing up the draft of the plan.

The MPRP Central Committee Plenum, which was held yesterday, examined and for the most part approved the drafts of the 5-year plan and the plan for 1982.

When examining the drafts of the plan the Third MPRP Central Committee Plenum indicated the shortcomings in the work of specific sectors, ministries, aymags and organizations, directed particular attention to and made the corresponding decisions on the most important questions which are of great importance in the accomplishment of the plan assignments of the new 5-year plan, in particular, on the development of agriculture and the steady increase of the output of its products, the improvement of the planning of capital investments and the organization of construction work; the improvement of the use of manpower resources and the increase of labor productivity; the increase of quality and production efficiency, the consistent introduction of the policy of economy, the mobilization of internal reserves; the improvement of the economic mechanism, the increase of responsibility and the tightening up of discipline at all levels and others. The decisive sectors of work, which require the constant attention of party, state, public and economic organs and on which all efforts should be concentrated for the effective accomplishment of the economic and social tasks worked out by the 18th MPRP Congress, were specified in the speech of Comrade Tsedenbal at the plenum.

The decisions of the Third MPRP Central Committee Plenum and the instructions and conclusions contained in the speech of Comrade Tsedenbal will be a new stimulus for the further development of the creative labor of our people on the implementation of the historic decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress.

The Main Tasks of the Development of the National Economy and Culture of the MPR for 1981-1985

Comrade deputies!

The draft of the Seventh Five-Year Plan is directed entirely toward the assurance of the fulfillment of the main task of the 5-year period, which was advanced by the 18th MPRP Congress and consists "in the assurance of the progressive development of social production, in the increase of its efficiency by the steady growth of labor productivity, the introduction of scientific and technical achievements and advanced know-how, the utmost improvement of work quality in all the sectors of the national economy and culture, the efficient use of production capacities, material, financial and manpower resources, as well as the further increase of the economic potential of the country and in the achievement on this basis of the steady increas of the material well-being and cultural standard of living of the people."

The Seventh Five-Year Plan will be an important stage in the development of the productive forces of the country, the improvement of production relations and the solution of problems of social development.

The capital investments in the national economy for all sources of financing will come to 19 billion tugriks, which is 4 billion tugriks more than during the preceding 5-year plan. Their allocation is subordinate to the tasks of the proportionate development of the sectors of the national economy and the industrialization of the country. Nearly 70 percent of the total amount of capital investments will be channeled into the sphere of physical production. In conformity with the instructions of the party congress it is planned to allocate more assets for the strengthening of the material and technical base of agriculture, first of all animal husbandry, as well as light and the food industries and for the assurance of the leading rate of development of the fuel, power, mining and construction materials industries.

One of the peculiarities of the Seventh Five-Year Plan is that a significant increase of the placement of fixed capital into operation is called for with a comparatively lower growth rate of capital investments as compared with the preceding 5-year plan. Thus, the fixed production capital of the national economy will increase by 66 percent with a growth of the total amount of capital investments by 26 percent.

The capital-labor ratio will increase significantly. The provision of the national economy with manpower and skilled personnel will improve. During the 5-year period the number of people employed in the national economy will increase by 72,000, including by 55,000 in the sphere of physical production. At higher secondary specialized educational institutions 46,500 specialists will be trained; 56,000 skilled workers will be trained at vocational and technical schools. It is planned to send to the sectors of the national economy more than 50,000 boys and girls who have graduated from general educational schools.

In conformity with the results of the coordination of the state plans for 1981-1985 and with long-term trade and other agreements the economic cooperation of our country with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries will be expanded.

On the basis of all this it is envisaged to speed up the rate of development of the economy and to improve the indicators of production efficiency in conformity with the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress. The production of national income will increase by 41 percent. The rate of increase of the gross national product and the national income will exceed the average annual rate of growth of the population by 2.4-fold.

It should be noted that with the progressive development of the socialist economy the significance of each percent increase of the efficiency of social production will increase. Thus, during 1981-1985 the significance of a 1-percent increase of the produced national income will increase by 13 million tugriks as compared with the past 5-year period.

High growth rates are called for, first of all, in industry and agriculture. The volume of industrial production will increase in 5 years by 60 percent, the gross output of agriculture (in average annual terms) will increase by 23 percent.

The planned speedup of the development of social production will be accompanied by the improvement of its sectorial structure.

In conformity with the instructions of the party congress approximately 80 percent of the capital investments in the sphere of physical production will be allocated for the completion of the construction of projects and the implementation of measures within this 5-year period. In this connection the timely placement into operation and the more complete utilization of production capacities will be decisive conditions of the assurance of the planned growth of production.

The acceleration of the growth of labor productivity is one of the important tasks of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. During the 5-year plan the productivity of national labor will increase by 24 percent, which will provide two-thirds of the increase of the national income. In 1985 the increase of labor productivity in industry will be 24.6 percent, in construction--23 percent, in motor transport--9.2 percent, rail transport--18.8 percent as against 1980.

Ministries, departments, aymags and cities, enterprises and economic organizations should carefully elaborate and implement specific measures on the improvement of the organization of production, the improvement of the supply of means of labor, the maintenance and operation of machines and equipment, and especially on the tightening up of labor discipline.

In conformity with the Main Directives, which were approved by the 18th MPRP Congress, 5-year plan assignments on the decrease of the specific consumptions of materials for the production of products and the rendering of services are being established for ministries and departments. Here particular attention is being directed to the tightening up of the control over the expenditure and to the decrease of the specific consumptions of the main types of materials, especially imported and scarce materials. Thus, for example, in motor transport the specific consumption of liquid fuel on the average will be decreased by 4.3 percent, at thermal electric power stations and in the construction materials industry--by 2 percent. It is planned to reduce the specific consumption of coal (in terms of conventional fuel) for the generation of thermal energy and electric power by 5 percent, to save in construction 6 percent of the cement and 5 percent of the lumber. The fulfillment of the above-listed assignments will make it possible to save in 5 years approximately 45,000 tons of liquid fuel and more than 200,000 tons of coal.

The economical and efficient use of all types of raw materials and materials, fuel and power and the increase of the quality of raw materials, materials and finished products are one of the most important conditions of the accomplishment of the tasks of the economic and social development of the country for the 5-year period.

The results of the work on mobilizing resources and economizing will find expression in the decrease of the production cost and the increase of the profit.

It is planned to increase the total amount of the profit for the national economy by 52 percent as compared with 1980.

Measures aimed at the accomplishment of the tasks of further increasing the material well-being of the people, which were advanced by the 18th MPRP Congress, are stipulated in the 5-year plan. During the 5-year period the consumption fund will increase by 30 percent with respect to the preceding 5-year plan.

In conformity with the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress particular attention will be directed to the concentration of the efforts of scientific institutions on the increase of the theoretical level and practical return of scientific research and development, their conformity to the urgent requirements of the development of the national economy, the study and solution of problems which arise during the economic and social development of the country, as well as on the acceleration of the introduction of the achievements of science, technology and advanced know-how in the national economy, especially in agricultural production.

It is envisaged to elaborate long-term comprehensive programs of the steady development of agriculture, the supply of the population with foodstuffs, the leading development of the fuel and power industry, the increase of the export resources of the country and the efficient use of manpower resources, as well as the General Plan of the Development and Distribution of the Productive Forces of the Country and a long-range goal program of the development of science and technology. Such important questions as the improvement of the technology of animal husbandry and farming, the protection of the gene stock and the breeding of better offspring of highly productive local breeds of livestock, the increase of the quality of the seed of the main types of agricultural crops, as well as the improvement of the working and living conditions of livestock breeders will be reflected in the plans of developments and their introduction in the production of scientific research organizations which are studying the problems of agriculture.

It is necessary to step up the activity of the State Committee for Science and Technology, the MPR Academy of Sciences, ministries and departments in the implementation of the instructions of the 18th MPRP Congress on the development of science, the introduction of scientific achievements and advanced know-how in practice and each provision of the 1980 decree of the MPRP Central Committee, "On the Status of and Steps to Improve Scientific Research Work in the Country."

Great important is being attached to conservation and environmental protection. Nearly 700 million tugriks will be allocated for the implementation of measures which are aimed at the protection of sanctuaries and reserves, rare animals, the air basin, the soil, ground and surface waters, as well as the efficient use of natural resources.

The further improvement of the management and planning of the national economy is an important factor of the increase of the efficiency of social production and the fulfillment of the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

It is envisaged to implement consistently the instructions of the 18th MPRP Congress on the improvement of management and planning, particularly on the enhancement of the role of the 5-year plan, the tightening up of planning discipline, the improvement of the soundness and balance of the state plans. The elaboration of long-range goal programs on the decisive problems of the economic and social development of the country is also included in the group of indicated measures. The party congress emphasized the particular importance of the improvement of planning, accounting and reporting in the direction of the increase of the end results of production, as well as the need for the improvement of the mechanism of prices and finance, the strengthening and improvement of the work of the systems of material and technical supply and quality control.

Ministries and departments, aymag and city executive committees, enterprises and economic organizations should direct particular attention to the planning and implementation of specific measures on the fulfillment of the 5-year plan assignments and the establishment of the sequence of work with the conclusion of economic contracts for 5 years and 1 year.

Social Development and the Task of Increasing the Well-Being of the People

Comrade deputies!

The planned growth of the economy and the efficiency of social production is creating realistic conditions for the implementation of extensive measures which are aimed at the increase of the well-being of the people--the highest goal of the policy of our party.

During 1981-1985 the amount of the consumption fund, which is intended entirely for meeting the material and spiritual needs of the people, will increase by 6.2 billion tugriks as compared with the preceding 5-year period. In conformity with the increase of the national income and its distribution in 1985 the per capita real income of the population will increased by 11 percent as compared with 1980. The average wage of workers and employees will be increased by 4.8 percent, while the monetary income of the members of agricultural cooperatives from the public sector and private plots will increase by 22 percent.

In conformity with the decisions of the party congress the implementation of additional measures on the increase of the real income of the workers has begun or is being planned.

The salaries for the engineering and technical personnel of thermal electric power stations, electric power and heating systems, as well as for some categories of workers of aymag and city executive committees of the assemblies of people's deputies have been increased, increments for a continuous length of service in one's specialty are being paid to construction workers and some preferences are being granted to them. It is planned to implement in stages measures on the enlargement of the sphere of coverage of specialists, to whom increments are paid for work under the conditions of the Gobi Desert, and on the increase of the wage rates of the workers of the fuel and power industry.

Starting in 1982 the procurement prices for some types of livestock products will be increased, which will lead to the increase of the monetary income of the members of agricultural cooperatives from the public sector and private plots by 1985 by approximately 30 million tugriks. Measures on the stimulation of the attachment of young workers of some sectors of the national economy and livestock breeders of agricultural cooperatives at the place of initial assignment are being elaborated, and it is planned to implemented them starting in 1982.

The grants and benefits, which are offered to livestock breeders who come through organized recruitment to a permanent job at agricultural cooperatives and state farms of the eastern and Gobi aymags, which are experiencing a shortage of manpower, will be increased.

It is planned to take steps to increase the real income of the population, including individual types of pensions and grants. Starting in 1982 old-age pensions will be granted to the members of agricultural cooperatives starting at the age of 60 for men and 55 for women. It is planned to cover the members of agricultural cooperatives, who are disabled and are people who have lost the breadwinner, by the state pension security system and to increase the amount of the pensions given to them by 50 percent.

The assets being allocated from the state budget for the appropriations of sociocultural measures will be increased by approximately 3 billion tugriks.

In connection with the increase of the monetary income and the purchasing power of the population, as well as the market fund of consumer goods, an increase by 1985 of the retail commodity turnover of state and cooperative trade to 4.3 billion tugriks, or by 27.6 percent as against 1980, is envisaged in the plan.

Specific measures on the mobilization of reserves for the increase of the stocks of foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods are stipulated in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. Plan assignments of the deliveries of consumer goods with a breakdown by years have been established for ministries and departments.

The stocks of foodstuffs being supplied for the needs of the population will increase considerably. Thus, in 1985 the stock of meat and meat products will increase as against 1980 by 15 percent, milk and dairy products--17 percent, butter--19 percent, groats--42 percent, sugar and confectionary items--17 percent, potatoes--2.8-fold, vegetables--80 percent, eggs--29 percent. For ministries and departments, which are supplied from the state centralized stock, assignments are being established on the meeting of a portion of their need for foodstuffs by the expansion of the organization of subsidiary farms, while for the corresponding organizations assignments are also being established on the increase of food resources by the further development of apiculture, the enlargement of the areas for berry bushes and the extensive use of the gifts of nature.

The fulfillment of the plan of deliveries of foodstuffs will lead to some increase of the per capita level of their supply.

The more complete utilization of the available means for the increase of food resources and the timely making of import deliveries in the planned amount are of great importance in the fulfillment of the established assignments.

The material base of central and local organizations of trade and public dining will be strengthened. Measures on the construction in cities and rural areas of stores, dining rooms, specialized goods and raw material warehouses, storehouses and other facilities, on the improvement of trade and service centers, as well as their supply with the necessary equipment and means of transportation are called for.

Along with the study of consumer demand and the improvement of the existing procedure of distributing and selling consumer goods the increase of the influence on the part of trade organizations on industrial enterprises and economic organizations in the increase of the quality and the enlargement of the assortment of goods, as well as the improvement of the forms of service and economic ties between industrial, agricultural, trade and transportation organizations will be the most important conditions of the increase of the output and the improvement of the supply of consumer goods.

Comrades!

The task of the further development of the public education system, the improvement of educational work and the meeting of the need of the national economy for personnel is set in the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

It is planned to increase the number of children's preschool institutions by 10.4 percent, to build and put into operation kindergartens and nurseries with room for 14,000. The organization of kindergartens and nurseries by industrial enterprises and economic organizations on their own will receive comprehensive support.

It is envisaged to increase the number of places for students by 57,000 by the construction and expansion of general educational schools and to create the conditions for the organization of the educational process at schools without a third session.

Boarding schools to accommodate more than 16,000 will be built, and 72 percent of the pupils who are children of livestock breeders, including up to 90 percent in the eastern and Gobi aymags, will be provided with them.

During the 5-year period through the system of general educational schools of workers it is planned to increase the general educational level of 36,700 young workers and livestock breeders.

Socialist culture and art will undergo further development for the meeting of the spiritual needs of the workers and the increase of their ideological, political, moral and esthetic education.

The network of institutions of culture and art will be enlarged and their material base will be strengthened, steps will be taken to improve the quality of their work and to provide them better with skilled personnel.

Preventive medical treatment measures will be stepped up, the specialized medical assistance for rural inhabitants, especially the livestock breeders of agricultural cooperatives, will be expanded, the quality of medical service will be increased.

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan the number of polyclinics and hospitals will increase, the supply of medical institutions with modern equipment and apparatus will be improved. The assets being allocated for the development of public health will increase by 154 million tugriks, or 1.5-fold with respect to the past 5-year period.

During the 5-year period it is envisaged to train 6,600 physicians and medical personnel with a secondary specialized education. In 1985 the number of hospital beds will come to 113 per 10,000 people, the number of physicians--24.9 per 10,000 people.

During the new 5-year plan particular attention will be directed to the extensive introduction in medical practice of scientific achievements and advanced know-how, the increase of the quality and effectiveness of prophylactic work, as well as the improvement of the use of the material base and equipment of medical institutions and the budget assets being allocated to them.

The number of places at sanatorium and health resort institutions and vacation homes will increase. The network of Pioneer camps, vacation homes and sanatoriums of ministries and departments, industrial enterprises and economic organizations is being expanded. For the purpose of the more complete meeting of the needs of vacation homes and sanatoriums for various food products it is planned to implement measures on the organization at them of subsidiary farms for the raising of cattle, hogs and poultry and the cultivation of potatoes and vegetables.

Steps aimed at the increase of the skill of athletes, the development of mass physical culture and sports, first of all among children and young people, as well as at the strengthening of the material base of sports organizations will be taken.

Great importance is being attached to the improvement of the housing conditions of the workers. During the 5-year period apartment houses with 830,000 m^2 of living space will be built, the amount of available state and cooperative housing will increase by 36 percent. The construction of dormitories for workers and construction workers, as well as of residential hotels for people with small families will be expanded. It is planned to organize the production, delivery and sale to workers of the materials necessary for the improvement and repair of housing.

The volume of municipal services will increase by 27 percent, while that of personal services will increase by 44 percent. The central water and sewerage systems are being expanded in the cities of Ulaanbaatar, Darhan and Choybalsan, and such systems will be set up in the cities of Olgiy, Saynshand, Uliastay, Hobd and Altay. Steps will be taken on the centralization of heat boiler houses in aymag and somon centers, on the increase of the number of bathhouses and laundries, the expansion and improvement of hotels. The number of personal service enterprises locally, especially for the livestock breeders of agricultural cooperatives, will be increased, the types and the introduction of advanced service methods will be increased, as a result of which the volume of personal services for rural residents will increase 1.9-fold.

Comrade deputies!

The proportionate and progressive development of the sectors of physical production will be the basis for the accomplishment of the tasks advanced by the 18th MPRP Congress on the economic and social development of the country.

The Development of Agriculture

The main task of the development of agriculture consists in meeting more completely the increasing needs of the population for food products and of industry for raw materials on the basis of the assurance of the steady growth of agricultural production and the increase of its efficiency.

On the basis of the instructions of the 18th MPRP Congress on the need to make a decisive turn toward the development of agriculture it is outlined by the 5-year plan to increase the average annual volume of the production of the gross output of agriculture by 23 percent as compared with the preceding 5-year plan.

The further steady development of animal husbandry, which provides about 70 percent of the gross output of the sector, is called for by the plan.

As compared with the past 5-year plan it is planned to increase the average annual production volume of meat by 5.9 percent, milk--9.7 percent, butter--24 percent, eggs--1.7-fold and wool--4.3 percent.

A significant portion of the growth of the output of animal husbandry will be provided by increasing the livestock population. During the 5-year period it is planned to increase the livestock population in terms of bods (units of livestock) by 4.1 percent, including small cattle by 1.07 million and large-horned cattle by 160,000 head. A steady increase of the breeding stock is called for, which will make it possible to raise on the average in a year 9.2 million young animals. This task requires the radical improvement of the work on the insemination of livestock, the decrease of the sterility and the miscarriaging of female animals.

The decrease of losses of livestock is a great reserve in the increase of the output of animal husbandry. A decrease of the losses of livestock by not less than 27 percent as against the past 5-year plan is called for in the plan.

For the purposes of creating a firmer basis for the development of animal husbandry a significant increase of fodder production is envisaged in the plan.

It is planned to increase the production of all types of fodders in 1985 to 1,173,000 tons of fodder units. The average annual production volume of fodders will increase as against the past 5-year plan by 46 percent. At the same time a significant increase of the use for fodder of annual grasses, straw, fodder grain and succulent fodders is planned.

The enlargement of the areas planted with fodder crops, the organization of new fodder farms and the production of the seed of annual and perennial grasses, the construction of small irrigation systems and the expansion and renovation of operating fodder enterprises and shops are called for in the plan.

The utmost support of the initiative and undertakings of leading farms and aymags in the production of fodders locally, particularly by means of the irrigation of hayfields, the planting of fodder crops near wells and the organization of shops for the production of feed mixes from local resources, is of great importance in the matter of increasing fodder resources.

The expansion of irrigated hayfields by 26,000 hectares is called for in the pla

In conformity with the decisions of the party congress the increase of the qualitative indicators and productivity in animal husbandry is envisaged in the plan. It is envisaged to increase the average annual commercial yield per 100 female animals by 7 percent as against the past 5-year plan. About 60 percent of the average annual increase of young animals will be provided by means of this.

It is planned to increase the average annual yield of wool per head of sheep by 3 percent and the yield of milk per feed cow by 8 percent as compared with the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

An increase of the delivery weight of livestock which are delivered for meat is planned by means of the more efficient use of pasture lands and the improvement of the work on the grazing of livestock in pastures and their fattening. During the 5-year period 30 yards for the fattening of cattle and sheep will be organized at agricultural cooperatives and state farms, by means of which it is planned to additionally produce about 7,000 tons of meat in live weight.

The increase of the production of agricultural products requires of the Ministry of Agriculture, its scientific organizations and the aymags the implementation of the decisions of the 18th party congress on the improvement of breeding work, first of all on the extensive breeding of the best offspring of local breeds of livestock.

In the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress particular attention is devoted to the need to improve the forms and methods of the organization of labor in agriculture, first of all in animal husbandry. In conformity with the experience of some aymags it is planned to organize about 100 consolidated livestock breeding units and more than 200 bases for receiving young animals, which are one of the progressive forms of improving the technology of pasture animal husbandry. Such units and bases, during the creation of which measures on the improvement of the working and living conditions of the livestock breeders will be taken into account, will be organized in every aymag for the purpose of developing the best forms of the organization of the labor of livestock breeders with allowance made for the specific local conditions.

It is outlined by the 5-year plan to increase the average annual volume of the procurement of pork as compared with the preceding 5-year plan by 3.5-fold and of poultry meat by 1.5-fold by the expansion of the farms of agricultural cooperatives and state farms and the further development of hog and poultry raising.

The expansion and construction of mechanized dairy farms for 3,200 cows are envisaged for the purpose of improving the supply of the population of cities with milk and dairy products. At some agricultural cooperatives, which are located near aymag centers, it is planned to set up simplified dairy farms. The construction of a specialized farm for the raising of heifers is envisaged for the improvement of the provision of dairy farms with better breeds.

For the improvement of the supply of dairy farms with fodders in the plan it is envisaged to increase the average annual production volume of succulent fodders by threefold as compared with the past 5-year plan and to increase it by 1985 to 199,000 tons.

The organization of the more complete coverage by milking of cows, small cattle, mares and camels is a great reserve in the increase of the production of milk and dairy products. In this connection the Ministry of Agriculture and the aymag executive committees need to elaborate and take specific steps on the complete utilization of reserves in the increase of milk and dairy products.

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan the grain harvests will be increased considerably.

It is planned to increase the average annual volume of the gross output of farming by 67 percent as compared with the preceding 5-year plan.

The average annual harvest of grain will be more than 600,000 tons, that of potatoes and vegetables will be 117,700 tons. It is envisaged to increase the average annual yield of cereals to 11 quintals per hectare, potatoes to 114 quintals per hectare, vegetables to 144 quintals per hectare and fodder crops to 119 quintals per hectare. For this it is necessary to implement measures on the improvement of the agricultural technology of cultivation of agricultural plants and seed growing, on the intensification of the control of soil erosion, on the increase of irrigated and fertilized areas, on the shortening of period of the harvesting of the crop and on the decrease of the losses during the harvesting and transportation of the crop.

The deliveries of equipment to agriculture will increase significantly. During the 5-year period it will receive more than 1,000 grain harvesters, more than 4,000 tractors, more than 1,000 trucks and much other agricultural equipment. It is envisaged to build and to put into operation 26 workshops and stations for the maintenance of agricultural equipment. During the new 5-year plan a significant amount of anti-erosion equipment will be delivered; therefore the corresponding ministries and aymag organizations need to direct particular attention to its complete introduction.

It is necessary to increase the demand on the improvement of the use of agricultural equipment. Due to the unsatisfactory use of agricultural equipment at the majority of agricultural cooperatives and state farms and to the low quality of its repair and maintenance the periods of the planting and harvesting of the crop and the procurement of fodders are being extended and great opportunities for the increase of the output of products are being lost. Moreover, the monitoring and recording of the consumption of fuel and lubricants are at a low level. Therefore, agricultural cooperatives and state farms need to perform specific work on the elimination of the existing shortcomings.

On the basis of the increase of the quality of livestock and farming products and the decrease of their losses the revenues of agricultural cooperatives and state farms will increase in 5 years by approximately 200 million tugriks.

In conformity with the decision of the Seventh MPRP Central Committee Plenum the subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations and the private plots of citizens for the raising of cattle, hogs and poultry and the cultivation of potatoes and vegetables will undergo more extensive development.

During the 5-year period more than 3 billion tugriks of capital investments will be channeled into agriculture for the strengthening of the material and technical base of agricultural production and the assurance of the planned rate of its development, which is 39 percent more than during the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

It is necessary to direct particular attention to the efficient use of the capital investments being allocated to agriculture, the high quality and timely construction of the projects being planned and the shortening of the period of the assimilation of the rated capacities of farms and enterprises. Taking into account the need to concentrate the forces of the construction brigades of agricultural cooperatives and intercooperative enterprises on the construction of agricultural projects, starting this year the projects being financed through assets of the state budget for the most part will be included in the programs of aymag construction and installation offices and trusts. Steps will be taken to improve the supply of aymag intercooperative enterprises with construction machines, machinery and skilled personnel. The strengthening of the production base of the Electrical and Sanitary Engineering Installation Trust of the Ministry of State Farms and the establishment of branches of it in several aymags and cities are envisaged. It is planned to support in every possible way the construction of housing, cultural, personal and economic projects at agricultural cooperatives and state farms on the basis of their own resources and with the use of local construction materials.

Measures on the provision of agriculture with the necessary personnel are envisaged by the 5-year plan.

In all 6,400 specialists with a higher and secondary specialized education and 20,700 skilled workers and livestock breeders will be sent to agriculture. Much attention is being devoted to the provision of livestock breeding with manpower, especially in the eastern and Gobi aymags. The training of the new generation of livestock breeders and the passing on of the gained experience to young livestock breeders are of great importance.

It is necessary to strengthen the vocational guidance of the graduates of rural general educational schools and to expand the work on the organization at large farms of student production brigades, having allocated to them the appropriate tracts of land and equipment. During the current 5-year period 31,000 boys and girls from general educational schools will be sent to agriculture and more than

3,000 people will be sent through organized recruitment to the aymags in which the shortage of manpower is especially being felt.

Taking into account the importance of the attachment of personnel locally, first of all machine operators and specialists, 45,000 m^2 of housing will be built at state farms. It is necessary to provide assistance to the machine operators and specialists of state farms and agricultural cooperatives in the individual and cooperative construction of housing by granting to them long-term credits on preferential terms and allocating the necessary construction materials.

The increase of the efficiency of agricultural production and the increase of the activeness of farms in seeking additional reserves require the taking of steps on the improvement of the system of planning and management and the stepping up of economic stimulation in the matter of the development of agricultural production.

During the new 5-year period steps will be taken to decrease the number of indicators approved by the plan and to improve the procedure of evaluating the fulfillment of the plan.

Starting in 1982 the procurement prices for some types of livestock products will be increased, and the system of the economic stimulation of the increase of the production and procurement of agricultural products will also be improved by the establishment of a procedure of stimulating the increase of the procurement of the main types of products of livestock breeding.

At the 18th party congress the need to elaborate a comprehensive goal program of the development of agriculture was especially emphasized.

In this connection recently the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee adopted the special Decree on the Elaboration in the Next Few Years of a Scientifically Sound Goal Program of the Long-Range Development of Agriculture and the Improvement of the Supply of the Population With Foodstuffs to the Year 2000 in Connection With the Solution of the Problems of Improving the Working and Living Conditions of Rural Workers. Within it comprehensive measures aimed at the reliable supply of the country with food products and agricultural raw materials will be elaborated.

The elaboration of this program will promote the further increase of the comprehensiveness of the development of agriculture and the improvement of the balance of state plans.

The Development of Industry

Comrade deputies!

The most complete satisfaction of the needs of the national economy and the population for industrial products by the improvement of the use of production capacities, the further increase of the industrial potential of the country, the increase of production efficiency, the improvement of the quality and the enlargement of the assortment of products is the main task of this sector for 1981-1985.

In 1985 the volume of industrial production will have increased 1.6-fold as against 1980.

The increase of the output of products of the sectors of industry is planned in the following amount (in comparable prices):

	millions of tugriks	percent of 1980
All industry.	2426.3	60.0
Including:		
power	333.7	81.3
fuel.	99.9	55.7
mining.	534.6	118.4
metalworking.	83.3	57.6
construction materials industry	311.4	123.1
forestry and woodworking.	121.2	21.7
light	586.3	54.0
food.	294.2	38.6
others.	61.7	35.5

Thus, the power, mining and construction materials industries will be developed at a leading rate as compared with the other sectors. It is envisaged to develop light and the food industries more rapidly as compared with the past 5-year plan, which will make it possible to increase substantially the degree of processing of agricultural raw materials.

The extensive measures on the development of industry, which are envisaged by the 5-year plan, are oriented toward the accomplishment of the program goal of the MPRP--the transformation of the country into an industrial agrarian country.

With the assurance of the planned growth by the end of the 5-year plan the net output of industry will make up nearly one-third of the total produced national income.

During 1981-1985 7.8 billion tugriks will be invested in industry. It is planned to provide more than 70 percent of the increase of industrial production by the creation of new capacities and 15 percent by the expansion and renovation of operating capacities. In this connection the timely accomplishment of the programs of the construction and placement into operation of new enterprises, the expansion and renovation of operating enterprises and the assimilation of new capacities in the shortest possible time is one of the main conditions of the fulfillment of the plan assignments.

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan considerable work has to be done on the economy and efficient use of raw material, fuel, energy and other material resources, especially in the sectors of industry.

During 1982-1985 for industrial ministries it is planned to decrease the consumption of raw materials and materials by more than 320 million tugriks and of fuel, electric power and thermal energy by approximately 90 million tugriks. Assignments on the economy of the main types of raw materials, materials, fuel and power will be established for these ministries in the 5-year plan in value terms and in the annual plan in physical terms. In this connection the ministries should draft and approve for each enterprise and economic organization a plan of organizational and technical measures aimed at the economy of raw materials and materials, especially imported and scarce raw materials and materials, as well as set up the strict monitoring of its fulfillment. Along with the further broadening of the scope of the work on the rate setting of raw materials and materials it is necessary to study and introduce in a planned manner advanced know-how in the area of the economy of raw material and material resources.

Planning and economic organs and the appropriate ministries need to direct particular attention to the specific reflection of the economy of raw materials, materials, fuel and power in the plans of production, accumulations and material supply, as well as in accounting and reporting. The stimulation of the economy of material and raw material resources should also be stepped up.

Particular attention should be directed to the enlargement of the assortment, the improvement of the quality, the style and appearance of the products of light and the food industries. It is envisaged to increase by the end of the 5-year plan the proportion of products of the first quality category in the total volume of the commodity production of industry to at least 29 percent. Along with the planned adoption of the experience of using the comprehensive product quality control system at the carpet factory in Ulaanbaatar, the ministries, departments and enterprises should develop more extensively the movement of brigades for high quality.

The lower limit of the increase of labor productivity in industry will be 24.6 percent.

Modern highly productive equipment and an advanced processing method are being adopted in the sectors of industry, which should promote an increase of labor productivity. However, as a consequence of the low level of the organization of labor and the violation of technological and labor discipline at a number of industrial enterprises unproductive losses of working time and downtimes are still occurring, which is checking the growth of labor productivity. Evidence of this is the fact that for the ministries of construction and construction materials and forestry and the woodworking industry the unauthorized absences and unproductive downtimes per worker in 1980 did not decrease as compared with 1979. In this connection the indicated ministries should perform specific work on the increase of labor productivity.

In the 5-year plan particular attention is devoted to the training of specialists and workers for industry, first of all for enterprises which are being newly built. During the 5-year period 5,500 specialists with a higher and secondary specialized education and 14,100 skilled workers will be sent to the sectors of industry. Along with this it is planned to send 4,000 boys and girls who have graduated from general educational schools and to teach them labor specialties through courses, training shops and combines at industrial enterprises.

Comrade deputies!

Permit me to dwell briefly on the planned tasks of the development of the main sectors of industry.

In the Fuel and Power Industry. The work on the expansion and renovation of the Nalayh mine and the Sharyn Gol and Aduunchuluun open-pit coal mines will be completed, the first section of the Baganuur open-pit coal mine will be put into operation. Moreover, it is planned to increase the level of mechanization and to improve the working conditions at local open-pit coal mines.

The construction and placement into operation of a number of units of Heat and Electric Power Station No 4 in Ulaanbaatar and of the Darhan-Ulaanbaatar, Baga nuur Choyr-Bor ondor, Choyr-Har-ayrag and Bulgan-Harhorin high-voltage electric power transmission lines with a total length of more than 800 km are envisaged. Along with this steps will be taken to expand the electric power stations in the cities of Choybalsan, Darhan and Erdenet and to increase the capacities of the diesel stations in aymag centers.

During the 5-year period the volume of coal mining will amount to 6.8 million tons, the generation of electric power--2.4 billion kWh, the release of heat--5.9 million gigacalories, as a result of which the supply of the national economy with fuel and power will be improved.

In the Mining Industry. Along with the complete assimilation of the rated capacity of the Mongolian-Soviet Erdenet Joint Mining and Concentration Combine the capacities of the enterprises of the Mongolsovtsvetmet Assocation will be increased. The volume of the mining of fluorspar ore will increase considerably, the construction of the main facilities of the combine for the mining and concentration of fluorspar in Bor ondor will begin.

In conformity with the need to increase the raw material reserves of the country the amount of geological prospecting will increase by 25.8 percent as compared with the past 5-year plan. It is planned to concentrate the geological prospecting in the regions of operating mining enterprises, as well as in promising regions for the identification of deposits of copper, zinc, tin, fluorspar, precious and rare metals, phosphorite and other minerals.

In the Metalworking Industry. The construction and placement into operation of a cast iron shop, a shop for the production of trailers and the repair of the bodies of buses and passenger cars, as well as the repair enterprises under construction at the Erdenet Mining and Concentration Combine and the Sharyn Gol open-pit coal mine are envisaged. The expansion of the founding shop of the motor vehicle repair plant will be carried out.

The quality of the overhaul of motors and assemblies will be increased, the output of spare parts, casting stock and metal items of extensive consumption will be increased, the use of the capacity of repair enterprises and workshops will be improved. It is necessary to elaborate and implement measures on the improvement of the use of equipment and materials and the increase of the output of products on the basis of the specialization and cooperation of repair enterprises and workshops in the production of spare parts and various metal items.

In the Construction Materials Industry. The construction of shops of metal structural components and ceramic tiles, a quarry of inert materials with a gravel screening plant, as well as the expansion and renovation of the combine of wall materials are planned in Ulaanbaatar. Enterprises of wall materials will be built in Dundgobi, Oborhangay, Hobd, Dornod and Gobi-Altay Aymags, while a plant of mineral wool and insulating materials will be built in Darhan. The first section of the Hutul Cement and Lime Plant will be put into operation. The capacities for the production of reinforced concrete items will be expanded. During 1981-1985 an increase of the production of reinforced concrete items by 2.5-fold, wall materials--1.7-fold, cement--2.1-fold and lime--1.9-fold is envisaged on the basis of the implementation of these measures and the improvement of the use of the capacities of construction materials enterprises.

The production of hollow bricks, keramzit panels, spans with prestressed reinforcement, casein glue and others will be assimilated, and the wet method of producing cement and the technology of producing mineral wool and ceramic tiles will be introduced and prefabricated blocks will be used.

The supply of construction materials, which are necessary for the performance of construction and installation work and capital repair, will be improved with the solution of the problem of increasing the production of construction materials with the economical consumption of materials everywhere and the use of local means.

In the Logging and Woodworking Industry. It is planned to put into operation a plant for the production of carpentry items and built in furniture, a furniture and cardboard combine in Ulaanbaatar, a woodworking combine in Erdenet, as well as to complete the work on the expansion and renovation of the woodworking combines in Tosontsengel and Suhbaatar. Logging roads more than 700 km in length will be built, steps will be taken to improve the use and maintenance of roads.

During the 5-year period the production of lumber will increase by 17 percent, the production of construction doors and window frames will increase by 2.9-fold. The fulfillment of the plan assignments will result in the meeting of the need of construction and installation work for wood and will make it possible to supply a portion of it for export.

It is planned to enlarge the assortment of consumer items made from wood, to increase the production of accessories for animal-drawn transport by 4.5-fold, tools of labor--threefold and household implements--6.8-fold.

The technology of producing folding furniture and wood panel houses will be introduced, the output of parquet and wood fiber board will also be assimilated. On the basis of the increase of the yield of lumber and the decrease of scraps of commercial timber it is planned to assimilate the technology of producing wood particle board, arbolite and vitaminous coniferous meal.

The focusing of the utmost attention on the protection and restoration of large forests is of especially great importance. It is planned to establish new tree nurseries and tree seed laboratories. Tree planting work will be performed on 14,000 hectares and reforestation work will be performed on approximately 50,000 hectares.

In Light Industry. During the 5-year period the footwear, spinning and knitwear factories in Ulaanbaatar and the carpet factory in Erdenet should begin to operate at the full rated capacity; it is planned to carry out the expansion of the Ulaanbaatar Sewing Factory and the Darhan Sheepskin Coat Factory and the construction of a new fulling and felt factory and a plant of fur items. All this will make it possible to expand the industrial processing of leather and wool. During the 5-year period the output of footwear, leather and fur items will increase by 31 percent, wool and wool items--2.2-fold, garments--15 percent.

Steps will be taken on the enlargement of the assortment of products, the improvement of the use of scrap material and the increase of the quality of items by means of the improvement of the primary processing and grading of wool and hides and the adoption of an advanced technology of their processing.

In light industry it is envisaged to assimilate the technology of producing especially soft chrome leather for the uppers of footwear, camel's-hair blankets and the synthetic tanning of the soles of footwear.

In the Food Industry. Steps on the further expansion of the capacities of food enterprises are envisaged. It is planned to put into operation a bread and confectionary combine, a dairy plant and a soap-making plant in Ulaanbaatar and to build food combines in 11 aymags and packing houses in 4 aymags.

The per capita industrial production of the main types of foodstuffs will increase considerably. In particular, the production of milk and dairy products will increase by 69.9 percent and of butter by 9.3 percent.

The assortment of food products will be enlarged and the nutritional and taste qualities will be improved. The deliveries to the trade network of foodstuffs in packaged and wrapped form will increase. The production of children's food products and convenience foods will be increased.

The measures aimed at the increase of the production, the enlargement of the assortment and the improvement of the taste qualities of food products by means of the use of local resources should be expanded in aymags and cities.

Capital Construction

Comrade deputies!

The great importance of capital construction in the matter of strengthening the material base of the entire national economy and in the fulfillment of the assignments of the 5-year plan is especially pointed out in the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress.

During the 5-year period the total amount of construction and installation work will increase by 21 percent, including the amount of work performed by the forces of Mongolian construction organizations--by 46.6 percent.

In conformity with the decision of the party congress it is envisaged by the 5-year plan to concentrate capital investments and the forces of construction organizations on the completion of previously begun projects and the construction of new ones which are of great importance for the increase of the resources of the national income and exports, as well as for the solution of priority social problems. During 1981-1985 it is planned to allocate more than 80 percent of the capital investments for start-up projects and to reduce by the end of the 5-year plan the amount of unfinished construction by 30 percent.

The 18th MPRP Congress advanced great demands on the increase of the quality of the plan of capital construction and the improvement of its balance and soundness. When drafting the 5-year plan special attention was devoted to the assurance of the coordination and balance of the program of construction and installation work with the capacities of contracting organizations and with the volume of the production and deliveries of construction materials.

Steps on the improvement of the supply of construction organizations with machines and machinery and the provision of construction workers with the necessary working tools and means of small-scale mechanization are envisaged. During the 5-year period the problem of setting up production bases for aymag and city construction and installation offices and trusts will basically be solved. It is planned to put into operation production bases of construction organizations for the erection of large-panel apartment houses in Ulaanbaatar and Darhan and to strengthen the production bases of a number of general construction and specialized trusts.

In all 3,000 specialists with a higher and secondary specialized education and 13,000 skilled workers will be sent to the construction industry. It is envisaged to build four new vocational and technical schools for the training of skilled workers for construction organizations and the construction materials industry.

It is envisaged by the plan to organize mobile construction brigades for the performance of contract work in regions with an insufficient supply of manpower, especially in the Gobi and eastern aymags.

It is planned to increase labor productivity in contracting construction and installation organizations by 23 percent.

The introduction of a progressive technology of construction, the extension of the performance of work according to the brigade contract method and the extensive use in this matter of the experience of Soviet construction workers should be considered important tasks of contracting organizations.

Relying on the experience of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries in the area of planning, steps will be taken on the further improvement of planning and the system of financing of construction and installation work, the increase of the stimulation for turning over projects or capacities on the planned date or ahead of time, as well as the increase of the responsibility and the improvement of the coordination of the work of contracting and supply organizations and clients.

The strengthening of the dependence of the system of material stimulation on the achieved level of such indicators as the placement of capacities into operation, the increase of labor productivity and the decrease of the cost of construction and installation work is one of the important questions which should be settled in the near future.

The progress of the fulfillment of the plan of capital construction for 1981 shows that for various reasons the assignments on the placement of new projects into operation are being fulfilled unsatisfactorily.

The implementation of the large program of capital construction in 1982-1985 requires of construction organizations the year-to-year increase of the amount of construction and installation work being performed, the concentration of forces at start-up and the most important projects, the observance of planning discipline and the utmost economy of material resources. An exacting demand regarding the timely supply of construction organizations with the necessary materials, equipment and planning estimates is being made on the organs of material and technical supply and foreign economic relations and on the client ministries.

The Development of Transportation and Communications

The meeting of the increasing needs of the national economy and the population for transportation on the basis of the improvement of the organization of the operation of transport, the strengthening of its material and technical base and the improvement of the use of means of transportation is envisaged in the plan.

During the 5-year plan it is planned to increase the volume of traffic in all types of transport by 35.4 percent.

The improvement of the coordination of the operation of all types of transport, the speeding up of the delivery of freight, the extensive introduction of progressive methods of transportation and advanced know-how and the decrease of crosshauls, layovers and deadhead runs of means of transportation are an important condition of the accomplishment of these tasks.

The passenger turnover will increase by 26.7 percent.

The following basic measures, which are aimed at the strengthening of the material and technical base of transportation, will be implemented.

In Rail Transport. The enlargement of the fleet of locomotives and cars, the continuation of the work on the replacement of the superstructures of the tracks and the start of the work on the development of the Ulaanbaatar Railroad Terminal, the renovation of the locomotive depot, as well as the expansion of the Suhbaatar Station are envisaged. The work on increasing the length of the sections with semi-automatic blocking and the electrical centralization of switches will be continued. During the years of the 5-year plan permanent traffic will be inaugurated on the Bagahangay-Baga nuurrailway line and the Dalanjargalan - Bor ondor line will be built. It is planned to implement measures on increasing the capacity on congested routes and increasing the capacities of railroad junctions. As a result of these measures during the Seventh Five-Year Plan in rail transport the freight turnover will increase by 35.8 percent, the passenger turnover will increase by 20 percent and the average daily productivity of locomotives will increase by 14.8 percent.

In Motor Transport. The implementation of measures on the enlargement of the vehicle fleet, the improvement of its repair and maintenance, the increase of the volume of centralized traffic and the improvement of the traffic control of freight traffic is envisaged.

It is envisaged to strengthen the production engineering base of common carrier and to build a number of garages and centralized and highway service stations. During the 5-year plan the capacity of petroleum storage tanks and bulk plants will increase by more than 70 percent, the length of hard-surface roads will increase by 26.5 percent. The construction of a number of bridges and the taking of steps to improve the use and maintenance of highways are planned. It is envisaged to begin the construction of the first section of trolleybus lines in Ulaanbaatar.

As a result of the implementation of measures on the strengthening of the production engineering base of motor transport and the improvement of its organization the average annual productivity of trucks will increase by 5.1 percent, the volume of the transportation of freight will increase by 32.7 percent and of passengers--by 28.3 percent.

In Air Transport. It is envisaged to build a new airport terminal in Ulaanbaatar and hard-surface runways in several aymags and to improve the technical supply and provision with amenities of airports. It is planned to augment the fleet of planes and to increase the quality of their repair and maintenance. During the 5-year plan the hourly productivity of a plane will increase by 8.1 percent, the passenger turnover will increase by 33.8 percent, while the freight turnover will increase by 16.1 percent.

Steps will be taken on the continuation of the creation of the unified communications network and the assurance of the operating reliability of the equipment.

Along with the placement into operation of a communications radio relay line on the Ulaanbaatar-Altay-Olgiy route it is planned to build a line on the Ulaanbaatar-Ondorhaan-Choybalsan route and to expand the long-distance telephone and telegraph communications system.

It is envisaged to expand and renovate the telephone systems of cities and population centers and to increase the capacity of the telephone stations by 20.6 percent.

Steps will be taken on the improvement of the provision of communications of the centers of agricultural cooperatives and state farms with their production units.

Radio and television broadcasting will undergo further development. The construction of a radio studio in Ulaanbaatar is envisaged. In aymag centers and locally it is planned to increase by nearly fourfold the number of receiving stations through the Ekran system.

The Development of Foreign Economic Relations

Comrade deputies!

On the basis of the Comprehensive Program of Socialist Economic Integration and the long-term goal programs of the cooperation of CEMA member countries the economic, scientific and technical cooperation of our country with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries is steadily being developed and the participation of the MPR in the international socialist division of labor is being expanded.

The measures stipulated in the agreements and treaties, which were concluded with CEMA member countries regarding questions of economic cooperation for 1981-1985, have been reflected in the 5-year plan. Particular attention is devoted to the efficient use of the technical and economic assistance of the countries of the socialist community for the solution of key problems of the socioeconomic development of the country, to the assurance of the placement into operation of the projects of cooperation on the agreed dates and to the timely training of personnel for them.

The amount of economic cooperation of our country with the Soviet Union in 1981-1985 will increase nearly twofold as compared with the preceding 5-year period. The economic assistance of the Soviet Union, as in the past, will be of decisive importance in the implementation of the most important measures on the strengthening of the material and technical base of agriculture, on the rapid development of the fuel, power and mining industries, the construction industry, transportation and other sectors of the national economy and on the increase of the well-being of the workers of our country.

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan with the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union more than 280 new projects will be built, about 60 industrial enterprises and economic organizations, which are of great national economic importance, will be renovated and modernized.

The activity of joint Mongolian-Soviet economic associations and enterprises will be expanded, their efficiency will be increased.

Recently there was the solemn transfer by the USSR Government to the MPR Government of large projects given as gifts in honor of the 50th anniversary of the proclamation of the MPR, which were built by the forces and assets of the Soviet Union and are of great importance in the social development of our country, particularly the housing construction combine in Darhan, the integrated facilities of radio broadcasting and telecommunications and general educational schools. This event is a new contribution to the cause of the strengthening and extension of the friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet people and the comprehensive cooperation of our countries.

Permit me, comrades, on behalf of the deputies of the MPR People's Great Hural and on behalf of the Mongolian people to express sincere and deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and the great Soviet people for their unselfish, truly internationalist assistance and support in the matter of the development and prospering of our homeland.

In cooperation with the other CEMA member countries during the Seventh Five-Year Plan measures will be implemented on the construction, renovation and modernization of a number of industrial enterprises and economic organizations, the assurance of preparation for the development of individual deposits of minerals and the timely performance of geological prospecting, the training of specialists with a higher and secondary specialized education and skilled workers.

The foreign trade turnover of the country during 1981-1985 will increase by 60 percent, including exports by 66 percent. A substantial change will occur in the structure of exported products.

On the State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture for 1982

Comrade deputies!

Owing to the developed national socialist competition for the implementation of the historic decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and the fulfillment of the plan assignments of 1981--the first year of the five-year plan--and to the great political and labor activeness of the workers great gains have been made in the building of the economy and culture.

This year the amount of produced national income will increase by 7.2 percent, the plan of industrial production is being exceeded and the production of the gross output of agriculture is being increased by 6 percent as compared with the average annual level for 1976-180. For the country as a whole 9.1 million young animals were raised, the plan of the production of the main types of livestock products is being fulfilled.

In all 3.6 billion tugriks have been invested in the national economy and tens of industrial enterprises, economic organizations and other projects are being built.

The plan assignments on the increase of the well-being and the cultural standard of living of the people are being fulfilled.

Along with the achieved gains shortcomings in work and unsolved problems still exist.

The plan of the harvest of cereal crops, potatoes and vegetables and the procurement of fodder crops fell short by a considerable amount. The majority of aymags, with the exception of Bayan-olgiy, Dornod, Suhbaatar, Hentiy and Hobsgol Aymags, are permitting the upsetting of the plan on the increase of the livestock population. The plan assignments on the output and the increase of the quality of some types of industrial products are being inadequately fulfilled. Construction organizations are upsetting the plan of the turning over of a number of projects.

The Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture for 1982 is a fundamental component of the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

A large number of specific measures, which are aimed at the increase of social production, the increase of the material well-being and cultural standard of living of the people on the basis of the expansion and strengthening of the material and technical base of the sectors of the national economy, the more complete mobilization of available reserves and the improvement of the quality of all work, have been outlined for 1982.

The production of national income will increase by 8.2 percent as compared with this year.

In all 3.9 billion tugriks will be invested in the national economy. On the basis of the concentration of capital investments and material resources at start-up projects it is planned to decrease the amount of unfinished construction by 18 percent.

The production of the gross output of agriculture will amount to 1.5 billion tugriks, which is 14 percent more than this year. The capital investments in agriculture will come to 646.4 million tugriks.

It is planned to increase the production of the gross output of industry by 8.9 percent as compared with 1981. The fuel industry, nonferrous metallurgy, the construction materials industry, metalworking and the textile industry will be developed at a leading rate. In industry fixed production capital in the amount of 2.7 billion tugriks will be put into operation and the task of increasing labor productivity and the level of profitability is being set.

The further development of all types of transportation and communications is envisaged.

Extensive measures on the increase of the material well-being and cultural standard of living of the people are reflected in the State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture for 1982. The monetary income of the population will increase by 5 percent. The volume of the retail commodity turnover of state and cooperative trade will increase by 4.7 percent and will come to 3.7 billion tugriks. Personal services for the population will be expanded.

A large number of apartment houses, schools, hospitals and other cultural and personal facilities will be built. In 1982 it is planned to put into operation 158,000 m^2 of living space.

Comrade deputies!

I have reported on the tasks of the Five-Year Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR for 1981-1985 and the State Plan for 1982, as well as on the problems to which attention should be directed.

The Seventh Five-Year Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture is a specific program of the work of the workers of our country on the implementation of the historic decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress.

In his speech at the Third MPRP Central Committee Plenum Comrade Y. Tsedenbal indicated the need for the increase of all our work to a higher level, the tightening up of planning discipline, a creative approach to the fulfillment of the plan, especially the strengthening of monitoring and the enhancement of its role in order to fulfill and exceed the plan assignments and to ensure the accomplishment of the important and difficult tasks of the further economic and social development of our country.

The fulfillment and exceeding of the 5-year plan and the plan for 1982 will require considerable efforts from all the ministries, departments, aymags, cities and economic organizations and cultural institutions in the increase of production efficiency, labor productivity and work quality, the efficient use of available resources and the tightening up of the policy of economy. The development of socialist competition, the adoption of counterplans and a high level of organization and discipline in every workplace and at all levels of management should promote this.

The successful fulfillment of the assignments of the State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR for 1981-1985 will be a new important step in the matter of building the material and technical base of socialism.

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REPORT ON 1982 STATE BUDGET AND 1980 BUDGET FULFILLMENT

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 8 Dec 81 pp 2, 3

/Speech by MPR Minister of Finance E. Byambajab at session of the MPR People's Great Hural on 7 December: "On the MPR State Budget for 1982 and on the Fulfillment of the MPR State Budget for 1980"/

/Text/ Comrade deputies!

The MPR Council of Ministers is submitting for your examination and approval the MPR State Budget for 1982.

The Third MPRP Central Committee Plenum, having discussed the drafts of the plans to develop the national economy and culture of the country for the Seventh Five-Year Plan and for 1982, as well as the State Budget for 1982, determined the specific means of accomplishing the extensive tasks of building socialism and on the socioeconomic development of the country, which were advanced by the 18th MPRP Congress.

The decisions of the MPRP Central Committee Plenum, the tasks and conclusions, which were advanced in the speech of General Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural Comrade Y. Tsedenbal, in which the most urgent tasks of the building of the economy are examined with adherence to party principles and the specific means of accomplishing them are specified, are the program of the further campaign for the increase of the economic potential of the country.

In his speech at the plenum Comrade Tsedenbal especially emphasized the importance of the development of the creative initiative and the increase of the responsibility of personnel for the assigned job and of the fundamentally great demand in the matter of the achievement of high end results of production, the careful use of material, manpower and financial resources, the steadfast observance of the principle of the policy of economy, the perfection of the system of management and planning, the improvement of the methods of management, the strengthening of the monitoring of fulfillment, the tightening up of labor discipline at all stages of social production and reproduction, in the area of distribution, supply and consumption and the fulfillment of the plan assignments of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. It is important for all party, state and economic organizations and labor collectives in their everyday activity and work on the fulfillment of the plan and the budget for 1982 to be steadfastly guided by these instructions of Comrade Y. Tsedenbal.

Our people, with much inspiration and great political and labor enthusiasm, have joined in the work on the accomplishment of the tasks of the new 5-year plan, which is an important stage on the road to the implementation of the program tasks of the MPRP on the completion of the building of the material and technical base of socialism on Mongolian territory, and are increasing even more their labor gains and achievements. The 18th MPRP Congress increased even more the creative activity of the workers of our country and their aspiration to speed up the growth rate of production, to steadily increase its efficiency and to fulfill and exceed the state plan. The Mongolian people, having united closely around their own MPRP and the Politburo of the party Central Committee headed by outstanding party and state leader Comrade Y. Tsedenbal and enthusiastically supporting the foreign and domestic policy being pursued by it, by their conscious creative labor are strengthening the economic might of the country, are increasing the public wealth and are contributing to the establishment of a lasting peace throughout the world.

The sphere of Mongolian-Soviet cooperation is broadening, the unselfish assistance of the Soviet Union to our country is increasing and is being enriched by new content and forms.

The traditional Crimean meeting of Y. Tsedenbal and L. I. Brezhnev, which took place in August of this year, made a new important contribution to the strengthening of the friendship between our two countries.

Recently the workers of our country jointly with the Soviet people festively marked the 60th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship between People's Mongolia and Soviet Russia and the historic meeting of V. I. Lenin with Mongolian revolutionaries headed by D. Suhe-Bator.

It is a pleasure to note that another solemn event in the history of the friendship of our peoples has taken place these days--the Government of the Soviet Union presented as a gift to the MPR Government the Darhan Housing Construction Combine, the complex of a radio relay line and telecommunications and two secondary schools, which were built by Soviet construction workers.

The friendship and close cooperation of our country with the other fraternal socialist countries are being developed and strengthened, their assistance and support, which are being given to our country, are increasing.

The steps being taken on the implementation of the Comprehensive Program of Socialist Economic Integration and the long-range goal programs of cooperation are of great importance for the development of the economy of our country and the increase of the well-being of our people. This assistance and support are a real embodiment of Lenin's ideas and vivid evidence of socialist internationalism and are contributing to the economic, political and cultural convergence of our country with the socialist countries, first of all the comprehensive convergence with the Soviet Union.

Comrade deputies!

Permit me to report briefly on the preliminary fulfillment of the MPR State Budget for 1981. The year of 1981 was a year of important historical events.

Our people greeted them with great political and labor activeness and as a result of the extensive development of socialist competition fulfilled with respect to the main indicators the plan assignments of 1981--the beginning year of the Seventh Five-Year Plan--and made considerable gains in increasing and strengthening the economic potential of our state.

The party, state, public and economic organizations and all the workers of our country received with much enthusiasm the assignments of Comrade Y. Tsedenbal on the fulfillment of the plan to develop the national economy and culture for this year with respect to the main quantitative and qualitative indicators and took effective steps on the increase of official responsibility and the tightening up of labor discipline in all the production units, which was an important factor of the increase of the output of products and the fulfillment of the plan.

As a result of the fulfillment of the plan on the raising of young animals for 1981 and the decrease of the losses of livestock, its population as compared with last year increased by more than 400,000 head, which provided an opportunity for the fulfillment of the plans of the procurement of the main types of products of animal husbandry, such as meat, wool, leather and so on.

In accordance with the anticipated fulfillment, in the main sectors of industry, such as the fuel and power, mining, light and food industries and at construction material enterprises, the fulfillment of the plan on the increase of labor productivity and the production and sale of products will be ensured. The plan of the profits will be exceeded by 4 to 5 percent due to the decrease of the expenditures per tugrik of commodity production.

The amount of performed construction and installation work in 1981 will exceed the 1980 level by 4.6 percent. The fulfillment of the plan of the freight turnover, the retail commodity turnover and export obligations with respect to the total as a whole and with respect to the main commodity groups is anticipated. The plan assignments for other sectors of physical production are also being successfully fulfilled, the tasks of developing public education, public health, science and culture are being realized.

Owing to the fulfillment of the 1981 plan on the main indicators the ministries of the fuel and power industries, light and food industry and the social economy and services, the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, Dzabhan, Gobi-Altay and Hobd Aymags, as well as many other organizations are exceeding the obligations to the budget.

It is pleasant to name the leading enterprises and economic organizations, which know how to manage production units practically and to observe financial, credit, payment and settlement discipline, owing to which they constantly ensure the fulfillment of the plan indicators on the increase of labor productivity, the improvement of the quality of products and services and the increase of the output of products. The Mongolsovtsvetmet Joint Mongolian-Soviet Production Association, the Production Association of Woolen Items, the Darhan Combine of Silica Brick, the 1st and 27th Motor Transport Garages, the Main Administration of the Material and Technical Supply of Industry and others, which according to the anticipated estimates will exceed the annual plan on all the indicators as in preceding years, are among such leading enterprises and economic organizations. All the planned national economic and sociocultural measures, as well as the additional steps taken in the middle of the year by the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers will be completely backed by financial sources.

However, some ministries, departments and enterprises and organizations subordinate to them, which did not take effective steps on ensuring the fulfillment of the plan of production and the profit and the assignments on the decrease of the production cost, are faced with the fact of failing to meet the obligations to the budget.

Thus, the nonfulfillment of the plan of payments to the budget is expected for the ministries of state farms, transportation and trade and procurement, the woodworking combines of Ulaanbaatar and Tob Aymag, the geological expedition of Choyr, the Main Administration of Material and Technical Supply for Technical Assistance, the bulk plants of Tolgoyt and Darhan and the office of wholesale trade.

The nonfulfillment of the plan on the production of brick, concrete structural members, lumber, doors, window frames, felt boots, canned meat, butter, milk and dairy products, household soap and several other industrial and consumer goods is also anticipated, mainly due to the allowance of the idling of machines and equipment and mismanagement.

All this requires the taking of urgent steps.

In spite of the steps taken on the part of the state to strengthen the material base, to increase the wage and to improve the living conditions of the workers of the woodworking industry and forestry, the production cost of this sector is increasing, unscheduled losses are arising due to the constant idleness of production capacities and mismanagement, the plan on the increase of labor productivity, the output of products and the profit is not being fulfilled. Thus, this year the underfulfillment of the plan on the output of commodity production by 3 percent and the upsetting of the assignment on the increase of labor productivity and the plan of the profit are expected.

The executives of this ministry should draw the appropriate conclusions and take specific steps on the observance of planning and financial discipline and the increase of the cost effectiveness of the sector.

Not all of our economic organizations are directing adequate attention to the fact that the saving of raw materials and materials and their proper consumption are an important factor of the increase of production efficiency. The excessive consumption of physical assets in excess of the established norms, the waste and deficiency of raw materials and materials are occurring at some enterprises. Without the elimination of these shortcomings it is impossible to solve successfully the problems of the strictest policy of economy and the increase of the cost effectiveness of production.

While the party and the government are devoting much attention to the improvement of the supply of the population with food products and are waging a campaign for the careful use of each gram of flour and each kernel of grain, the Biological Combine, which is subordinate to the Ministry of Agriculture, during the first half of this year consumed 10.8 tons of wheat flour and 1.4 tons of lard in excess of the norm when manufacturing antibiotics, while the food combine of Dornogobi Aymag during 1980 and the first quarter of 1981 consumed 32.4 tons of flour, 13.8 tons of fat and 1.1 tons of vegetable oil in excess of the norm for the output of products. The causes of such excessive consumptions should be carefully studied and established and specific steps should be taken to eliminate them.

Some construction and installation trusts and offices, which are subordinate to the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials, during the first half of this year alone allowed the excessive consumption above the norm of building mortar by 1,247 m^3, cement--148 tons, oil-base paint and drying oil--3.5 tons, reinforcing steel--36.7 tons, ruberoid and window glass--about 10,900 m^2 and thereby did damage in the amount of 500,000 tugriks. In case of the failure to make up these excessive material expenditures during the second half of this year the material incentive funds of the corresponding organizations should be reduced by this amount.

As a consequence of the allowance by state farms and fodder farms of an increase of the production cost and the upsetting of the plan of production and the profit by 19 to 61 percent, their planned losses will increase fivefold. This is a consequence of the inefficient organization at each farm of the work on the fall plowing, which is the basis for obtaining stable harvests. Due to the failure to fulfill the plan of fall plowing in 1981 by 4 to 19 percent the Halhin Gol, Dzuunburen, Herlen, Baruun-Hara, Dzelter and Bornuur state farms lost an opportunity to obtain a harvest worth 1.2 million tugriks.

During the certification of the quality of 15 to 45 percent of the fall-plowed fields tilled by the Orhon, Tsagaantolgoy, Darhan, Dzelter, Baruun-Hara, Bayan- and Nayramdal state farms an unsatisfactory rating was received, while at the Chandgan State Farm all 5,000 hectares of tilled fall fields did not meet the requirements on quality and additional forces and assets were expended on its recultivation. The state of preservation and the use of mineral fertilizers, which are purchased abroad at high prices, are unsatisfactory.

A case was discovered, in which in July of this year at the Baruun-Hara and Darhan state farms 800 tons of mineral fertilizers were found out in the open, while the managerial personnel of these state farms had not taken concrete steps. Work on their use and safekeeping was organized only after the corresponding demand of assigned workers from the center.

At some state farms and fodder farms the poor quality tilling of the soil before planting is conducive to the growth of weeds and adversely affects the obtaining of large, stable harvests. The Tsagaantolgoy, Nayramdal and Burgaltay state farms fell short on the planned harvest of 1981 due to the poor quality tilling of the soil before planting; a significant portion of their planted areas was covered by weeds.

The improvement of the quality of the output being produced is one of the main sources of the increase of production efficiency. The proportion of products of the first quality category in the total volume of the commodity production of the sectors of the national economy is increasing as compared with 1980. However, according to the preliminary data, the upsetting of the plan of the increase of the proportion of products of the first quality category during 1981 is anticipated in the ministries of light and food industry, forestry and the woodworking industry, transportation, social economy and services and state farms.

A low indicator of product quality is observed at the woodworking combine, the repair plant of machinery and machines and milling and fodder enterprises as compared with the indicator for industry as a whole, while the quality of some types of products in the personal service sector decreased as against the level of last year. Such indicators as the improvement of product quality, the economy of raw materials and materials and the increase of labor productivity should be properly reflected in the counterplans and socialist obligations of enterprises, shops, departments and each worker and the attention and energy of the collective should be directed toward the assurance of their fulfillment.

The incorrect practice of putting the majority of projects into operation toward the end of the year is being continued primarily due to failure to ensure the preliminary coordination of the planning and technical specifications, material and technical supply and other preliminary operations with the plan and the schedule of production.

As of 1 October the fulfillment of the plan on the placement of production capacities into operation came to only 30 percent, while according to the preliminary estimate the annual plan might fall short of fulfillment by nearly 40 percent. About 60 percent of the unfulfilled amount falls to the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials and to the construction organizations of agricultural cooperatives.

Uneven work in production is one of the main reasons for the nonfulfillment of the plan. Construction and installation organizations failed to fulfill the plan of the third quarter of this year by more than 9 million tugriks. Construction and installation organizations are faced with the urgent task of concentrating manpower, material and financial resources at start-up projects and of decreasing the amount of unfinished construction.

The 18th MPRP Congress especially emphasized the need for the improvement of the methods of management, the increase of the influence of the economic mechanism on the increase of production efficiency and work quality and the achievement of high end results.

For the purpose of the creative use of the experience of the Soviet Union in improving the economic mechanism with allowance made for the peculiarities of our country, it is necessary to analyze the activity of the enterprises and organizations, which are operating in accordance with the new system of planning and economic stimulation, to generalize their results and to draw the proper conclusion regarding the improvement and the strengthening of the influence of economic levers on the increase of production efficiency.

The MPR State Budget for 1982

Comrade deputies!

The Third MPRP Central Committee Plenum, having examined the draft of the MPR State Budget for 1982, for the most part has approved it.

The draft of the MPR State Budget for 1982 was drawn up on the basis of the indicators of the plan to develop the national economy and culture of the country, based on the realization of the immediate socioeconomic tasks, which were advanced by the 18th MPRP Congress for the Seventh Five-Year Plan, and the fundamental aims and instructions on the key problems of the complete mobilization of internal reserves, the increase of the efficiency of production and services, the economical consumption of monetary and material resources as intended, the achievement of the maximum results with the minimum expenditures, the backing of planned measures with the necessary assets of continuous financing and the increase of the production potential of the sectors of the sphere of physical production by the preparation of stepped-up, but practicable plan indicators.

The MPR State Budget for 1982 is planned for revenues in the amount of 4,824,400,000 tugriks and expenditures in the amount of 4,814,400,000 tugriks with an excess of revenues over expenditures in the amount of 10 million tugriks.

On the Revenues of the State Budget

As compared with the 1981 plan the accumulations in the sphere of physical production of the national economy will increase by 12.7 percent or 574.7 million tugriks.

With respect to the main types the receipts of revenues of the State Budget are specified in the following amounts (in millions of tugriks):

	Plan for 1981	Draft of plan for 1982
1. Receipts from state and cooperative enterprises and economic organizations.	4330.5	4790.1
Including:		
turnover tax and difference in prices	2985.3	3173.1
profit withholding taxes and net surplus of the profit. .	724.3	951.1
fee for capital	262.6	300.3
revenues from forestry and hunting and other revenues . .	199.7	201.6
revenues of social insurance.	158.6	164.0
2. Taxes and levies from the population.	32.1	34.3

The revenues from state and cooperative enterprises and economic organizations make up 99.3 percent of the total revenues of the state budget and their significant increase with respect to all sources attests to the tightness of the budget, and in this connection efficient steps on its fulfillment are required from the start of the year.

The taxes and levies from the population, as during the preceding year, make up only 0.7 percent of the total amount of revenues of the budget.

In addition to the plan assignments for industrial enterprises and economic organizations an additional assignment is envisaged on the increase of accumulations in the amount of 57.8 million tugriks by means of the increase of the profit in the amount of 3 percent per tugrik of revenues from the sale of products and the decrease of the planned losses in the amount of 5 percent per tugrik--losses of commodity production, as well as for budget-carried institutions by means of the saving of 1 mung per tugrik of approved administrative and management costs. Of this amount of accumulations 32.7 million tugriks will be paid to the State Budget and will be used for financing planned measures. For the purpose of fulfilling this assignment, industrial enterprises and economic organizations should take from the very beginning of the year effective steps to mobilize internal reserves, on the basis of tight estimates which reflect the types and the amounts of the saving of raw materials, materials, fuel, water, steam and electric power and the means of increasing labor productivity and introducing advanced know-how in production, and should include them in the socialist obligations of each worker, the shops and departments, as well as should set up the monitoring of their fulfillment.

At the same time it is expedient to coordinate this work in the closest possible way with the fulfillment of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress on the development of the subsidiary farm as one of the measures on improving the supply of workers with food products.

There are many enterprises and organizations which are achieving a definite impact from the development of subsidiary farms. For example, the Administration of Public Dining of Ulaanbaatar by the efforts of its own workers planted and harvested more than 30 tons of some types of vegetables such as garlic, onions, cabbage and others, delivered 25 tons of pork from its subsidiary farm to organizations of public dining and procured 34 tons of nuts, berries and mushrooms, as a result of which it derived a net profit in excess of 180,000 tugriks. Such subsidiary farms should be encouraged and developed in every possible way. The proper determination of the development of the subsidiary farm, so that it would promote first of all the increase of resources of meat, dairy and vegetable products and would cover the expenses with its own revenues, is very important.

The use of internal reserves is one of the ways to obtain additional accumulations. Far from all our enterprises and organizations are utilizing their production waste.

It is expedient to establish on the basis of the experience of the Soviet Union a procedure of stimulating the production of consumer goods from production waste, as well as a procedure to increase the responsibility for not using waste products and other internal reserves.

In 1982 the profit of the sectors of physical production will increase by 386.9 million tugriks as against the plan of this year. It is planned to obtain nearly half of the increase of the profit by decreasing the production cost and reducing the expenditures on maintenance and services.

Each enterprise and organization should stipulate in the industrial and financial plans specific measures aimed at the reduction of the production cost and the costs of services and should fulfill them.

From the planned profit it is envisaged to leave at the disposal of enterprises and organizations 677.5 million tugriks, which will be allocated for the improvement of the supply of working capital, the formation of economic stimulation funds and other planned measures. About 50 percent of the monetary assets being left at the disposal of enterprises and organizations will be contributed to the economic stimulation funds.

When drawing up the draft of the State Budget much attention was devoted to strengthening the influence of the factors which promote the intensive development of social production, such as the increase of labor productivity, the improvement of the use of fixed capital, the complete assimilation of production capacities, the decrease of material expenditures and others.

An increase of labor productivity by 1.1 to 1.4 percent and a decrease of the materials-output ratio by 1.5 to 6.9 percent, which is a stepped-up, but practicable assignment, are envisaged in 1982 in the sectors of industry, capital construction and transportation.

For the assurance of the fulfillment of this assignment an improvement of the style and methods of the management of the economy is required in order to mobilize and utilize internal reserves to the utmost and to eliminate unjustified losses of working time on the basis of the versatile measures which are being implemented by the party and the government on the introduction in production of modern equipment and technology, the improvement of the quality of the maintenance and repair of production equipment and the improvement of the living conditions of the workers, their technical education and cultural level.

Universal attention should be focused on the solution of the most important economic problems by the study and adoption of rationalization proposals and advanced know-how, new forms and methods in conformity with present requirements.

The creative adoption of advanced know-how in production is providing a considerable impact to the national economy.

In the national economic plan for 1982 it is envisaged to adopt in production 150 advanced experiments in 16 ministries and departments, as a result of which a profit in the amount of more than 20 million tugriks will be derived. The ministries and departments need to immediately elaborate and begin the implementation of specific measures for the purpose of deriving the indicated profit and to set up the proper monitoring of their fulfillment.

In 1982 the sectors of industry will account for 47.3 percent of the total profit of the national economy, about 60 percent of which will be provided by the reduction of the production cost.

An increase of the output of products of the Erdenet Joint Mongolian-Soviet Mining and Concentration Combine by 27.3 percent, a decrease of the production cost by 21.7 percent and an increase of the profit by 2.8-fold are envisaged; the payments to the budget will amount to more than 90 million tugriks. For the sectors of industry as a whole the production and sale of products will increase by 10.7 to 13.6 percent, the profit and accumulations--by 25.3 percent and the revenue of the state budget--by nearly 200 million tugriks as compared with the 1981 plan.

By means of the expansion and the increase of the capacities of the Nalayha, Sharyn Gol, Tabantolgoy and Aduunchuluun coal mines, some electric power stations, the lines of heating systems and centralized boiler houses, the production of the gross and commodity output of the fuel and power sectors will increase by 7.5 to 8.7 percent and their payments to the state budget will increase by 16.0 million tugriks.

In the sector of light and food industry the accumulation will increase by 11.5 percent and 54.8 percent of its increase will be provided by the decrease of the production cost on the basis of the economy of raw materials and materials and the increase of labor productivity. By means of the increase of product quality alone in this sector it is envisaged to derive an additional profit in the amount of 10.3 million tugriks. As a result of this for light and food industry the payments to the budget in 1982 will increase by 10.8 percent or 58.9 million tugriks as compared with the preceding year.

An increase of the production and sale of the products of forestry and the woodworking industry by 7.3 to 8.1 percent as against 1981 is envisaged. In conformity with this a 10.6-percent increase of the profit is being planned on the basis of the decrease of the production cost, the improvement of the use of production capacities, the increase of the quality of lumber and the use of the felled timber without losses. In this connection the payments from the enterprises of the Ministry of Forestry and the Woodworking Industry to the budget will increase by 8.8 percent

In recent years an extensive opportunity for the increase of labor productivity and production efficiency in all the sectors of the sphere of physical production has been created as a result of the allocation by the state of considerable assets for the extensive introduction in production of advanced technology and modern highly productive machines and equipment and for the mechanization and automation of production processes. Therefore, it is necessary to organize production and labor efficiently with allowance made for the best use of the above-indicated opportunities, to increase sharply the responsibility and discipline of workers, engineering and technical personnel and management workers, to improve the use of fixed production capital, machines and equipment, not to allow downtimes, to increase the shift coefficient and to completely assimilate production capacities; all this is the most important task of all industrial enterprises.

In 1982 it is planned to provide more than 30 percent of the total decrease of the production cost in the sectors of industry by the economy of raw materials and materials. For this, starting with the production posts, shops and departments and ending at the level of associations, steps should be taken on decreasing their specific expenditures.

The economical and efficient use of material resources not only leads to a decrease of the need for raw materials, materials, fuel, gasoline, fuel and lubricants, but also provides a great opportunity to decrease their import and to use carefully the allocated assets and manpower resources in the extractive sectors.

The ministries, departments, aymag and city executive committees of the assemblies of people's deputies should establish for their subordinate enterprises and organizations, with allowance made for the peculiarities of their economic operations, specific assignments on the economical consumption of raw materials, materials, fuel and lubricants, electric power, water and steam by the decrease of the materials-output ratio of products, the increase of the yield of products, the decrease of defective production, which occurs in the technological process of production, the improvement of the use of production waste and its secondary processing in accordance with the established plan assignments.

In conformity with the decisions of the MPRP Central Committee Plenum the problems of the improvement of the monitoring of the economical consumption of raw materials and materials, the stimulation of industrial enterprises, economic organizations, collectives and individual workers, which are achieving positive results in this matter, and the imposing of material liability for allowed overexpenditures with the recovery of the amount of damage from the guilty parties should be solved.

In conformity with the achieved level of the development of agriculture and the increasing need for the supply of the population with food products and industry with raw materials, in 1982 the volume of the production of agricultural products will increase considerably.

On the basis of the increase of fallow land and irrigated planted areas, the increase of the amount of use of high grade seed and fertilizers, the stepping up of the work on weed control and the improvement of the provision of livestock with barns, fodders and water, in 1982 a decrease of the cost of the commodity production at state farms and fodder farms by 3.3 percent and at agricultural cooperatives by 2.5 percent is envisaged by the increase of the productivity of livestock and the yield of agricultural crops, the economical consumption of seed, fertilizers, fuel and lubricants and the stepping up of the campaign against displays of mismanagement. This will enable state and cooperative agricultural organizations to contribute 78.5 million tugriks to the revenue of the State Budget.

The amount of work performed by construction and installation organizations as against the 1981 plan will increase by 9.5 percent, labor productivity--4.5 percent, the profit--18.5 percent, the program of geological prospecting--2.2 percent, which will enable them to contribute to the revenue of the state budget more than 70 million tugriks. The plan of capital construction provides for the concentration of forces and assets at start-up projects, the fulfillment of which will ensure an increase of the fixed capital being put into operation by more than 40 percent as against this year. This requires particular attention to be directed from the very beginning of the year to the efficient use of materials, equipment and manpower resources for the purpose of the planned and successful fulfillment of the plan of start-up projects.

Construction and installation organizations need to take steps on the increase of production efficiency by the extensive use of prefabricated metal structural members, the mechanization of labor-consuming processes and the increase of the skills of workers and labor productivity.

It is also necessary to perform much work on the increase of the readiness of construction machines and machinery for operation and their utilization ratio and on the supply of local production bases and brick plants with inexpensive local raw materials and the increase of the use of the assimilated capacities.

With allowance made for the increase of the production program, the amount of purchased petroleum products and other goods, the considerable increase of the level of maintenance and the quality of repair on the basis of the strengthening of the material and technical base at the organizations subordinate to the Ministry of Transportation an increase of the utilization ratio of the fleet by 2.9 percent, an increase of the productivity of motor vehicles by 1.3 percent, an increase of accumulations by 7.2 percent and an increase of the payments to the budget by 33.6 million tugriks as against the 1981 plan are planned.

In conformity with the planned increase of the volume of services rendered to the population by 9.6 percent, the expansion of the network of personal service organizations and the improvement of their technical supply, the revenues of the organizations subordinate to the Ministry of Social Economy and Services will increase by 7.3 percent, the profit--14.4 percent, the payments to the State Budget--14.7 percent as against the 1981 plan.

In connection with the increase of deliveries of goods and the volume of their sales and with the plan assignment on the reduction of the marketing cost, the payments to the State Budget from organizations of the sector of trade and material and technical supply will increase by 7.5 percent as against the 1981 plan.

For the successful realization of the immediate tasks on the socioeconomic development of our country the ministries, departments, enterprises and economic organizations are faced with responsible tasks on the fulfillment in 1982 of the plan of payment of assets to the revenue of the State Budget.

On the Expenditures of the State Budget

Comrade deputies!

In 1982 the expenditures of the MPR State Budget will increase by 10.6 percent and will amount to 4,814,400,000 tugriks.

The expenditures of the State Budget for 1982 by the main directions will be (in miliions to tugriks):

	1981 plan	Projection for 1982
1. National economy.	1614.9	1870.2
2. Sociocultural measures.	1827.6	1934.6
3. Defense and administration.	823.5	867.0

With allowance made for the needs of the development of the national economy and culture of the country the expenditures of the State Budget are planned with the corresponding increase in all the main directions. The measures outlined by the 18th MPRP Congress on the further increase of the well-being of the people have found full reflection in the State Budget of the country for 1982.

Starting in 1982, for the purpose of strengthening agricultural production and increasing the standard of living of the rural population, in conformity with the main directions of the development of the national economy and culture during the Seventh Five-Year Plan measures will be implemented to increase the procurement prices for some types of products of animal husbandry and to stimulate the increase of the volume of procurement.

During the year being planned measures will also be implemented on the granting of old-age pensions to the members of agricultural cooperatives, in the same way as to workers, and to male employees upon reaching the age of 60 and to female employees upon reaching the age of 55, as a result of which many will begin to receive an old-age pension in the system of state social security.

Measures on the increase of the benefits for people, who are attracted in an organized manner to a permanent job at agricultural associations and state farms of some aymags, are planned.

Starting in 1982 steps will be taken to stimulate young workers and livestock breeders for the purpose of increasing their interest in a permanent job at the placement of their assignment and decreasing the turnover of manpower.

The necessary assets are provided in the budget for the implementation of the measures, which were begun in 1981 and are being continued during the year being planned on the improvement of the working and living conditions of construction workers, the payment to them of increments for a continuous length of service, on the provision of medicines to children up to the age of 1 free of charge, the accommodation of the disabled and children up to the age of 16 with prostheses and orthopedic devices and on the increase of the salaries of the engineering and technical personnel of electric power stations and electric and heating systems.

In 1982 it is envisaged to allocate about 80.0 million tugriks from the State Budget for the financing of the outlined measures.

In 1982 the monetary income of the population will increase by 5 percent and the assets of the public consumption fund will increase by 5.2 percent as against 1981.

For the provision of the population with apartments with all modern conveniences it is envisaged during the year being planned to build apartment houses with a total area of 158,000 m^2, which will make it possible to improve the housing conditions of more than 28,000 people.

The Financing of the National Economy

In 1982 5,292,800,000 tugriks will be allocated for the financing of the national economy from all sources of financing, including the internal assets of enterprises and economic organizations and bank credit for the purpose of the strengthening of the material and technical base of the sectors of the sphere of physical production, the increase of the supply of working capital, the placement of new projects and capacities into operation, the performance of start-up and adjustment work, the training of skilled workers and the covering of the difference in prices, which is used in some economic organizations.

Among them 1,899,500,000 tugriks from all sources of financing are envisaged for the financing of the sectors of industry.

In conformity with the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress the fuel and power industry will be developed at a leading rate; in 1982 it is envisaged to channel into this sector about 50 percent of all the assets invested in the sectors of industry.

For providing children with inexpensive clothing of a wide assortment and for covering the difference in the prices for children's clothing in 1982 33.6 million tugriks will be allocated from the State Budget.

It is planned to spend through all sources of financing on the development of agriculture 1,055,000,000 tugriks, including 582.8 million tugriks from the State

Budget. These assets will be allocated mainly for the building of barns, the irrigation of planted areas and the watering of pastures, the mechanization of agricultural production, the maintenance of the veterinary service, the performance of preventive veterinary measures, the transportation of fodders, as well as the meeting of the unplanned losses which occurred in 1981 due to the shortfall of the yield per hectare at some state farms and fodder farms, the provision of assistance to needy agricultural cooperatives and the increase of state procurement prices for some types of products of animal husbandry. Allocations in the amount of more than 200 million tugriks will be earmarked solely for the maintenance of the veterinary service, the performance of preventive veterinary measures and the transportation of fodders.

The Ministry of State Farms and the Ministry of Agriculture, as well as the aymag executive committees should direct special attention to the efficient expenditure of the assets being allocated for the development of agriculture and should take the appropriate steps on increasing the return of the invested assets.

The party and the government are constantly displaying concern and taking steps to strengthen agriculture economically and financially. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan as a result of the increase of the procurement prices for some types of products of animal husbandry and the increase of price markups in the regions of the Gobi Desert the monetary revenues of agricultural cooperatives increased by more than 150 million tugriks.

During this period 52 agricultural cooperatives, which were in financial straits, were exempted from the repayment of short-term and long-term credits in the amount of 27.8 million tugriks, 103 agricultural cooperatives received deferment in the repayment of credits in the amount of 124.6 million tugriks. About 400 million tugriks were allocated from the budget just for covering the transportation costs for the delivery of fodders for livestock, which were purchased by agricultural cooperatives from the State Reserve. Moreover, about 300 million tugriks were allocated from the budget for the further stimulation of the fulfillment and exceeding of the production plans, the purchase from agricultural cooperatives of commercial wheat at incentive prices, the markup for the fatness of livestock for slaughter, the covering of the losses of boiler houses and dairy farms and the expenditures on the operation of irrigation systems.

However, some agricultural cooperatives are not devoting proper attention to the increase of the cost effectiveness of production. For example, the Hogjil Agricultural Cooperative of Ondorshireet Somon of Tob Aymag, which is under comparatively favorable climatic conditions, is operating at a loss, due to insolvency in 1978 it was exempted from the repayment of short-term bank credit in the amount of 1.5 million tugriks and received deferment of the repayment of credit in the amount of 3.1 million tugriks until 1987. Thus, 1.5 million tugriks were allocated from the budget for strengthening its material and technical base, but the monetary revenues of this agricultural cooperative do not exceed the achieved level of 1975, but, on the contrary, for the past 6 years in a row losses from production have been permitted, and at present it is insolvent and has 7 million tugriks in unsecured credits. Unfortunately, a significant portion of the agricultural cooperatives, which have turned out to be in financial straits, are located in Tob and Arhangay Aymags, which are under comparatively favorable climatic conditions. This is a consequence of the inadequate mastery of economic methods of production management and the lack of initiative among agricultural specialists who work in production, which does not meet the requirements of today.

Such insolvent agricultural cooperatives also exist in other aymags, which requires that the appropriate steps be taken to increase the cost effectiveness of agricultural production and to promote the economic methods of managing agricultural cooperatives.

Guided by Decree No 15 of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers of 1978, the chairmen and specialists of agricultural cooperatives and the executives of the aymag and executive committees of the assembly of people's deputies need to take urgent steps on the elimination of the existing shortcomings in economic operations.

From all sources of financing 381.2 million tugriks will be allocated for the development of transportation and communications. These assets will be used mainly for the expansion of the service area, the strengthening of the material base, the improvement of the supply with communications equipment and rolling stock, the increase of their capacity, the increase of the standard of internal working capital and the covering of planned losses.

In all 554.2 million tugriks will be allocated for trade and material and technical supply, including 473 million tugriks at the expense of assets of the State Budget.

The further increase of the assistance of the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries and trade and economic cooperation with them are one of the main factors of the intensive socioeconomic development of the country, which was reflected in the State Budget for 1982.

The Financing of Capital Investment

Comrade deputies!

As a result of the increase of capital investments in the national economy from year to year the economic potential of the country is increasing and the material and technical base of the national economy is being strengthened. Changes are being observed in the concentration of assets at start-up projects.

The Soviet construction workers who are working in our country are laboring tirelessly and are building many projects in the sectors of industry, agriculture and other sectors.

In 1982 the capital investments in the national economy for all sources of financing are envisaged in the amount of 3,948,100,000 tugriks, including 1,813,100,000 tugriks from internal sources.

The internal sources of the financing of capital investments are (in millions of tugriks):

	Plan for 1981	Draft of plan for 1982
Assets of State Budget.	590.2	681.9
Internal assets of enterprises and organizations. . . .	397.8	428.2
Long-term bank credit	400.0	400.7
Centralized assets of amortization deductions for complete replacement (include part of the assets of amortization deductions for capital repair)	350.1	302.3

The assets being allocated from the State Budget for the financing of capital investments will increase by 15.5 percent as against 1981. It is envisaged to allocate 107.1 tugriks from the State Budget for the strengthening of the material base, the improvement of the supply of construction and installation and geological prospecting organizations with working capital and the increase of the amount of geological work.

The successful accomplishment of the main socioeconomic tasks of the development of the country in many ways depends on the gains of construction and installation organizations. Some ministries, contracting organizations and clients are permitting the dispersal of assets among numerous projects, are dragging out the periods of construction and the installation of equipment and are not ensuring the fulfillment of the plan of the placement of fixed capital into operation, which is leading to an increase of unfinished construction. It is necessary to analyze these shortcomings, to establish the causes of their occurrence and to take steps on the concentration of all manpower, material and financial resources at start-up projects.

Nature conservation and the efficient use of natural resources are a problem of national economic importance and assets in the amount of more than 120 million tugriks are being allocated from all sources of financing for these purposes.

Expenditures on Sociocultural Measures

Comrade deputies!

The assets necessary for the implementation of the measures, which are planned in 1982 for meeting the sociocultural needs of the population, are reflected in the national economic plan and the State Budget. The allocations for sociocultural measures will increase as compared with last year by 5.9 percent or 107 million tugriks and will amount to 1,934,600,000 tugriks. Among them the financing for public education will amount to 840.9 million tugriks, health and physical culture--432.9 million tugriks, science, culture and art--145 million tugriks, social security and social insurance--515.8 million tugriks.

Moreover, more than 190 million tugriks will be allocated for these purposes from the internal assets of state, public and cooperative organizations and from other sources.

In conformity with the national economic plan the number of students at general educational schools will increase by 2.4 percent, at specialized secondary and vocational and technical schools--0.4 to 4.7 percent, at higher educational institutions--3.0 percent. In 1982 the number of children at boarding schools will increase by 1.9 percent, at kindergartens--5.8 percent. Along with the taking of steps to strengthen the educational and material base of public education organizations, 11 incomplete and complete secondary schools and 20 kindergartens will be newly opened.

Taking into account the implementation of measures which are aimed at the obligatory obtaining of a secondary education by all children of school age, the increase of the general educational level of workers and the improvement of the quality of the training of skilled personnel, the expenditures on public education will increase by 26.4 million tugriks as against 1981.

Measures on the stepping up of prophylactic work among the population, the protection of the health of mother and child and the broadening of medical services of narrow specialization to the rural population are called for in 1982.

A clinical hospital, 4 medical centers and 13 nurseries will be newly built, children's polyclinics will be opened in several aymags, as a result of which the number of beds in hospitals will increase by 3.8 percent, while the number of places in children's nurseries will increase by 3.2 percent. With allowance made for the implementation of the indicated measures, as well as for the improvement of the supply of operating medical institutions with equipment and their provision with medicines and food products, the expenditures on health will be increased by 48.1 million tugriks, or 13.1 percent.

In 1982 67.2 million tugriks will be allocated for the strengthening of the material base of scientific organizations and the performance of scientific research.

It is important for scientific research organizations to concentrate their attention on those problems, the solution of which is needed by the sectors of the national economy, to introduce scientific discoveries more rapidly in production, to increase their economic return and to increase the amount of work in accordance with economic contracts.

For the improvement of the material supply of organizations of physical culture and sports, for the training and education of athletes, competitions and other sports measures 18.5 million tugriks will be allocated from the budget. In the intensive development of physical culture and sports it is important to utilize internal reserves as fully as possible.

It is envisaged to allocate 36.4 million tugriks for the financing of institutions of culture and art with allowance made for the planned measures on the improvement of the use of the seats at aymag and city theaters and palaces of culture and on the creation in some places of clubs, reading rooms and other measures.

Owing to the comprehensive assistance of the Soviet Union the services of radio and the television service are being expanded, the length of the Orbita program over the radio relay line is being increased, the number of television broadcasting stations of Ekran-ChM is being increased and radio relay lines will be put into operation in Hobd and Bayan-Olgiy Aymags. More than 60 million tugriks will be allocated from the State Budget for these purposes.

It is envisaged to allocate 351.8 million tugriks from the State Budget for payments of grants to mothers with many children and old-age and disability pensions and payments to people who have lost their breadwinner.

In connection with the strengthening of the material base of sanatoriums and vacations homes and the increase of the number of vacationers by 8 percent the allocations for social insurance will be increased by 3.4 percent and will amount to 164 million tugriks.

The Financing of Defense and Administration

In conformity with the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress the MPR is steadfastly pursuing a policy which is aimed at the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems, the establishment of detente throughout the world and the strengthening of peace and world security.

The preservation of peace on earth was and remains the highest goal of the foreign policy of our state.

The Mongolian people have always approved of and supported the foreign policy of the party and the government, which is aimed at the strengthening of peace and security throughout the world and especially in Asia. The problems of the development of normal and neighborly relations between the peoples and countries of this continent have constantly been at the center of attention of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, the government and Comrade Y. Tsedenbal personally. The necessary expenditures on the defense of the country are provided for in the 1982 State Budget.

With allowance made for the need for the constant improvement of the methods of managing the national economy the expenditures on administration are planned at the 1981 level.

While mastering the Leninist style of work, increasing the adherence to principles, demandingness, responsibility, discipline and good organization and observing the optimum proportions of managerial workers and performers, it is necessary to eliminate the unnecessary units and staffs in the organs of administration and to increase the return of the assets spent on the pay of the administrative staff.

All organizations are faced with the urgent task of organizing concrete work on the improvement of the methods of management and the running of the economy to the level of today's planning tasks, the steadfast observance of staffing and budgetary discipline and the assurance of the fulfillment of the set tasks with the smallest staff of administrative personnel by increasing their workload.

The question of the improvement of the use of assets by the stepping up of accounting, checking and auditing work at all the stages of economic operations and the steadfast observance of legal statutes should constantly be at the center of attention of ministries, departments, state committees, aymag and city executive committees of the assembly of people's deputies. The violation of the provisions of Decree No 31 of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers on the stepping up of the campaign against the falsification of reports and the results of the fulfillment of the state plan and the obligations of socialist competition, the concealing of existing shortcomings in work and the deception of the party and the people is being tolerated at some organizations. I will cite one example: the trust of trade and procurement of the city of Olgiy of Bayan-Olgiy Aymag, having upset the plan of procurements for 1981 for 11 types of raw materials, purchased from the offices of trade and procurement of other somons 23 kg of goat's wool and 150 horsehides and included them in the fulfillment of the plan. Along with this, this trust sold to organizations of trade and procurement of other somons 90 horsehides and 3,000 sheepskins, which had already been procured by the state. Moreover, having failed to fulfill the plan of the commodity turnover for November 1980 by 22 percent, it drew up a false report, in accordance with which it had ostensibly fulfilled the plan by 102 percent and illegally received a bonus in the amount of 12,700 tugriks, thereby having done harm to the state.

It is necessary to step up everywhere the campaign against such malicious violations as the deception of the party and the state and the embezzlement of state property.

In order to successfully fulfill the national economic plan and the State Budget with respect to all the quantitative and qualitative indicators and to ensure the increase of socialist property, the ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations need to mobilize internal resources as much as possible and to increase sharply work quality and production efficiency, to do away with unproductive expenditures, to eliminate defects in work, to tighten up internal financial monitoring and to improve accounting and reporting.

This in turn requires the increase of the skills of the workers of accounting and the economic service and their responsibility for the reliability of the accounting and reporting data, the safekeeping of socialist property, the quality of stocktaking and the state of the economy of the works and production efficiency, as well as the imposition of penalties on the guilty parties.

Financial, banking and statistical organs, ministries, departments, state committees, aymag and city executive committees of the assembly of people's deputies are faced with the tasks of intensifying the work on the creative implementation of the decisions of the Second Republic Conference of Accountants, Financial, Bank and Statistical Workers, which was held in 1980, on the complete adoption of primary accounting, the timely repayment of accounts payable and accounts receivable and on the prevention of violations of financial discipline.

Local Budgets

Comrade deputies!

The amount of the local budgets comes to 1,709,000,000 tugriks, that is, is increasing as compared with last year by 68.5 million tugriks.

The MPR Council of Ministers is submitting for the approval of the session the revenues and expenditures of the aymag and city budgets for 1982 in the following amounts:

1.	Arhangay Aymag	75.0 million tugriks
2.	Bayan-Olgiy Aymag	67.8 million tugriks
3.	Bayanhongor Aymag	64.8 million tugriks

4. Bulgan Aymag	50.6 million tugriks
5. Gobi-Altay Aymag	67.4 million tugriks
6. Dornogobi Aymag	47.1 million tugriks
7. Dornod Aymag	66.2 million tugriks
8. Dundgobi Aymag	49.3 million tugriks
9. Dzabhan Aymag	83.4 million tugriks
10. Oborhangay Aymag	73.8 million tugriks
11. Omnogobi Aymag	48.3 million tugriks
12. Suhbaatar Aymag	48.7 million tugriks
13. Selenge Aymag	78.2 million tugriks
14. Tob Aymag	80.2 million tugriks
15. Ubs Aymag	73.4 million tugriks
16. Hobd Aymag	72.1 million tugriks
17. Hobsgol Aymag	85.0 million tugriks
18. Hentiy Aymag	61.4 million tugriks
19. City of Darhan	67.1 million tugriks
20. City of Ulaanbaatar	425.5 million tugriks
21. City of Erdenet	23.7 million tugriks

In the total amount of the local budgets the receipts from industrial enterprises and economic organizations will amount to 98.0 percent, while those from the population will amount to 2.0 percent. On the total amount of expenditures 20.2 percent are being allocated for the financing of the national economy, 74.7 percent--for sociocultural measures and 5.1 percent--for administration and other measures.

The development of the creative activity of organizations and collectives, the increase of the official responsibility and labor discipline of people and the transformation of the monitoring of fulfillment into an effective means of the prompt elimination of identified shortcomings and the assurance of the unity of word and deed for the fulfillment of the plan and the budget on the basis of the creative implementation of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and the increase of the indicators of quality and efficiency are becoming an important task of the ministries, departments, aymag and city executive committees of the assembly of people's deputies, legal, planning, financial and economic organs.

The report on the fulfillment of the MPR State Budget for 1980 is being submitted to this session for approval.

The MPR State Budget for 1980 was fulfilled with respect to revenues in the amount of 4,073,300,000 tugriks and expenditures in the amount of 4,044,000,000 tugriks with an excess of revenues over expenditures in the amount of 29.3 million tugriks. At the same time 99.2 percent of the revenues of the State Budget were received from the socialist sector, 40.4 percent of the allocations were channeled into the financing of sociocultural measures and 38.5 percent were channeled into the development of the sectors of the national economy.

Comrade deputies!

The MPR Council of Ministers asks this session to approve the submitted draft of the State Budget for 1982 and the report on the fulfillment of the State Budget for 1980.

For the smooth fulfillment and exceeding of the plan and the budget of the country for 1982 with respect to all the quantitative and qualitative indicators it is necessary to improve organization and to increase responsibility and discipline at all the stages of activity, to improve further the methods of management and the running of the economy and to develop the initiative and creative activity of the workers.

There is no doubt that our people will successfully fulfill the plan assignments of the second year of the new 5-year plan and will make an important contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the congress of our party.

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MPR TRADE RELATIONS WITH CEMA COUNTRIES EXAMINED

Moscow EKONOMICHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN-CHLENOV SEV in Russian No 2, 1982 pp 8-10

[Article by **Yondongiyn** Ochir, MPR Minister of Foreign Trade: "Foreign Trade Between the MPR and the Other CEMA Member Nations"]

[Text] MPR foreign trade, as a sector of the nation's economy, is of a special character dictated by this country's historical development.

In the MPR all sectors of the economy are closely interlinked with foreign trade. Our country meets its machinery and equipment needs by more than 90 percent through imports, its requirements in crude oil, refined products and rolled ferrous metals by 100 percent, and consumer goods by 50 percent.

A direct influence on growth in MPR foreign trade, improvement of its structure and broadening of the variety of goods is exerted by cooperation with the other CEMA member nations, which is developing in many directions. Today they account for more than 97 percent of the MPR's foreign trade.

In 1976-1980 foreign trade between the MPR and the USSR grew briskly in conformity with the Directives of the 17th Congress of the MPRP and the 25th CPSU Congress on the basis of the general policy line determined during talks between party-government delegations of the two brother countries in 1976.

As a result of implementation of long-term trade agreements covering 1976-1980, concluded on the basis of coordination of national economic plans, the greatest trade volume was achieved with the Soviet Union. The USSR is the main exporter to our country of both producer and consumer goods. It supplies more than 90 percent of all the machinery and equipment we import, plus the bulk of consumer goods. Today the list of goods received from the USSR includes more than 40,000 product items.

The MPR in turn exports agricultural products to the USSR and the other CEMA member nations, for the most part livestock products, as well as products of light industry and the food processing industry. In addition, as a result of movement on-line of industrial enterprises built with the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union and other CEMA member nations, our country is increasing year by year deliveries to these countries of finished manufactured goods and semifinished goods. In particular, the Mongolian-Soviet Erdenet Mining and Concentration Combine is playing a large role in increasing the export capabilities of the MPR.

An intergovernmental agreement dated 27 May 1976 specified an extensive program of comprehensive assistance to the MPR by the Soviet Union in its across-the-board social and economic development. This agreement specified construction of approximately 240 facilities in this country, in all branches and sectors of the economy. The volume of construction and installation work performed in the last five-year plan was equal to the total volume accomplished in the preceding three five-year plans combined. Other CEMA member nations have also made a significant contribution toward building the material and technological foundation for socialism in the MPR. As a result, our country's fixed productive assets increased by 70 percent over the five-year period.

The Basic Directions of Development of the National Economy and Culture of the MPR in 1981-1985 state that the main task of the Seventh Five-Year Plan is to secure the advance of social production and to increase its efficiency on the basis of labor productivity growth, adoption of scientific and technological advances and advanced know-how, substantial improvement in utilization of production facilities, as well as material, financial, and labor resources, further growth in the country's economic potential, and achievement of a steady improvement in the people's living standards.

In connection with this, targets in the Seventh Five-Year Plan include increasing the volume of aggregate social product by 41-45 percent, national income by 38-41 percent, fixed assets of the national economy by 55-60 percent, including productive assets by 60-65 percent, accelerated development of the mining industry, an increase in the degree of processing of livestock raw materials, and increased manufacture of consumer goods.

Essential conditions for successful accomplishment of these tasks include maximum mobilization of internal resources, all-out improvement in the quality of work performed, efficient utilization of the steadily growing technical and economic assistance by the Soviet Union and the other brother nations, and securement on this basis of comprehensive development and improved efficiency of societal production.

Long-term trade agreements were signed as a result of coordination of the national economic plans of the MPR with the CEMA member nations for 1981-1985. In conformity with these agreements, trade between the MPR and these countries will increase by 50-55 percent during the five-year period, including a 55-60 percent increase in exports and a 48-52 percent increase in imports.

Our trade partners will be shipping to the MPR increasing quantities of machinery and equipment, building materials, consumer goods, and foodstuffs. In return they will receive goods produced by enterprises built with their technical and economic assistance, as well as traditional Mongolian export goods.

We should make particular mention of the fact that a number of CEMA member nations have established special foreign trade incentive prices on the principal livestock products exported by the MPR. This has made it possible in the last five-year plan to carry out a number of measures to strengthen the material and technological foundation of livestock raising in the MPR and to raise the people's living standards. This is also of great importance to us in the current five-year plan.

As in the past, the Soviet Union is our principal trade partner. Mutual trade between the two brother countries will increase by 60 percent over the previous period and will total approximately 5 billion rubles. In conformity with the Agreement on Trade and Payments for 1981-1985, signed in Moscow in October 1980, the USSR will export to the MPR industrial and agricultural equipment, means of transportation, including cars and trucks, chemical products, including agricultural chemicals and fertilizers, refined petroleum products, agricultural commodities, etc. The MPR will export products of the mining industry and light industry, livestock on the hoof, meat, wool, etc.

Financial and technical assistance to the MPR by the Soviet Union will increase substantially in 1981-1985. This assistance will double over the preceding 5-year plan just within the framework of the economic and technical cooperation agreement between the MPR and the USSR. A total of 342 facilities are to be built and renovated in the MPR with the assistance of the USSR, as well as execution of 45 different programs and measures aimed at improving the efficiency of various branches and sectors of Mongolia's economy.

A substantial percentage of Soviet machinery and equipment exports is being channeled into the establishment of a powerful, unified fuel and energy base in this country's central region. This will make it possible to assure meeting Ulaanbaatar's heat and electric power requirements. Soviet equipment will also be installed at new enterprises of the mining industry, light industry and the food processing industry, which will substantially increase this country's export potential.

Thanks to deliveries of equipment from the USSR, expansion of Ulaanbaatar's TETs-3 [Heat and Electric Power Station] will be completed in the current five-year plan, and TETs-4, with a generating capacity of 380,000 kilowatts, will come on-line. The Darhan-Ulaanbaatar and Baga Nuur--Choyr-Bor--Undur-Ayrag high-voltage power transmission lines will come on-line. The TETs in Choybalsan is to be expanded, and the Baga Nuur coal strip mine, with a production capacity of 6 million tons of coal per year, is scheduled to go into operation.

A contract was signed in 1980 by the Mongolian "Complex Import" Association and the All-Union Tekhnostroyeksport Association on performance in 1981-1985 of design, survey, construction and installation work on the first unit of the Hutul cement and lime complex. When it comes on-line, cement and lime production in the MPR will increase 3.7-fold and 4-fold respectively. This will fully meet this country's requirements for these products up to 1990.

Mutual goods trade between the MPR and the PRB is also scheduled to increase in 1981-1985. Bulgarian equipment will be extensively used in renovating and modernizing a number of production facilities built with the assistance of the PRB. Plans also call for establishment of an agroindustrial complex in Orhon-Sharyn-Gol, and construction of a new brick plant. Bulgaria will take part, together with other brother countries, in developing large deposits of phosphorites, coking coal and copper, and will continue cooperation in the International Geological Expedition of the CEMA member nations.

In addition to industrial equipment, Bulgaria will export to the MPR certain kinds of raw materials, spare parts, foodstuffs and consumer goods. In return it will receive carpets, raw materials of animal origin, agricultural commodities and foodstuffs, as well as some consumer goods.

In conformity with an agreement covering 1981-1985, Hungary will assist our country in building the Herlen-**Bayan ulaan** irrigation system, construction of the Ongiyn-Gol feed growing operation with an irrigation system, development of health care, exploitation of the Salaa tungsten deposit, etc. Enterprises previously built with the assistance of the HPR will be modernized and expanded.

Further expansion of the **Bornuur** State Farm, modernization of a carpet factory, expansion and renovation of a porcelain products factory will be accomplished with the assistance of the GDR. The GDR will export to the MPR primarily machinery, equipment and spare parts for enterprises of light industry, the food processing industry and the printing industry, as well as for transport vehicles, chemical industry products, including agricultural herbicides and insecticides, paints and varnishes, photographic and film industry products, and consumer goods.

The MPR will export to the GDR primarily raw materials of livestock origin and products of the livestock raw materials processing industry: wool, hair, gut, hides, carpets, leather wearing apparel, tanned-leather coats, as well as outer knitwear made of camel's hair and sheep's wool.

Trade between the PPR and the MPR will increase by 40 percent in the current five-year plan. Poland will export to our country various machinery and equipment, as well as consumer durables, and the MPR will export to Poland its traditional export goods: raw and tanned hides, meat, tinned meat, wool, tanned-leather coats, and fur articles.

There will also be a substantial increase in trade with the SRR. Several knitwear enterprises and a furniture factory will be renovated with Romania's technical assistance.

Czechoslovakia will assist in completing construction on a shoe factory, in equipping a bus body repair plant, in joint development of the MPR's natural resources, and in processing raw materials of animal origin. It will export to the MPR buses, trucks, tires, diesel equipment, medical equipment, equipment and spare parts for the shoe and leather goods industry, and chemicals. Mongolia will continue supplying Czechoslovakia with raw materials of animal origin, a variety of hides and metalliferous ore concentrates from newly discovered deposits.

The CEMA Permanent Commission on Foreign Trade occupies a special position in development of cooperation between the MPR and the other CEMA member nations.

Establishment of the Commission constituted an important stage in the development of comprehensive interaction among the CEMA member nations in the area of foreign trade. Its activities are directed toward comprehensive expansion of trade, improvement in the structure of trade, and creation of an efficient system of regulating foreign trade and developing it on principles of socialist internationalism.

Within the framework of the commission, a system of long-term trade agreements is being improved, agreements which are increasingly based on the results of coordination of plans, pricing procedure, etc. The commission is promoting the further development of economic ties among the CEMA member nations as well as between these nations and other socialist countries, plus coordination of the actions of interested CEMA member nations in trade with capitalist countries.

In conclusion I should like to note that expansion and deepening of trade and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA member nations, maximum drawing together and consolidation with them in all areas of societal affairs, and strengthening participation by the MPR in development of socialist economic integration constitute a guarantee of successful implementation of the important program tasks advanced at the 18th Congress of the MPRP. Their succesful implementation will promote a stable and vigorous advance by our economy and increased material prosperity and a higher cultural level for the Mongolian people.

In connection with this, as was stated by Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal at the 18th Congress of the MPRP, ministries and agencies, industrial enterprises and other economic organizations of the MPR must unwaveringly meet their obligation adopted pursuant to economic and trade cooperation agreements, and must achieve improved effectiveness of utilization of technical and economic assistance by the USSR and the other brother countries.

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DEVELOPMENT OF FORESTRY AND LUMBER INDUSTRY REVIEWED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 24 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by S. Lhagba: "The Forests of Mongolia for the National Economy"]

[Text] The use of timber resources is playing an important role in the economy of our country. It is divided into three independent sectors of the national economy: forestry, the lumber industry and woodworking. With the development of the economy of the country the consumption of the basic product of forests--wood--is increasing rapidly, in spite of the more and more extensive use of wood substitutes. About 40 percent of the 2.0-2.2 million m^3 of wood consumed annually are used for the needs of industry and construction. The remainder is used as fuel.

The international prestige of the MPR as a country which exports wood, seeds, pelts and fur is increasing from year to year. The forestry organs of the country, while protecting and improving the state of the forests, are implementing water conservation and protective measures and are providing invaluable services to the national economy and the population.

Rich raw material resources are available in the country for the successful functioning and development of the forestry sectors in the country. The area of the state timber reserves of the country comes to 15.2 million hectares, the total root stock of plantings comes to 1,276,700,000 m^3. The forests of Mongolia for the most part are located along the border with the Soviet Union, with the exception of the saxaul forests, which, covering an area of 3.9 million hectares, are located in the southern part of the country.

Nearly 140 types of tree and shrug species grow in the forests of Mongolia. Some 69.2 percent of the total area of forests is covered by valuable coniferous species, such as larch, cedar, pine, spruce and fir. Sea buckthorn, which is of the greatest value in medicine and other sectors of the national economy, grows on an area of 14,700 hectares. In the forests of the MPR in all more than 100 medicinal, fruit and berry plants grow and many types of wild animals live. Annually 15 to 25 tons of juniper branches, 0.9 to 2.0 tons of medicinal herbs, 22 to 30 tons of berries--mountain cranberries, whortleberries and black currents--and 5 to 6 tons of mushrooms, wild onions and many other useful plants are procured in the forests of the country.

One of the most important features of the forests of the Mongolia is the fact that the main forests of the MPR are confined to the slopes of mountains and therefore perform important water conservation and soil protection functions. The sources of the main rivers of the MPR are located in the Hentiy, Hangay and Hobsgol mountains, where the main forest tracts of the country are located. The intensity of floods, the levels of the water content and other important characteristics of these rivers, along and near which the most highly developed industrial and agricultural regions of the country are located, depend on the degree of the fulfillment by the forests of water conservation functions. It is possible to judge the degree of importance of the retention of these functions by the forests from the example of the logging in 1941-1945 in the Tuul Gol River Basin near Ulaanbaatar. The forest fires and heavy floods, which were connected with this wasteful treatment of the forest, did considerable damage and to this day are memorable to the residents of the city.

For the scientifically sound use of timber resources all the forests of the MPR are divided in three groups. Especially valuable plantings--the forests of the green zones around cities and population centers, preserves, soil protection and water conservation forests--are assigned to the first group of forests. They account for 42 percent of the total forest area. These forests perform their functions in a living, growing form, as a natural factor. Therefore felling and other types of use, which can do harm to the protective functions of forests, are restricted or prohibited in forests of the first group.

The forests of the second group are also of a protective nature, but here logging is permitted in amounts which do not exceed the amount of the annual growth of wood. Since the amount of annual growth may be significant, in forests of the second type forest exploitation of an industrial nature is frequently organized. These forests take up 50 percent of the total forest area.

Producing forests, which are intended for meeting the needs of the national economy for wood, are assigned to forests of the third group. Large enterprises of the lumber industry, which carry out logging by the industrial method, operate in these forests. Here logging is practically unlimited. The area of the forests of the third group comes to 1.2 million hectares, or 8 percent of the total forest area.

The MPRP and the MPR Government have devoted and are devoting much attention to the efficient, careful use of timber resources. Back in September 1924 the first timber management was organized in Ulaanbaatar, while in December of the same year another three were organized: the Yoroo, Onon and Hobsgol. A completely new sector for Mongolia--forestry--the goal of which is the protection and expanded reproduction of timber resources, the organization of their use with all the diverse useful properties, began to be successfully developed since that time. The Yoroo and Hongor woodworking enterprises, which became the first enterprises of the lumber and woodworking industry, were organized in March 1926.

The Ministry of Forestry and the Woodworking Industry was created in 1972. At present the ministry has under its subordination 14 timber and hunting managements, 4 state forest nurseries, 4 large timber managements, 3 woodworking combines and other enterprises and organizations. In the annual volume of output the ministry holds second place in the republic.

At present the forestry enterprises--timber and hunting managements--are a highly mechanized production unit, which in addition to forest management functions (the protection of forests against fires, pests, unwarranted felling, the release of wood to loggers and so on) also performs production functions (the procurement of seeds, logging both for the purpose of improving the conditions of the growth of plantings and for the purpose of the industrial use of forests, the planting and sowing of forests, the raising of planting stock, the carrying out of supplementary use and so on). In the past 10 years the volume of developed forest crops has increased nearly 6-fold, the cultivation of planting stock has increased more than 10-fold.

The enterprises of the lumber and woodworking industry--timber managements, woodworking enterprises and combines, enterprises for the production of woodworking items--carry out the industrial logging, processing and treatment of wood. Many of these enterprises, for example, the Hyalganat, Sharyn Gol and Tunhel timber managements and the Tosontsengel Woodworking Combine were built with the assistance of the Soviet Union. The enterprises of the lumber and woodworking industry are furnished with the latest equipment and are using advanced production technology. Thus, in recent years the removal of timber in trimmed logs at the felling areas has been successfully introduced, more powerful logging trucks are being used. During the past 5-year plan the production volume of the lumber and woodworking industry increased by 39.1 percent.

The main tasks of the forestry sectors for the new Seventh Five-Year Plan were specified in the materials of the 18th MPRP Congress. These tasks consist in the purposeful improvement of reforestation work and in the more complete and comprehensive use of the wood being logged. The new 5-year plan provides for an increase of the gross output of the sector by 16 to 19 percent, including the output of the woodworking industry by 20 to 22 percent. It is planned to put into operation a plant for the production of woodworking items and built-in furniture, a furniture and cardboard combine in Ulaanbaatar, to complete the renovation of the Tosontsengel and Suhbaatar woodworking combines and to carry out the construction of a woodworking combine in Erdenet. The assimilation of the production of cardboard, wood particle board and other new types of products and the considerable improvement of the quality of the products being produced are envisaged as a result of these measures.

In the new 5-year plan even more attention will be devoted to the protection of forests and reforestation. It is planned to perform reforestation work on not less than 14,000 hectares of area.

The workers of forestry, the lumber and woodworking industry of the republic, having greeted the decisions of the 18th party congress with great inspiration, are concentrating their efforts on the further increase of production efficiency, the complete and efficient use of timber resources, their protection and reproduction.

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GORNO-ALTAY OBKOM SECRETARY ON SOVIET-MONGOL COOPERATION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 82 p 4

[Article by V. Sapov, correspondent of PRAVDA: "Neighbors, Friends, and Partners"]

[Text] An old friendship links the Gorno-Altayskaya Autonomous Oblast and the Bayan-Olgiy Aymag. Not long ago, a traditional agreement was signed between them, calling for an exchange of delegations, the study of practical experience, scientific achievements, the joint search for a solution of a number of national economic problems, and in particular the realization of the plans for increasing the output of agricultural production discussed at the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

The Mongolian Altay calls the Soviet Altay a brother. And those who live along both sides of the border are not separated from one another. Both oblasts are linked by a long-standing friendship, warm and good-neighbor relations. And this time, too, the Altay inhabitants cheerfully welcomed their guests from Olgiy, headed by the first secretary of the Aymag Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, B. Hurmetbek. The delegation came to sign the agreement on further cooperation.

The preceding agreement was "concluded" in Olgiy, and this one--in Gorno-Altaysk. The day before a delegation headed by CPSU obkom secretary V. Molchanov visited the Mongolian Aymag. In the course of the meeting all points of the agreement were discussed. Moreover, both sides took into account proposals made in rayon and somon [territorial-administrative unit in the Mongolian People's Republic] committees, in enterprises, in societies of Soviet-Mongolian and Mongolian-Soviet friendship, and in farms maintaining constant direct contacts.

This is how a program of cooperation is composed. In a business-like, free and easy atmosphere, large and small tasks are outlined. And a graphic example of how one must derive benefit from suchtrips are the visits of [our] Mongolian friends in Kosh-Agachskiy Rayon, which is located on the border of Western Mongolia, as long ago as the 1950's. People in Gorno-Altay remember them and think that the regular relations of the border oblasts began with them.

It is not difficult to imagine what aroused the interest of [our] Mongolian friends. Collectivization was going in full swing in the Mongolian People's Republic. And naturally the experience of the organization of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Gorno-Altay was exceedingly instructive for the araty [Mongolian cattle raisers].

And soon after the Mongolian steppes came alive--a virgin land epopee began here. The Soviet Union provided a great deal of assistance. In 1959 alone 2,500 tractors, 500 grain combines, 3,000 automobiles and a lot of other technical equipment went from the USSR to the Mongolian People's Republic. The homeland of the October [Revolution] sent 200 agronomists, engineers and technicians, who had gone through the school of the virgin lands in Siberia and Kazakhstan to help fraternal Mongolia. They gladly shared their knowledge and experience with [our] Mongolian friends.

In the current five-year-plan an important place is again allotted to the development of virgin lands. It is planned to open up 300,000 hectares, a significant part of them in Western Mongolia.

As is well known, it is important not simply to copy experience, but to interpret and apply it creatively. When the goal is clear, the results are also on hand. This is precisely how [our] Mongolian friends act. While being in Өlgiy, I heard quite a few good words about the party committee and the administration of the Ulaanhus Somon. At one time one delegation after the other went from here to the State Farm named Tu Honoc of the 50th anniversary the USSR. The guests did not return with empty hands. They purchased pure-bred wool-bearing goats, mastered the technology of watering and harvesting grasses, and learned to apply fertilizer. There, in Kosh-Agach, [our] Mongolian friends borrowed the project of sheep-folds, which after completion was accepted in Mongolia.

"To help and assist friends is our international duty," says Yu. Znamenskiy, the first secretary of the Gorno-Altayskiy Obkom of the CPSU. "But we are far from thinking that everything we have bears the 'mark of quality.' Along both sides of the border skillful people are working, and are they not to share anything? Here they sent their horticulturists to Өlgiy. With their help, the adopted brothers began the planting of trees and shrubs in the center of the aymag. And today there is something to teach the workers from Kosh-Agach."

I listen to my partner talk and remember the trip to the Bayan Nuur and Altantsogts Somons. There they have excellent irrigated sections. Not a bit worse in the Chuyskaya Steppe, where Mongolian workers also "spied out" the experience. They introduced it. Now they are widely engaged in irrigation here and have put in vegetable plantations. And what is characteristic, they are getting cabbage and potatoes from them which are a bit larger than in Gorno-Altay.

"The people from Olgiy have gone around us," Yu. Znamenskiy notes. "Now we have to study the experience of the Mongolian vegetable growers. And with the Zlobin method things are far better among the neighbors than among us. And what wool-bearing goats they have in Mongolia: White ones, like snow. From each one they collect 700-800 grams of wool.

Friends do not have secrets from one another. Well, in order for the reverse relationship to work out more often, as in the case with horticulture, irrigation and the wool-bearing [goats], the aykom [aymak committee] and the obkom have established the following procedure: Every delegation composes a detailed report about its trip.

I am reading one of them, compiled by the chairman of the party commission attached to the Gorno-Altay CPSU Obkom, G. Bel'bekov, who was in Mongolia as a member of a delegation. This detailed account about the work of the party committees of the Altantsogt, Saksay and Bayan Nuur, about the vanguard role of the communists of the state farms in production, about how competition is organized and the propagation of advanced experience is conducted. But there is one observation which is expressed to the friends: In the opinion of the delegation they were in too great a hurry with the introduction of the Ipatov method. Those scales do not yet exist in the agriculture of Western Mongolia.

Our friends listened to our advice. In the state farms of Western Mongolia, which have by no means rejected the idea of the Ipatov followers, they now simply apply it creatively in accordance with local conditions.

Among the adopted brothers of the Soviet and Mongolian Altay it has been taken for a rule: If you have or do things better, prompt us, teach us what to do, so that things are not worse for your neighbor. And in this is seen the main principle of cooperation. The meaning of competition acquires another sound. In any case, in everything there are relationships of trust, based on support and mutual gain.

"There should be more of such prompting," this is how M. Rahada, secretary of the party committee of the Sotsialidzmiyn dzam State Farm, expressed the essence of the contacts. "I have been in Gorno-Altay more than once and have obtained a great deal from colleagues in the Mayminskiy, Ongudayskiy, Shebalinskiy, and Kosh-Agachskiy Rayons from the practice of organizational party work, in particular in regard to the organization of the verification of the execution of decisions being taken and the development of socialist competition."

About this, I recall, they told us also in the aykom, where a great deal of organizational work is being done on the propagation and introduction of the Soviet experience, on the development of adopted-brother relations. Special literature has been picked up for the agitation collectives, as well as information on competing youth brigades of the Kyzyl-Maany Kolkhoz and the Oktyabriyn 30 jil Cooperative, the carpet-maker from Olgiy, S. Kenjebay, and the weaver from Gorno-Altaysk, E. Voroshina, on contacts between the revsomol Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League members and the Komsomol members, Pioneer organizations, and Soviet-Mongolian and Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Societies.

The program of cooperation between the border oblasts is constituted in such a way that in it a place is found for all organizations--beginning with the schools and ending with the party committees. And even if someone is unable to obtain something useful for his collective from a trip, both sides all the same say: "Let us be friends." You know, in the end the greatest wealth on earth is the happiness of human intercourse.

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FIRST QUARTER 1982 ECONOMIC PLAN FULFILLMENT REPORT OF MPR RELEASED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 13 Apr 82 p 2

[Report issued by MPR Central Statistical Administration: "On Results of Fulfillment of MPR State Economic and Cultural Development Plan in the First Quarter of 1982"]

[Text] Our country's working people, guided by the decisions of the party's third and fourth Central Committee plenums, the most recent session of the People's Great Hural, the instructions and speech by Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal at the Plenum, extensively engaged in socialist competition and displaying a high degree of political and labor activeness, successfully fulfilled, in the principal indices, the quarterly national economic and cultural development plan.

I. Agriculture

A total of 98.7 percent of this year's livestock herd increase, or 5,329.7 million head, is being maintained. The total number of young stock being raised is 111,700 head greater than during the same period last year. The percentage of young stock being raised is larger in Ubs Nuur, Dundgobi, Oborhangay, Dornogobi, Bayan-Olgiy, and Bulgan aymags than in the others.

The percentage of young stock being raised on state farms is 97.1 percent, and 98.7 percent in agricultural cooperative, which is greater than in the first quarter of last year.

For the country as a whole, 93.7 percent of tractors, 96.1 percent of plows, and 94.0 percent of seeders designated for field work have been repaired and are ready for operation.

The quarterly procurement plan for cattle hides was fulfilled by 134.9 percent, and small livestock by 113.5 percent.

In the first quarter 235 livestock buildings were completed and put into operation, with a total accommodation of 85,100 head of stock, as well as 70 watering stations.

II. Industry

Industrial output volume increased by 18.6 percent over the same period last year. The quarterly gross output plan was fulfilled by 102.6 percent, and the labor productivity increase plan by 104.3 percent.

Plan fulfillment and the gross output growth rate broken down by branches of industry are characterized by the following figures (percentages):

Branch	Plan Fulfillment	In Comparison With the Corresponding Period of Last Year
Power industry	97.7	95.2
Coal industry	104.6	118.6
Nonferrous metallurgy	100.7	163.5
Metalworking industry	100.8	119.2
Building materials industry	101.2	111.4
Forest products and woodworking industry	103.5	100.2
Textile industry	104.3	153.3
Leather, fur and footwear industry	103.8	120.9
Garment industry	104.3	100.0
Chemical industry	115.4	115.2
Printing industry	96.8	95.5
Food and gustatory industry	101.8	125.1

Plan fulfillment and growth rate of goods production and sales, as well as labor productivity growth, broken down by ministries and agencies, are characterized by the following figures (percentages):

Ministries and Agencies	Plan Fulfillment			Output in Comparison With the Corresponding Period of Last Year
	Production	Sales	Labor Productivity Growth	
Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry	99.7	104.7	100.1	104.7
Ministry of Geology and Mining Industry	103.5	-	104.4	146.7
Ministry of Light and Food Industry	105.0	104.4	106.3	123.4
Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry	103.6	96.5	105.3	104.8
Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials	102.3	102.6	108.7	107.5
Ministry of Agriculture	94.1	96.0	97.2	162.6
Ministry of Transportation	101.6	99.2	101.6	100.9
Ministry of Social Economy and Services	104.5	103.2	104.2	99.2

The Erdenet Mining and Concentrative Combine and the Mongolsovtsvetmet Production Association overfulfilled their production plan. The Sharyn gol, Aduunchuun and Bayanteg coal strip mines, the central power system, the production associations of wool processing enterprises, garment enterprises and raw hide processing enterprises, the cement plant, the Darhan Silicate Brick and Lime Plant, the Suhbaatar and Tosontsengel woodworking combines, the timber cutting operations in Yoroo and Tunhel, the Ulaanbaatar Automotive Repair Plant, the domestic services administration, the canned meat and beer-vodka combines, the meat packing combine in the town of Choybalsan, the Moron Milling and Feed Combine, plus many other industrial enterprises overfulfilled their product sales plan. Due to poor organization of production and labor, a total of 14 industrial enterprises underfulfilled their production plan by 10.6 million tugriks, while 22 enterprises underfulfilled their product sales plan by 12.6 million tugriks.

Plan fulfillment and production growth rate for the principal industrial product categories are characterized by the following figures (percentages):

Product	Plan Fulfillment	In Comparison With the First Quarter of 1981
Electric power	94.3	95.3
Thermal energy	101.7	96.0
Coal	104.6	118.6
Fluorspar	104.3	112.1
Lime	102.2	109.7
Construction bricks	92.5	90.7
Cement	100.5	122.1
Milled lumber	102.2	108.3
Washed wool	112.1	115.9
Felt	100.7	99.2
Felt footwear	100.8	91.8
Woolen fabrics	100.0	106.4
Rugs	98.0	187.7
Knitwear products	102.1	122.6
Suits	102.4	76.3
Chrome-tanned sheepskin	104.2	201.7
Chrome leather, Russian leather	100.2	97.2
Leather footwear	93.3	94.1
Leather coats	101.1	116.1
Tanned leather jackets	102.4	101.9
Pork	118.0	109.4
Sausage products	105.9	117.0
Milk and dairy products	120.9	150.5
Flour	97.2	202.2
Bread	103.4	108.2
Confectionary goods	108.0	106.5
Fruit beverages and mineral waters	107.2	106.0
Feed mix concentrates	229.7	104.8
Newspapers	104.8	102.9

III. Construction

This country's construction organizations performed construction and installation work totaling 161.3 million tugriks, 4.5 percent more than in the same period of last year.

Plan fulfillment and growth rate of construction and installation work, as well as rate of labor productivity growth, broken down by the principal contractor ministries and agencies, are characterized by the following figures (percentages):

Ministries and Agencies	Plan Fulfillment		Construction and Installation Work in Comparison With the First Quarter of 1981
	Construction and Installation Work	Labor Productivity Growth	
Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials	103.8	115.5	102.0
Main Administration of Construction Troops	100.3	-	105.5
Ministry of Irrigation	116.1	111.9	124.7
Ministry of Transportation	102.2	120.6	107.9
Ministry of Communications	100.9	128.4	119.9
Ministry of Social Economy and Services	91.6	87.4	108.5
Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry	95.7	95.6	88.8
Ministry of Agriculture	100.6	103.0	107.9
Ulaanbaatar Railroad Administration	126.2	94.0	144.5
Main Administration of Highways	93.5	101.3	127.5

With the exception of the trusts and offices of the Dornogobi, Dundgobi, and Hentiy aymags, all the subordinate construction trusts and offices of the Ministry of Construction and Constructions Materials Industry overfulfilled the quarterly construction and installation work plan. In spite of plan fulfillment by the main contractor ministries and agencies, the Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry, the Ministry of Social Economy and Services, and the Main Highways Administration failed to meet their quarterly construction and installation work plan.

IV. Transportation and Communications

The quarterly freight traffic plan for all modes of transportation was fulfilled by 98.2 percent, the freight operations plan by 94.2 percent, the passenger traffic plan by 103.9 percent, and the passenger operations plan by 107.1 percent.

The transportation labor productivity increase plan (converted to calculated ton/kilometers) was fulfilled by 100.2 percent, including 103.4 percent for motor transport, 100.0 percent for rail transport, and 99.7 percent for air transport.

Plan fulfillment, broken down by modes of transportation, is characterized by the following figures (percentages):

Modes of Transportation	Plan Fulfillment	In Comparison With the First Quarter of 1981
Freight traffic		
motor transport	101.6	107.2
rail transport	97.0	97.1
air transport	107.1	101.1
Passenger operations		
motor transport	92.5	109.2
rail transport	97.3	104.4
air transport	112.3	107.0
Passenger traffic		
motor transport	106.6	107.8
rail transport	102.3	101.0
air transport	99.9	108.1
Passenger operations		
motor transport	107.2	108.6
rail transport	105.0	104.3
air transport	97.8	108.5

The transport enterprise administrations of Arhangay, Bayan-Olgiy, Dundgobi, Oborhangay and Hobd aymags, motor transport terminals 1, 5, 22, 27, 39, and a number of other transport enterprises overfulfilled the quarterly freight traffic and freight hauling operations plan. Transport enterprises operating under the new system of planning and economic incentive overfulfilled the freight traffic plan by 3.9 percent and the passenger traffic plan by 6.6 percent.

The transport enterprise administrations of Bayan Hongor, Bulgan, and Gobi-Altay aymags, and motor transport terminals 35 and 38 failed to meet their plan targets, thus increasing the number of such entities in comparison with the first quarter of last year.

The quarterly revenues plan for communications enterprises was fulfilled by 102.9 percent, and revenues volume increased by 3.9 million tugriks in comparison with the same period of last year.

Fulfillment of the principal indices plan for communications operations is characterized by the following figures (percentages):

Principal Indices	Plan Fulfillment	In Comparison With the Corresponding Period of Last Year
Dial telephone exchanges	100.0	101.9
Telephone stations	100.3	104.0
Radio broadcast facilities	99.3	106.9
Radio receivers	100.8	104.0
Sending of letters and printed matter	100.3	111.7
Television sets	101.6	111.0
Telegrams	104.0	106.5
Telephone calls	102.1	105.2
Newspaper delivery	101.6	99.0

V. Trade

Retail sales volume increased by 4.9 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of last year, and the quarterly plan was fulfilled by 101.4 percent.

Plan fulfillment and growth rate of retail sales, broken down by ministries and agencies, are characterized by the following figures (percentages):

Ministries and Agencies	Plan Fulfillment	In Comparison With the First Quarter of 1981
Ministry of Trade and Procurement	101.4	104.5
Ministry of Culture	108.2	109.3
Ministry of Communications	100.4	78.0
Ministry of Social Economy and Services	95.2	112.7
Ministry of Health	109.3	102.6
Ulaanbaatar Railroad Administration	101.2	107.0

The sales plan for public dining enterprises was fulfilled by 104.0 percent, and its volume increased by 9.2 percent in comparison with the first quarter of last year.

In comparison with the same period of last year, foreign trade volume increased by 32.5 percent, including 57.8 percent for exports and 23.3 percent for imports.

Volume of social economy and services revenues increased by 9.7 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of last year, and quarterly plan fulfillment was 106.4 percent.

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SUPPLEMENT TO FIRST QUARTER 1982 ECONOMIC PLAN FULFILLMENT REPORT

Ulaanbaatar UNEN in Mongolian 10 Apr 82 p 2

[The following tables of the MPR First Quarter 1982 Economic and Cultural Plan Fulfillment Report released by the MPR Statistical Office on 6 April 1982 was not included in the version of the first quarter 1982 plan fulfillment report published in the 13 April 1982 issue of NOVOSTI MONGOLII.]

[Text] The following tables show the fulfillment of various main aspects of the first quarter 1982 plan according to aymags (in percent):

Aymag	Raising Young Animals	Female Camels Producing Young
Arhangay	99.1	91.3
Bayan-Olgiy	99.5	94.0
Bayanhongor	98.8	97.8
Bulgan	99.5	92.5
Gobi-Altay	98.1	98.7
Dornogobi	99.6	93.6
Dornod	98.1	99.1
Dundgobi	99.7	91.2
Dzabhan	96.5	95.4
Oborhangay	99.6	99.9
Omnogobi	98.4	93.6
Suhbaatar	98.8	89.8
Selenge	96.0	100.0
Tob	99.3	98.7
Ubs	99.8	94.3
Hobd	98.5	97.6
Hobsgol	98.3	98.6
Hentiy	97.2	93.0

Aymag	Procured Hides	 Skins
Arhangay	163.7	100.5
Bayan-Olgiy	76.6	63.5
Bayanhongor	116.5	118.4
Bulgan	108.0	135.6
Gobi-Altay	147.7	111.1
Dornogobi	191.8	110.4
Dornod	157.0	129.1
Dundgobi	163.1	127.4
Dzabhan	171.5	113.2
Oborhangay	106.2	109.1
Omnogobi	110.7	114.0
Suhbaatar	124.1	169.9
Selenge	160.5	114.1
Tob	109.8	82.2
Ubs	101.5	118.6
Hobd	91.3	113.4
Hobsgol	169.9	117.7
Hentiy	162.3	112.9

	Product Sales			
Aymag	Food Industry	Publishing Industry	Power Industry	Social Economy, Services, Establishments
Arhangay	101.2	105.6	103.3	108.0
Bayan-Olgiy	112.0	104.9	102.1	112.0
Bayanhorgor	114.6	110.0	106.5	82.8
Bulgan	101.1	116.8		100.0
Gobi-Altay	102.1	121.8	106.0	104.5
Dornogobi	97.5	101.3	100.2	94.5
Dornod	100.3	109.1	98.8	111.0
Dundgobi	101.5	105.1	102.9	109.3
Dzabhan	96.9	100.7	101.2	92.5
Oborhangay	103.6	104.4	104.9	106.7
Omnogobi	110.5	117.8	102.7	95.6
Suhbaatar	108.5	103.8	107.6	100.3
Selenge	100.1	104.6		112.7
Tob	104.0	101.4		101.1
Ubs	103.8	100.7	109.1	102.9
Hobd	105.1	111.5	104.7	101.4
Hobsgol	103.4	102.0	115.6	89.0
Hentiy	107.0	100.2	103.8	102.5

		Construction-Installation		
Aymag	Construction Trusts, Offices	Irrigation Administrations	Inter-Cooperative Industry	Agricultural Cooperative
Arhangay	100.4	146.6	23.2	9.2
Bayan-Olgiy	106.0	131.9	205.0	6.6
Bayanhongor	102.0	140.4	35.2	0
Bulgan	111.5	109.2	115.3	0
Gobi-Altay	100.4	136.6	165.7	0
Dornogobi	92.9	159.6	14.0	0
Dornod	136.3	248.9	103.5	5.2
Dundgobi	95.4	78.4	52.3	0
Dzabhan	101.0	105.2	74.1	7.9
Oborhangay	106.2	87.7	56.8	35.0
Omnogobi	103.0	152.7	95.8	0
Suhbaatar	105.1	229.7	0	0
Selenge	172.7	101.4		
Tob	160.2	200.0	40.8	0
Ubs	104.0	95.8	0	0
Hobd	103.1	146.6	27.2	70.0
Hobsgol	101.2	134.2	56.2	19.6
Hentiy	74.5	124.7	0	17.2

Aymag	Motor Transport Freight Turnover	 Passenger Turnover
Arhangay	121.9	104.6
Bayan-Olgiy	103.1	101.7
Bayanhongor	95.4	118.1
Bulgan	95.7	76.4
Gobi-Altay	86.7	88.1
Dornogobi	100.7	110.7
Dornod	102.6	104.0
Dundgobi	116.7	114.7
Dzabhan	104.9	115.9
Oborhangay	120.3	116.8
Omnogobi	118.5	172.0
Suhbaatar	107.1	100.9
Selenge	122.7	116.9
Tob	103.4	119.1
Ubs	103.5	51.2
Hobd	106.7	102.8
Hobsgol	101.7	77.2
Hentiy	104.5	107.6

Aymag	Retail Trade Turnover	Of this: Trade, Procurement Administration
Arhangay	101.5	100.0
Bayan-Olgiy	101.7	102.7
Bayanhongor	94.8	96.4
Bulgan	100.5	100.7
Gobi-Altay	101.1	100.4
Dornogobi	100.8	104.3
Dornod	103.1	104.0
Dundgobi	104.2	103.6
Dzabhan	101.5	103.1
Oborhangay	104.8	104.6
Omnogobi	104.4	105.3
Suhbaatar	95.9	94.5
Selenge	102.1	101.4
Tob	101.8	101.8
Ubs	98.4	97.4
Hobd	101.2	101.5
Hobsgol	102.1	102.9
Hentiy	97.5	96.9

	Revenues Derived From				Revenues From Local Budgets
Aymag	Use of Communications	Cultural Organizations	Social Economy	Economic Services	
Arhangay	101.1	107.0	103.0	110.1	101.4
Bayan-Olgiy	101.2	105.3	105.2	119.2	101.2
Bayanhongor	102.6	107.4	106.9	83.4	100.0
Bulgan	100.6	91.6	107.4	102.8	105.1
Gobi-Altay	101.9	99.5	103.6	106.4	102.8
Dornogobi	101.0	101.9	103.0	97.3	100.2
Dornod	102.5	107.4	104.3	109.4	100.6
Dundgobi	102.9	104.8	113.7	114.3	103.4
Dzabhan	101.4	108.6	108.0	90.4	103.5
Oborhangay	103.4	101.9	100.6	107.5	100.5
Omnogobi	109.5	133.8	107.7	98.9	113.3
Suhbaatar	102.4	91.0	111.0	100.6	102.8
Selenge	101.6	108.7	105.0	113.5	102.0
Tob	101.8	132.5	107.8	100.7	96.0
Ubs	101.8	118.1	109.2	103.1	110.1
Hobd	102.9	98.6	104.3	102.1	100.6
Hobsgol	100.4	113.9	112.7	89.1	101.0
Hentiy	104.2	116.9	111.4	110.7	101.0

CSO: 1818/10

ULAANBAATAR CELEBRATES MPR REVOLUTION JUBILEE

PM191311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Jul--A ceremonial meeting of representatives of party, state and public organizations and the capital's working people devoted to the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution has been held here. It was attended by Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, J. Batmonh, chairman of the Republic's Council of Ministers, and others.

The keynote speaker, S. Lubsangombo, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and Mongolian minister of public security, noted that the republic's working people have traveled a glorious path of struggles and victories and are now successfully resolving socialist building tasks under the MPRP's leadership.

These successes, the speaker noted, have been possible thanks to the Soviet Union's comprehensive aid and support.

Touching on international questions, the speaker stressed that Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's message to the UN General Assembly Second Special Session on disarmament and also other Soviet peace initiatives are of invaluable significance for the struggle against the threat of war.

A military parade and holiday demonstration by working people were held in Ulaanbaatar's Central Square today on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution.

CSO: 1819/71

TSEDENBAL ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR HOLIDAY

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1911 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] The special MONTSAME correspondent in Moscow communicates the following: Y. Tsedenbal, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic arrived in Moscow for a holiday at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; M. N. Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of a department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; Y. P. Bavrin, chief of a section of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, other officials as well as D. Gotob, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR and diplomatic workers of the Mongolian Embassy welcomed Y. Tsedenbal at the Vnukov Airport of the Soviet capital.

CSO: 1819/70

TSEDENBAL SENDS TELEGRAM OBSERVING EGYPTIAN HOLIDAY

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1936 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] On 23 July 1982, Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, sent a congratulatory telegram to Mohammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the occasion of the national holiday of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

CSO: 1819/70

BATMONH HEADS MONGOLIAN DELEGATION TO BULGARIA

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1925 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] On 27 July 1982, J. Batmonh, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, left Ulaanbaatar for Sofia. He will be in the People's Republic of Bulgaria on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Georgi Filipov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic and chairman of the Mongolian section of the Mongolian-Bulgarian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, D. Saldan, chairman of the State Committee for Economic Relations Abroad, D. Saaral, first deputy director of the administrative office of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, and D. Yondon, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, are accompanying J. Batmonh.

D. Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, B. Dejid, alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Party Control Committee of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, D. Sodnom and C. Suren, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, T. Balhajab, chairman of a section of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, M. Dugersuren, Mongolian minister of foreign affairs, J. Abhia, colonel general and minister of defense, and other officials saw J. Batmonh off at the Ulaanbaatar Buyant-uhaa Airport. V. Bonchev, temporary People's Republic of Bulgaria charge d'affaires in the Mongolian People's Republic, and A. I. Smirnov, USSR ambassador to the Mongolian People's Republic, also saw Batmonh off.

CSO: 1819/70

'MONTSAME' CITES LAZAR, BATMONH RECEPTION REMARKS

OW151022 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1716 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Report on speeches given by Gyorgy Lazar, premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and Politburo member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, and Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and Politburo member of the MPRP Central Committee, at a reception presumably held in Budapest on 11 June]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 Jun (MONTSAME)--Our party, government and people with great pride follow the broad scale creative labour in the Mongolian People's Republic, said Politburo member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, speaking at a reception hosted in honour of the Mongolian government delegation, led by Jambyn Batmonh, [member of] the MPRP CC Politbureau, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, currently on an official visit of friendship to Hungary. We highly assess the historic achievements of the Mongolian people in building a socialist society, developing the economy and culture. We are glad that the prestige of the consistent internationalist policy of Mongolia is growing in the international arena, said Gyorgy Lazar. Cooperation between the HPR [Hungarian People's Republic] and the MPR have longstanding traditions, relations between our two countries, as well as the invariable fraternal ties between the HSWP and the MPRP are developing successfully. We will, in the future, make every effort within our capacity to contribute to the development of the national economy of the MPR and deepening of mutually-beneficial cooperation.

Our two countries, continued Gyorgy Lazar, are active members of the CEMA, one of the most important international organisations of the socialist community. This promotes the further extension of the friendship and cooperation between our two countries. The Hungarian prime minister noted with deep satisfaction the complete identity of the stand of the two countries on all questions regarding the present international situation. We are together making efforts for the consistent implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence of countries with differing social structures, and for repulsing joint intrigues of imperialism and the Chinese hegemonists menacing peace the world over. We are making sincere efforts to develop international multi-farious and mutually-advantageous cooperation, preserve and defend the achievements in detente. That is why, we wholly support the repeated peace initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union. We also consistently uphold the proposal of the MPR to sign a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations among the countries of Asia and the Pacific, said Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar in conclusion.

In reply Jambyn Batmonh said that the friendship between our parties, countries and peoples, based on the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, is becoming closer, stronger and fruitful.

The MPRP Central Committee, our government and the Mongolian people, Batmonh stated, are deeply grateful for the technological and economic assistance of the Hungarian People's Republic, which is an important contribution to the development of agriculture and industry of our country, to the training of national qualified personnel.

The 36th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) was held here in Budapest. Its decision will undoubtedly promote to a considerable extent the further development of the socialist economic integration and solution of major objectives of socialist and communist construction in our countries.

We sincerely welcome the remarkable achievements of the fraternal Hungarian people in the construction of a developed socialist society and in realizing the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The Hungarian People's Republic is making an important contribution to the successful solution of common tasks of the fraternal countries, to augment the economic potential and political influence of the world socialism, consolidate the unity of the socialist community and to steadily raise the efficiency of the activities of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The situation in the world today, has seriously aggravated. [as printed] International imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, is trying to forestall, and where possible, to turn back the wheels of world progress, and deliver a blow to the cause of national and social liberation, democracy and socialism. The great-power and hegemonistic course of the present Chinese leaders is practically teaming up with these actions dangerous to peace and security of peoples.

Imperialism is seeking to deliver a blow, in the first place, to real socialism. This is glaringly expressed by the attempts to destroy the socialist structure in Poland with the help of domestic counter-revolution.

The MPRP and the government of the MPR, together with the fraternal parties and countries, consistently support the Polish United Workers' Party and all working people of the PPR [Polish People's Republic] in their efforts to defend their socialist gains and against the counter-revolution and imperialist intrigues.

Forces of imperialism and reaction are fanning up tension, creating seats of conflict situation in different regions of the world, intensifying their intrigues against the independence and sovereignty of nations and are pushing mankind to nuclear catastrophe.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries counterpose the policy of military adventure and aggression with a policy of peeceful co-existence, deepening detente and real disarmament.

The MPR, like all other fraternal socialism countries, is of the view, further pointed out Mongolian Prime Minister Batmonh, that the only sane alternative to confrontation is political dialogue and negotiations, consolidation of the atmosphere to trust among states, search for ways for a peaceful solution of conflicts on the basis of equality ans with due regard for the legitimate interests of the sides. This, naturally, demands political will-power, persistency and tireless efforts.

Proceeding from such a conviction, the 18th congress of the MPRP proposed to conclude a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations among the countries of Asia and the Pacific Ocean. This proposal is in keeping with the proposals of the Soviet Union, the three fraternal countries of Indochina, Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and other states making sincere efforts to consolidate peace, stability and cooperation in different regions of the Asian continent.

Our party and government are deeply grateful to the HPR, which like all other fraternal socialist countries, is actively supporting our initiative. It's also a pleasure to note that it's receiving positive response and support in many Asian countries and other parts of the world, said Batmonh.

The MPR together with other socialist communist countries fully support the Soviet peace programme for the 80's, new constructive proposals advanced by Leonid I. Brezhnev in his speech at the gala meeting in Tashkent, the 17th congress of the Soviet Trade Unions and the 19th congress of the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League. The MPR attaches great significance to the Soviet-American summit meeting and wholly supports the Soviet stand that the talks should be held constructively on the principles of equality and equal security.

Our government believes that the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament should take decisions meeting the aspirations of peoples to live in peace and security.

In conclusion, Mongolian Prime Minister Batmonh underlined that the current talks will serve to further extend the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic.

CSO: 1819/71

MPRP'S GOMBOJAB VIEWS MONGOLIA-USSR RELATIONS

PM161611 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society: "Forever"]

[Text] On 11 July the Mongolian people are marking their great festival, the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution. There is a special meaning in looking back over the past decades to picture more clearly the permanent significance that friendship with the great Soviet people has for the Mongolian people. This friendship was and remains a very great revolutionary gain, a reliable guarantee of the Mongolian working people's freedom and independence and the surety of success in building a new life.

The Mongolian people are rightly proud that V. I. Lenin, the brilliant leader and teacher of the whole world's working people, and D. Suhe-baatar, founder of the MPRP and the people's state, were at the source of the indissoluble Mongolian-Soviet friendship. Over 60 years have passed since the historic meeting between the great Lenin and the Mongolian revolutionaries' delegation headed by D. Suhe-baatar, but even now Lenin's wise words that "the struggle for state and economic independence in alliance with Soviet Russia's workers and peasants is the only correct path for every working person of your country" have the ring of an instruction.

The whole course of Mongolia's development along the path of building a new life is indissolubly linked with the friendship, fraternity and class alliance with the great Soviet land, the first socialist country. The Mongolian people, led by the MPRP, their experienced vanguard, and relying on the Soviet Union's comprehensive fraternal assistance, have managed to defend and consolidate their revolutionary gains, successfully resolve the socioeconomic tasks of the noncapitalist development path and effect the transition to socialism. Mongolian-Soviet relations became the model of a completely new socialist type of international relations, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The indestructible Mongolian-Soviet friendship has undergone the test of time and has been strengthened and tempered in the joint struggle for the triumph of common bright goals and ideals. The Soviet Union came to the Mongolian people's aid in 1939 when the Japanese aggressors were encroaching upon Mongolia's freedom and independence in the Halhin-gol region. The Soviet-Mongolian forces' victory at Halhin-gol was a glorious page in the annals of the Mongolian and Soviet people's combat cooperation. The Mongolian people were firmly on the Soviet people's side in the grim years of the Great Patriotic War against fascist Germany and gave them all the help they could, and in 1945 Mongolian armed forces participated shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Army in routing militarist Japan.

The end of World War II, the rout of fascist Germany and militarist Japan with the decisive role of the Soviet Union and its armed forces and the formation of the world socialist system created favorable conditions for accelerating the pace of Mongolia's socialist building. With the Soviet Union's fraternal assistance more and more new enterprises of socialist industry, modern transportation and communications were set up in the country. By the end of the 1950's the amalgamation of individual livestock units into cooperatives has been completed and, consequently, socialist production relations triumphed throughout the country's national economy. An important achievement was the establishment and development of arable farming, which has become an independent sector. The Soviet Union's assistance played a tremendous part in all these successes.

The 1946 treaty on friendship and mutual assistance and the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between Mongolia and the USSR, and the new treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Mongolia and the USSR of 15 January 1966 are of very great significance in the further development of Mongolian-Soviet friendship. Reciprocal visits by party and state delegations from the two countries are of equally exceptional significance for the development and deepening of Mongolian-Soviet friendship and for the resolution both of long-term and current problems of our comprehensive cooperation. It is with a sense of profound satisfaction that Mongolia's working people note the tremendous attention paid by the 26th CPSU Congress to strengthening the Soviet Union's unity, friendship and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, including Mongolia.

The 18th MPRP Congress expressed the unshakable resolve of Mongolia's communists and the entire Mongolian people to tirelessly strengthen their friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the great Soviet people and with the peoples of the other socialist community countries. From the congress rostrum Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal stated: "Our paramount task is to continue to steadily strengthen and deepen our relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the CPSU and the Soviet people. The alliance, friendship and fraternity with the Soviet Union are a reliable guarantee of our progressive development along the path of socialist building." The cause of Mongolian-Soviet friendship is in the reliable hands of our peoples' Marxist-Leninist vanguard, the MPRP and the CPSU, in full accord with both peoples' will and aspirations.

Mongolian-Soviet cooperation is now developing and strengthening in breadth and depth, at all levels and in all avenues of social life and includes the coordinated actions of our parties and states in the international arena, the harmonization of socioeconomic policies, the coordination of national economic plans, the broadening of scientific and technical exchange and the creation of joint Mongolian-Soviet enterprises and economic associations. The MPRP's course toward the comprehensive rapprochement of Mongolia and the USSR is being consistently implemented in all spheres, profound integration processes are occurring in the two countries' lives and direct links are maintained between the USSR's autonomous republics, oblasts and krays and Mongolia's aymags and between the two countries' related ministries, departments, social organizations, enterprises and cultural enlightenment organizations. Soviet construction organizations, which perform over 50 percent of the entire volume of construction and installation work, are operating in Mongolia. Thousands of highly skilled Soviet workers and experts, participating directly in Mongolia's socialist building and teaching their Mongolian colleagues the most advanced work methods, are working here with a profound awareness of their internationalist duty.

The Soviet Union's fraternal and comprehensive assistance is a powerful factor in Mongolia's socioeconomic development, in successfully resolving the tasks of completing the creation of socialism's material and technical base in our country and transforming it into an industrial-agrarian socialist state. It can be stated with full justification that there is literally no single national economic sector here which has not experienced the fruits of the Soviet Union's generous assistance. Industrial enterprises built with the Soviet Union's technical and economic assistance now produce almost half of the country's gross industrial output, including 90 percent of the electricity and 80 percent of the coal. In the last 10 years alone the Soviet Union has helped to build over 480 projects and major complexes, among which is the joint Mongolian-Soviet Erdenet Mining and Enrichment Combine.

Soviet culture, literature and art, the most advanced in the world, are exerting a truly beneficial influence on the formation and development of our socialist culture and the aesthetic education of Mongolian working people. In this context I would like to note the tremendous success of the Soviet culture days held last month in Mongolia, which turned into a review of the outstanding achievements of the Soviet people, the builders of communism, and into a true festival of Mongolian-Soviet friendship.

From the bottom of their hearts the Mongolian people express profound gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government, the Soviet people and to their great friend Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in person for the tremendous attention and help provided in Mongolia's socialist building and wish all Soviet brothers new successes in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress' historic decisions, in communist building and in the struggle for peace, to avert war and for the freedom and social progress of the peoples.

The creation of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society, which was 35 years old in May this year, was a manifestation of the Mongolian people's will and an expression of their sincere feelings of sympathy and respect for their great friends, the Soviet people, and of their profound aspiration to constantly learn from Soviet people's examples of life and work. The Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society is now one of Mongolia's most massive social organizations, uniting within its ranks 1,400 collective and over 500,000 individual members, that is, one-third of the country's population.

The party has entrusted the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society with the responsible task of propagandizing on a broad scale the Soviet people's world-historic experience of communist building and the role and significance of the fraternal Mongolian-Soviet friendship and the Soviet Union's comprehensive assistance in building the new society in Mongolia, and of revealing in depth of USSR's decisive role in strengthening the forces of world socialism, in the struggle for peace, security and the social progress of the peoples and against the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and war. The Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society is called upon to promote the education of the country's youth and all its working people in a spirit of devotion to the indestructible Mongolian-Soviet friendship and the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism and in a spirit of militant implacability toward anticommunism and anti-Sovietism and bourgeois ideology. All of the society's mass work is subordinated to the fulfillment of these tasks.

The Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society, which is preparing to hold its seventh congress at the end of this year, considers it its duty to step up its work on popularizing the 26th CPSU Congress' historic decisions and the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state geared toward curbing the arms race, preserving and consolidating peace, eliminating the threat of nuclear war and propagandizing the Soviet people's outstanding achievements in communist building. Specific events are planned for the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The MPRP Central Committee Politburo recently adopted the resolution "on the preparation for and celebration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation," which envisaged marking this glorious jubilee as a festival of the triumph of the ideas of Leninism and socialist internationalism and as a great festival of the fraternal friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples.

Celebrating the 61st anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution, all our people are fully resolved to mobilize all their efforts to implement the decisions of the dear party's 18th congress and the plan targets of the Seventh Five-Year Plan in the name of the noble cause of the steadfast development and deepening of the Leninist Mongolian-Soviet friendship, which will strengthen and flourish forever!

CSO: 1819/71

POLISH ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED IN ULAANBAATAR

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1941 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] On 21 July 1982, a friendship evening dedicated to the 38th Anniversary of the Rebirth of Poland took place at the Ulaanbaatar Construction Machinery and Equipment Repair Plant which is a collective member of the Mongolian-Polish Friendship Association.

Speaking at the event, D. Bilegt, deputy chairman of the Executive Committee for Mongolian Peace and Friendship Associations, noted the successful development of friendship and cooperation between the Mongolian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic based on the principles of Marxism and Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

In his reply, Stanislaw Stawiarski, Polish People's Republic ambassador to the Mongolian People's Republic, dwelled in detail on the successes and achievements of the Polish people in the building of socialism and in the surmounting of the current difficulties and crisis in the country.

CSO: 1819/70

MONGOLIAN BUDDHISTS SUPPORT UNIFICATION OF KOREA

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1936 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] A meeting was held today in the Gandantigchilen Monastery where the headquarters for the World Asiatic Buddhists Conference is located. It was held in conjunction with the month campaign dedicated to supporting the struggle of the Korean people for the unification of their homeland on a peaceful democratic basis.

The representatives of the Mongolian Buddhists who spoke at the meeting resolutely censured the United States which is impeding the peaceful unification of Korea. They expressed solidarity with the struggle of progressive society for the unification of Korea by peaceful democratic means.

The participants of the meeting appealed to the Asiatic Buddhists to more broadly develop the movement to support the just struggle of the Korean people.

Responsible workers of the Executive Committee for Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations and diplomatic workers of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Embassy in the Mongolian People's Republic were present at the meeting.

CSO: 1819/70

MINISTER OF TRADE, PROCUREMENT AWARDED ORDER OF SUKHE BATOR

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1922 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] The Order of Sukhe Bator was awarded to C. Molom, minister of trade and procurement, in accordance with a decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic. The minister was presented this high award for his many years of productive work in responsible posts in party and state organizations of the Mongolian People's Republic on the occasion of his 50th birthday.

CSO: 1819/70

SOVIET CONSUL-GENERAL IN CHOYBALSAN RECEIVES AWARD

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1922 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] In accordance with a decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, M. I. Petunin, Soviet consul-general in Choybalsan, was awarded the Order of the "North Star." He was presented this award for his contribution to the development and strengthening of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples.

Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Republic and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, presented the award on 24 July 1982 at the Government House of the Mongolian People's Republic.

CSO: 1819/70

MEDALS PRESENTED TO POLISH SPECIALISTS

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1916 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Medals of the Mongolian People's Republic were presented to a group of Polish specialists working in Mongolia. These were awarded in accordance with a decree of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

In presenting the medals, S. Udbal, member of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, warmly congratulated the specialists of the fraternal country on the occasion of the 38th Anniversary of the Rebirth of Poland.

D. Saldan, chairman of the State Committee for Economic Relations Abroad, other officials, and Stanislaw Stawiarski, Polish People's Republic ambassador to the Mongolian People's Republic, were present when the awards were presented.

CSO: 1819/70

GREETINGS TO IRISH CP CONGRESS

OW170141 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1704 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 14 May (MONTSAME)--The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee has sent a message of greetings to the 18th congress of the Communist Party of Ireland [CPI]. The telegram reads that Mongolian Communists express solidarity with the consistent struggle of Irish Communists for basic interests of the working class of Ireland, for socioeconomic transformations in the country, against the oppression of the monopolistic capital and the interference of imperialism into its affairs.

The telegram expressed confidence that the fraternal relations between the MPRP and the CPI based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will further develop and strengthen in the interests of consolidating the unity of all anti-imperialists forces of the present.

CSO: 1819/71

NEW BRANCH OF AGRICULTURE EXAMINED

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 18, Apr 82 p 22

[Article by EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA correspondent B. Rachkov, Ulaanbaatar-Moscow: "MPR: A New Branch -- Crop Farming"]

[Text] Arriving in the MPR in the early spring, one notes how carefully pieces of chopped ice are placed under trees and on flower beds in the towns and villages. This is the first watering. The ice is chopped from nearby -- not very numerous -- frozen-solid creeks and impoundments. Nor can one help but notice how rapidly the sun removes snow from the south slopes of mountains and how slowly the snow cover melts on their northern slopes, providing moisture to trees and shrubs, very few of which are encountered on the dry and rocky south slopes. Little moisture, thin topsoil, approximately 90 frost-free days the entire year -- these are most typical features which apply to almost all of Mongolia, which is situated in the most continental part of Asia, with an average elevation of 1000 meters, and receiving only 200-300 millimeters of precipitation annually. These climatic conditions, which are unfavorable to farming, have from ancient times predetermined nomadic livestock raising as the only area of development of that country's agriculture.

The victory of the people's power in Mongolia, the course of policy taken by the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] toward building socialism, and a steady improvement in the material prosperity and cultural level of the population have made development of all principal branches and sectors of a modern economy vitally important to Mongolia.

Comprehensive Progress

The major branches of the food processing industry and light industry, which process livestock products for the needs of the population and for export, were established in the first decades of people's rule in this country, which was transitioning from feudalism to socialism. In recent decades, as the international economic relations of the MPR expanded, especially after Mongolia joined the Council for Economic Mutual Assistance in 1962, the metalworking industries began rapidly developing in the MPR, as well as the fuel-raw materials foundation, based on domestic natural resources. Within a short historical period of time Mongolia, working in fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries, was transformed from a backward livestock-breeding country into a dynamically growing agrarian-industrial state.

Today industry and the construction industry are generating more than one third of the national income of the MPR. Mongolian industry accounts for more than half of the country's domestic commodity turnover.

The industrialization of Mongolia, which has accelerated in recent decades, has made it urgently necessary and at the same time possible to develop, alongside livestock raising, various branches of crop-farming agriculture. In the course of just a quarter of a century, annual crop-farming production has increased 7-10-fold and more. Mongolia, which in the past spent hundreds of millions of tugriks each year on imported grain and flour, today provides almost its entire requirements in bread and flour products from domestically produced grain.

Alongside growth and development of livestock grazing, grass sowing for forage began expanding. Production of feed just for the state reserve fund has increased from 15,000 to 192,000 tons. Strengthening of the feed base by crop farming has helped a 15-percent increase in the total number of cattle, sheep, and hogs — to a figure of almost 17 million head last year. The overall percentage share of crop farming in total agricultural gross output now exceeds 20 percent, as compared with 5 percent in 1950. What is the secret of such rapid growth?

"A third of a century ago," stated Ts. Oold, deputy chief of the agriculture department of the MPRP Central Committee, "we began implementing a Leninist plan of development of agricultural production applicable to Mongolian conditions. The 13th MPRP Congress was held in March 1958, which went down in history as a congress of mass co-production, while in December 1959 the Third MPRP Central Committee Plenum advanced the task of all-out development of agriculture on the basis of opening up virgin lands. Since that time more than 200,000 private, family livestock and farming operations in this country were consolidated into large socialized units. In particular," Ts. Oold continued, "more than 250 agricultural associations were formed, more than 230 of which are engaged not only in livestock raising but also in growing crops. Sixty state farms were also established, most of which emphasized crop farming. More than 1 million hectares of virgin land, of a total of 1.8 million hectares suited for crop farming in the MPR, have been put to the plow up to the present time.

Crop Production Growth in the MPR (thousand tons)

Crop	1955	1981
Grain	47	342
Vegetables	3	28
Potatoes	6	40

"Suited for raising crops," Ts. Oold repeated pensively. "We have very little such land, less than 2 percent of this country's entire agricultural acreage. The best topsoils are not more than 40-50 centimeters deep, while in many instances they are less than 15 centimeters. With our severe spring dry winds, this topsoil can be blown away by wind erosion after the first few plowings. This is why we made the decision to disturb virgin soil only when we acquired the proper technology, the most advanced agrotechnical equipment and techniques. The Soviet Union has unselfishly given them to us, just as they have shared with us their wealth of experience in farming long-fallow land, which is similar in many respects to ours. With the assistance of the Soviet Union we established dozens of state farms, most of which specialize in grain, but which also produce meat, milk, and vegetables. On the basis of last year's performance figures, these farms produced 38 percent of this country's grain, 36 percent of total state farm-produced meat, 65 percent of milk, and from 30 to 40 percent of vegetables and feeds."

In addition to the USSR, other countries of the socialist community are also taking part in development of Mongolia's crop farming. The Nomgon State Farm, one of seven which were established with the economic and technical assistance of the USSR in the last five-year plan, is situated at an average elevation of more than 1000 meters above sea level, almost 300 kilometers to the northwest of Ulaanbaatar. In charge of this state farm is N. Perenley, an energetic man of middle years, who carefully weighs every word. "It is an easy matter to plow land," he stated. "It is much more important to turn up the virgin soil in the consciousness of the people, who have always engaged in livestock raising. Soviet specialists helped us here with their experience and knowledge. Working shoulder to shoulder with them are five of our young comrades, who will soon be directing these areas of operations on their own."

Agronomists N. Gorbanev and D. Mordan are always working together. They enthusiastically tell of the benefit of employing the moldboardless plowing method on the state farm's shallow, light loam soil. This method is presently being used to cultivate 20,000 hectares, as compared with 2000 in 1977. Within a few years weeds have been almost totally eliminated from the cultivated acreage, and more and more fertilizer is being used, especially manure, which is supplied by the livestock units.

State farm workers consider it very important that they maintain a yield of 10-11 quintals per hectare, which is presently customary for the first years on virgin soil in this area, while subsequently they must definitely exceed this figure. Unfortunately not all brigades are performing the required aggregate of procedures on an optimal timetable, and last year some brigades produced a yield of less than 10 quintals. On the other hand Brigade 4, headed by S. Bazarch, has more than doubled their performance and has become a model to emulate by farmers throughout the district.

"Our last year's success," explained the brigade leader, "was based on adoption of the Ipatovo method of equipment utilization. It made it possible to increase machinery productivity and to shorten field work time. In addition, we made sure to plow fallow lands in advance, as well as other jobs, in order better to protect ourselves against the dry spring winds...."

We were later told that thanks to the fact that more than 10 state farms have begun incorporating the Ipatovo method, definite changes are taking place toward improvement of equipment utilization and shortening the time required to harvest the crop, haul straw from the fields, and perform fall plowing simultaneously with harvesting. Among this country's farmers there are many who have achieved success as a result of practical adoption of advanced labor methods. For example, the workers of the mechanized field team on the Dzun-Hara State Farm headed by tractor-combine operator Ch. Bayar, which performs all crop growing operations on the basis of a system which does not employ work orders, has produced an average yield of 13.7 quintals per hectare during the five-year plan and thus overfulfilled the plan by 22 percent.

The director of Nomgon, N. Pereley, in response to the question of how the entire farm could boost performance to the results of these farm machinery operators, replied succinctly: "It is simply necessary for everybody to learn to work as they work. To work even better, and to operate the equipment more intelligently." Thinking for a moment, he then added: "And of course all brigades need better-quality seed, and it would be a good thing to have more soil-conservation equipment and fertilizer. In the future we shall build a small dam on a nearby creek in order to provide at least some irrigation to the land around it...."

The management and party organization of the Nomgon State Farm link many hopes and plans with the younger generation. They are almost more proud of their 330-pupil school than of any other facility at the central farmstead. The upper-graders are enthusiastically studying how to handle and operate equipment and are more and more helping the farm with their labor during the summer.

Goals Have Been Specified

During these days, on the Nomgon State Farm and on other farms which we visited, they were actively discussing the results of the recent MPRP Central Committee Plenum, which was devoted to matters pertaining to the further development of crop farming. Tasks formulated at the plenum pertaining to intensification of agricultural production and a steady increase in production per hectare and per head of livestock met with unanimous local support.

In view of the fact that the erosion of soil, the fertility of which is built up over the course of thousands of years, can cause irreparable damage to agriculture, the plenum particularly drew the attention of each farm and each farm worker to the necessity of a conservationist's attitude toward the land and its protection. The plenum stressed the importance of improving farming practices, improving the technical equipment of farms, the work productivity of seed-growing centers, organization of labor and discipline, as well as reducing labor force turnover and decreasing various nonproductive expenditures.

When one recalls the lively manner in which these and other tasks were discussed at the Nomgon State Farm and on other farms we visited, and how energetically they are engaged in the quest for as yet unutilized local reserve potential, and how they specified the responsibility of Communists for new work trends and areas, one became more confident that the plenum tasks would be accomplished. By 1985 an additional 250,000 hectares of virgin soil will be put to the plow, and the average annual crop production volume will increase by approximately two thirds during the five-year plan. The average annual grain harvest should total 640,000 tons, potatoes and vegetables -- approximately 130,000 tons, and feed crops from cultivated acreage -- more than 430,000 tons. The feed base of livestock raising will become considerably stronger. There will be a qualitative and quantitative improvement in supply of diversified foodstuffs to the public.

3024
CSO: 1819/47

BRIEFS

NEW NEPAL ENVOY--Ulaanbaatar, 11 Jun (MONTSAME)--Narendra Bikram Shah, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Nepal to the Mongolian People's Republic, has presented his credentials to Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural. [Text] [OW130048 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1706 GMT 11 Jun 82]

FRENCH ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Ulaanbaatar, 9 Jun (MONTSAME)--A newly appointed ambassador of France Philippie Legrain has presented his credentials to Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the MPRP, chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great Hural. [Text] [OW110813 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1712 GMT 9 Jun 82]

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STATUS, DEVELOPMENT, CHALLENGES OF MPR TRADE UNIONS

Gains Between Congresses

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 5 Mar 82 pp 2, 4

[Article by D. Tsendee, chief of the Organizational and Instruction Department of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions: "Between Two Congresses"]

[Summary] The 12th Congress of Mongolian Trade Unions is to be held in May 1982. Since the last congress the implementation of the socioeconomic program of the MPRP and the decisions of the 17th and 18th MPRP Congresses, the fulfillment of the plan assignments, the increase of production efficiency and work quality, the dissemination of advanced know-how and the development of socialist competition have been at the center of attention of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions.

Numerous workers and collectives have received awards for their efforts during the Sixth and Seventh Five-Year Plans. At Mongolian-Soviet projects about 70 percent of the Mongolians are working directly with Soviet specialists.

Innovation, rationalization and the creative technical work of the masses are playing an important role in increasing production efficiency. "...About 80 percent of the suggestions of innovators and rationalizers were adopted in production, which provided a profit of more than 67 million tugriks."

In light of the indication by the 18th MPRP Congress of serious shortcomings in socialist competition, the main tasks of the MPR trade unions are "the placement in first place of quality indicators and high end results of production, the improvement of the economic soundness of the socialist obligations, the provision of all the conditions for their fulfillment, the further improvement of the practice of tallying the results of the competition and the system of stimulation of the competition participants and leaders."

The trade unions participated in the drafting of annual and long-range plans, 80 percent of the trade union members took part in the discussion of the draft of the Basic Directions of the development of the country.

The meeting of the material and cultural needs of the workers is of great concern. More than 100 decrees and instructions concerning wages, bonuses, the norm setting of labor and skills categories have been approved since the last congress.

During the Sixth Five-Year Plan 195 million tugriks were spent on labor safety, 77 percent more than during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. More than 150 legal acts on the living and working conditions of workers and employees were drafted with the participation of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions.

The assets of state social insurance increased by 52.3 percent as against the preceding 5-year plan. Payments of benefits to workers from the social insurance fund increased by 25.9 percent, maternity benefits increased by 42.9 percent.

Cultural and educational work was stepped up. "If we compare 1981 with 1977, the number of workers' clubs and palaces of culture increased by more than 80 percent, libraries--40 percent, the size of the book stock--60 percent, the assets allocated to these institutions increased by twofold."

Since the last congress the number of trade union members has increased by 32.4 percent, one-third of them are activists. There are 2,745 primary trade union organizations in the country, which work directly with labor collectives. In the two-stage review by the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions of the work of primary trade union organizations, groups, commissions and activists the overwhelming majority received good ratings.

The training of trade union personnel and their placement in central and aymag organizations were improved. "At present nearly 40 percent of the workers in the trade union system have a higher and secondary specialized education." The importance of organizing work, the elimination of shortcomings, the increase of the end results and the personal responsibility of personnel were indicated at the Third (1981) MPRP Central Committee Plenum.

International contacts were strengthened. During the visit of a Soviet trade union delegation in 1978 an agreement on cooperation was signed. Steps were taken to strengthen the relations between trade unions of the socialist countries. Contacts are being maintained with more than 60 foreign trade union organizations.

The 18th MPRP Congress specified that "the trade unions in our socialist society are called upon to accomplish a two-in-one task--to promote in every way the development of the national economy and the increase of labor productivity and to display constant concern about the legal rights and interests of the people of labor. The essence of their activity consists in this."

"The primary task of Mongolian trade unions is to channel the creative energy, labor enthusiasm and talent of the popular masses into the campaign for the practical implementation of the Seventh Five-Year Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the Country."

Legal Position

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 May 82 p 2

[Article by D. Badzarsad: "Mongolian Trade Unions"]

[Text] The Mongolian trade unions are the most massive public organization, which unites on a voluntary basis workers and employees of all occupations. Practically the entire working class, the large detachment of workers of agriculture and the intelligentsia are in their ranks.

The Mongolian trade unions, while representing the interests of the workers and employees, are participating in the drafting and implementation of state plans of the development of the national economy and in the solution of questions of the distribution and use of materials resources, are involving workers and employees in the management of production, are organizing socialist competition and mass creative technical work and are contributing to the tightening up of production and labor discipline.

The group of problems, which are being solved by state organs jointly with or with the approval of trade union organizations, is very broad. They are, in particular, the establishment of working conditions and wages, the employment of labor legislation, the use of public consumption funds and all the questions which ensue from the practical exercise of the rights of the working people to free vocational training and the free improvement of skills, paid annual vacation, material security at the expense of the assets of state social insurance in case of illness, temporary disability and others.

Our state is supporting the trade unions in every possible way. This support finds expression in the fact that the trade unions have been invested with extensive rights.

A portion of the rights have been granted to the trade unions in connection with the transfer to them of individual functions which were previously performed by state organs (for example, the monitoring of labor safety procedures) or in their essence are of a state nature (the management of state insurance).

The majority of vacation homes, sanatoriums and health resorts are at the disposal of the Mongolian trade unions. The transfer to the trade unions of some functions and rights of state organs is continuing the process of the more and more extensive involvement of the working people in the management of the affairs of all of society and is increasing their participation in the management of state affairs.

In accordance with the MPR Constitution the Mongolian trade unions in the person of their Central Council has the right of legislative initiative. In the past 3 years alone the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions has taken a direct part in the elaboration of more than 100 standard acts on the protection of the labor of workers and employees, wages, pensions and grants and the organization of relaxation.

How our trade unions are exercising the right of legislative initiative can be shown on the basis of specific examples. The Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions on the basis of the suggestions of trade union organizations of all levels drew up a draft of the Statute on the Rights of the Trade Union Committee and the Procedure of Work of the Commission for the Settlement of Labor Disputes and submitted it for consideration to the highest organ of state power. These acts, which were passed in 1974, were of great importance for the further democratization of the management of production, for the rights and principles of the interrelations between the trade union organization and the administration of enterprises were specified in them. These acts establish legally the role of the committee of the trade union of the enterprise, the institution and the organization in the regulation of social processes in production collectives.

On the initiative of the trade unions the MPR Council of Ministers adopted decrees on pensions for several categories of actors of theatrical and entertainment organizations for seniority, the workday and the partial work week, work at home for women who for valid reasons do not have the opportunity to work 8 hours.

On the basis of the suggestions and remarks of workers, which were made at trade union meetings, and the wishes of trade union committees, during the last 2 years the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, jointly with the appropriate state organs, adopted a decision on the increase of the length of annual vacations for more than 1,400 people who work under adverse conditions, on the provision of special work clothing and protective means and the establishment of pensions on preferential conditions for people of several occupations.

A portion of the rights of trade unions are of a general nature and belong to all trade union organs. The majority of rights are granted to specific trade union organs, to each unit of the trade union system separately. Thus, the right to represent the interests of workers and employees in the area of production, labor, personal service and culture is common to all trade union organs.

The MPRP is pursuing a policy, the aim of which is for trade union organizations to exercise their rights and powers more completely and to display great persistence and adherence to principle in the struggle against violations of labor legislation and against various displays of bureaucracy and red tape, which encroach upon the interests of the working man.

According to the MPR Labor Code, enterprises, institutions and organizations are obligated to allocate monetary assets to trade union organs for mass cultural work and sports measures, to provide the committee of the trade union free of charge the necessary facilities with all the equipment for the work of the committee itself and for the holding of meetings of the workers and employees, as well as to provide means of transportation and communications.

The protection by the state of the property interests of the trade unions is an important, but not the only legal means of guaranteeing the rights granted to them. Legislation establishing precise legal guarantees for the people elected to trade union organs is contributing to the successful activity of the Mongolian trade unions and to the complete exercise of the rights granted to them.

The workers and employees, who have been elected to a trade union committee and have not been freed from their own production work, cannot be transferred to another job or be subjected to summary punishment without the preliminary consent of this committee. While the preliminary consent of the superior trade union organ is also necessary for the chairmen of these committees and trade union organizers.

The Mongolian trade unions are actively participating in the work of the World Federation of Trade Unions, are extending their relations with the trade unions of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and with progressive trade union organizations of many states, are supporting the international trade union, communist and workers movement and are actively supporting the strengthening of the solidarity of all peace-loving forces. The Mongolian trade unions are actively supporting the strengthening of peace and the aversion of the threat of a nuclear war.

The foreign policy activity of the Mongolian trade unions at the present stage is aimed entirely at the steadfast implementation of the policy outlined by the 18th MPRP Congress of the comprehensive development of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, the rallying of all the peace-loving forces of the planet and the promotion of the stepping up of their activity in defense of peace and international security.

At present the Mongolian trade unions are maintaining contacts with more than 60 trade union organizations of different countries of the world.

Central Committee Message

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 21 May 82 p 1

[Message of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolution Party of 20 May 1982 to the 12th Congress of Mongolian Trade Unions: "To the 12th Congress of Mongolian Trade Unions"]

[Text] Dear comrades!

The Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party warmly and cordially greets the delegates of the 12th Congress of Mongolian Trade Unions, who represent the glorious working class, the workers of the village and the national intelligentsia of our country.

The party Central Committee extends fraternal greetings to the envoys of the trade unions of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community and the representatives of trade union centers, who have come from various corners of the world.

The regular 12th Congress of Mongolian Trade Unions--an important political event in the life of the country--is significant for the fact that it is taking place during a period when the working people of socialist Mongolia are working dedicatedly on the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, which became a new milestone on the path of the building of the material and technical base of socialism in our country. The MPRP Central Committee is confident that the present congress will outline the basic directions of the activity of our trade unions for the immediate future and their tasks in the fulfillment of the Seventh Five-Year Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the Country and will give a mighty stimulus to the labor enthusiasm of the working people of the country.

The Mongolian trade unions, being the most massive public organization of the working people, hold a prominent place in the political system of our society and are making a worthy contribution to the cause of building a new life on Mongolian territory.

During the progressive development of our country in the building of socialism the role and responsibility of the trade unions as a local assistant and reliable support of the party among the masses are increasing, their rights and powers are increasing. Guided by Lenin's teaching on trade unions, the party will henceforth strive for the increase of trade union influence on the sociopolitical, economic and spiritual life of society, will actively promote the enhancement of their role as a school of administration, a school of management.

The trade union organizations have done considerable work on the ideological and organizational consolidation of their ranks. The branched network of trade union organizations now encompasses all the labor collectives of the country. The real opportunities of the trade unions in influencing all aspects of social life are increasing.

Our trade unions as an influential force of society under the guidance of the party are performing diverse work, which is aimed at the steady increase of the economic potential of the country, the mobilization of the creative initiative of the working people on the fulfillment of the plan assignments and their active participation in the management of the affairs of the state and production. The Mongolian trade unions are participating extensively in the solution of the most important political, economic and sociocultural problems.

Physical production always was and remains the decisive sphere of the life of our society and the main field of the revolutionary transforming activity of the MPRP. The policy elaborated by the 18th MPRP Congress of the assurance of the steady increase of the well-being of the working people on the basis of the further development of the economy of the country, the increase of production efficiency and the quality of all work and the complete mobilization of the available reserves is filling with a new content all the organizing and educational work of the trade unions.

On the basis of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, the party Central Committee is setting for the Mongolian trade unions the following tasks:

1) to devote priority attention to the increase of labor productivity and the increase of product quality in all the sections of economic construction, to the improvement of management and planning in the entire national economy, to the development of the initiative and activeness of labor collectives and every worker on the basis of the skillful introduction of advanced know-how;

2) jointly with economic, MRYL and other organizations to perform concrete work on the further improvement of the soundness of the socialist obligations, the assurance of the effectiveness of the monitoring of the progress of the competition, the proper use of measures of the stimulation of the winners. The personal and collective obligations should be based on thoroughly substantiated indicators of the increase of labor productivity, the increase of efficiency and work quality, the introduction in production of specific achievements of science and technology, the complete utilization of production capacities, material, financial and manpower resources, the strictest observance of the policy of economy at every workplace.

In this connection the trade union organizations are obligated to implement in a planned manner measures on the systematic increase of the economic knowledge of production organizers and all workers;

3) the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions and their local organizations should develop more extensively the movement "Work Without Laggards," jointly with the appropriate ministries should strive for the improvement of the coordination of the work of related enterprises, should systematically enrich the socialist competition with a new content and effective forms and should work specifically with each participant in the competition;

4) to creatively study and introduce the world historical experience of the Soviet Union, the advanced know-how of other socialist countries, the best techniques and methods of work of the leading collectives and workers of our country, to give on this basis concrete assistance to those lagging in the increase of the level of their work, the teaching to our workers of the very technology of using the best examples of labor, to create a well-balanced system of the study, selection and introduction of advanced know-how in all the sectors of the economy and culture;

5) the brigade form of the organization of labor and wages, which has shown itself to be the best method of increasing the collective interest and responsibility for the achievement of high end results, is now being used successfully at a number of enterprises of industry and construction. The trade union organizations are obligated to systematically enlarge the sphere of application of this new progressive form, thereby creating in labor collectives a more favorable moral and psychological climate;

6) the utmost tightening up of labor discipline on the basis of the systematic increase of the political consciousness of the workers, the use of a well thought-out system of stimulation and the extensive development of comradely criticism and self-criticism should be a subject of constant concern of the trade union organizations.

The trade union organizations are called upon to wage a resolute campaign against those who use working time inadequately, take unauthorized leaves from work, treat the entrusted machinery and equipment negligently and do not fulfill the plan assignments and socialist obligations. In the evaluation of the activity of labor collectives, the tallying of the results of the socialist competition and the awarding of the title of collective of socialist labor along with the basic indicators of the work the state of labor discipline should be taken into account without fail;

7) the development of our society requires the further strengthening of the ties of science with production and the increase of the level of the technical knowledge of the working people. The Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions is obligated to develop even more extensively the movement of innovators and rationalizers of production and to embody in practical affairs their useful initiatives in a planned manner;

8) to step up even more the work on the involvement of the working people in the management of the affairs of society and on the development of the democratic principles in the sphere of production. For this it is necessary to increase systematically the role of workers' meetings, collective agreements and permanent production conferences, transforming them in reality into the most important channels of the participation of the working people in the management of the affairs of the state and into effective forms of the exercise of social control.

In the future it is necessary to organize the matter so that the priority questions of production, the increase of labor productivity and the dissemination of advanced know-how would be examined in a practical manner at workers meetings and the permanent production conferences. It is necessary to see to it that every useful suggestion and recommendation would be examined carefully by the trade union organizations and specific steps would be taken on their implementation. The trade union organizations are obligated to inform the authors of the suggestions and recommendations about the steps taken.

The trade union organizations are obligated to carry out the strict monitoring of the fulfillment of the obligations assumed in accordance with the collective agreements, the decisions of workers meetings, the recommendations of the permanent production conferences, while increasing the demands on economic managers;

9) the party Central Committee is especially directing the attention of all party, state and public organizations to the fact that any question, which affects the labor and daily life of the working people, should be examined with the practical participation of the trade union organizations.

The trade union organizations should strive persistently for the fulfillment of the plans on the construction of housing, schools, kindergartens and nurseries, medical institutions and cultural and personal service facilities. The trade union organizations are obligated to increase their influence on the work of enterprises of trade, transportation and public dining and to actively participate in the settlement of questions connected with the increase of the standards of the service of the working people.

When preparing drafts of the production plans the planning organs should enlist extensively representatives of the corresponding trade union organizations;

10) the trade union organizations are obligated to take a most active part in the fulfillment of the state plans on the production of foodstuffs. The efforts of collectives of enterprises and institutions and of individual citizens on the development of subsidiary farms and the cultivation of potatoes and vegetables merit the utmost support and assistance on the part of the trade union organizations;

11) in our country the trade unions have been granted extensive rights and opportunities in the area of the exercise of social control. The thrust of the control activity of the trade union organizations should be aimed at the resolute curbing of all kinds of displays of irresponsibility and poor organization, mismanagement and waste, bureaucracy and red tape. The executives of economic organs are obligated to examine in good time and closely the suggestions and critical remarks, which have been made by members of the People's Control, and to take the necessary steps in their wake. The trade union organizations jointly with others should systematically conduct public reviews on such most important directions as the protection of socialist property, the maintenance of housing and public buildings, the consumption of electric power and fuel, raw materials and materials, the employment of the able-bodied population.

The trade union organizations are called upon to carry out the strict monitoring of the observance of labor legislation in the center and locally, to display initiative in the mechanization of manual and labor-consuming operations, the introduction in production of advanced technology, the implementation on a planned basis of measures on questions of labor safety procedures and labor safety techniques, the efficient expenditures of the assets of social insurance. In exercising their rights, which are established by law, the trade union organizations should act decisively when certain economic managers and workers of administrative organs violate the norms of labor legislation and forget about the social needs of the working people;

12) the existing intolerable shortcomings in the work of sanatoriums and vacation homes, in the use of their material base and in the observance of financial discipline require decisive steps.

The Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions jointly with the MRYL Central Committee and the Ministry of Health is obligated to take immediate steps on the improvement of preventive medical and mass cultural work at vacation homes, sanatoriums and Pioneer camps;

13) under the supervision of party organizations the trade unions should improve more and more the forms and methods of ideological educational work. In this work the trade union organizations should be guided by the principle that without an increase of the social consciousness and discipline of people the great cause of the building of socialism is impossible, just as it is impossible without the appropriate material and technical base.

The firm establishment among the working people of the spirit of absolute loyalty to the socialist system, indissoluble fraternal friendship with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, international solidarity with the working class and the working people of the entire world and the spirit of intolerance toward bourgeois ideology and its modifications is the heart of the educational work of the trade unions.

There is no doubt that the preparation for and the holding of the glorious 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union, which will be celebrated in our country in December of this year, as a festival of the victorious ideas of proletarian internationalism and the friendship of peoples, will give a new stimulus to all our political and ideological educational work;

14) the trade union organizations should systematically enhance their role in the formation among the working people, especially among young workers, of a communist attitude toward labor and public socialist property, in the rendering of assistance to them in the mastering of the chosen occupation, in the increase of their educational and cultural level. For the development of the political maturity of our young people and the instilling in them of the best qualities of the older generations all our organizations, first of all the trade unions and the MRYL, need to develop more extensively the tutorship movement on a firm organizational basis.

In the matter of the efficient organization of the free time of the working people our trade unions are obligated from year to year to expand their activity on the development of amateur artistic activity, mass physical culture and sports, tourism and creative technical work;

15) the task of further increasing the effectiveness of the work of the trade unions urgently requires the raising of their organizing work to a new level, the continuous improvement of the style of trade union work in conformity with the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and the plena of the party Central Committee.

In order to be at the level of the requirements of the party, the trade union organizations should constantly improve the forms and methods of their work, should persistently work on mastering the method of the critical analysis of the state of affairs, should develop among the trade union aktiv great demandingness on themselves and others and should systematically study the most abundant experience of the trade unions of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The trade union workers of any level are obligated to spend productively a large portion of the working time at industrial enterprises, construction projects, state farms and in the somons, in the midst of the working people, to display the maximum initiative and persistence in the organization of production and in the improvement of the working and living conditions of the workers and of the workers of the vilage. The sacred duty of the trade union committees and their workers is to know thoroughly the aspirations and hopes of the people of labor, to listen sympathetically and to react in good time to their suggestions, critical remarks, statements and complaints. Every visit of the workers of superior organs to the local trade union organizations and their visits to projects of economic and cultural construction should be carefully prepared and should be concluded in each specific case with practical results;

16) the party sees the most important task of the Mongolian trade unions in the further increase of trade union influence among our rural workers and in the strengthening of the councils of the trade unions of agricultural cooperatives. Here the party is proceeding from the Leninist principle that "to strengthen the work of trade unions means to extend it not only to the rural proletariat, but also to the entire working peasantry";

17) in the achievement of the greatest efficiency in the activity of the trade union organizations the extension of their practical cooperation with the local assemblies of people's deputies, organs of the People's Control, MRYL and physical culture and sports organizations is of great importance.

Party leadership was and remains the guarantee of the growth and strengthening of the trade unions and the successful fulfillment of the tasks assigned to them in the building of socialism. The party organizations are setting for themselves the task to support in every possible way the efforts and creative initiatives of the trade union organizations, to reinforce them with trained personnel, to enhance the vanguard role of communists among the workers and activists of the trade union organizations of all levels;

18) with each year the international activity of the Mongolian trade unions is expanding. The priority task of the internationalist mission of the Mongolian trade unions consists in the further all-round strengthening of the fraternal friendship and close cooperation with Soviet trade unions--the most experienced detachment of the international trade union movement, with the trade unions of the other socialist countries and in the development of fraternal contacts with the trade unions of various parts of the world. The activity of our trade unions, as

in the past, should be aimed at the strengthening of the class bonds of friendship and solidarity with the working class and the working people of all countries and with the international trade union movement, at the protection and strengthening of peace and the security of peoples, the support of the champions of peace, democracy and social progress.

The MPRP Central Committee expresses the firm conviction that the Mongolian trade unions, proceeding under the supervision of its own party, will make a significant contribution to the implementation of the historic decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and to the building of socialism in our country.

Glory to the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party--the leading and guiding force of our society!

Long live the Mongolian trade unions--the militant organization of the working people of Mongolia!

Long live peace throughout the world!

7807
CSO: 1819/50

AMERICAN PROPAGANDA ON POLAND

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 9 Feb 82 p 3

[Article: "The Propaganda Agression Continues"]

[Summary] Since the imposition of martial law in Poland the Reagan Administration has stepped up its propaganda campaign against Poland and the Soviet Union. The Day of Solidarity With Poland and the television program "Let Poland Be Poland" were a part of this campaign. However, "the Reagan venture caused an unmistakable reaction in other countries of the West, which Washington is stubbornly trying to draw into its antisocialist adventures, without considering what harm this would develop into for their national interests."

Attempts are being made to find a pretext for interference in Polish affairs and to justify the sanctions against Poland. The organizers of these actions are "those who just recently attempted 'to bomb into the Stone Age' revolutionary Vietnam, who launched and are continuing the undeclared war against democratic Afghanistan, who are attempting wherever possible--be it in Chile or El Salvador, the Dominican Republic or South Korea--to suppress the struggle of peoples for their freedom and independence, for their right to determine their fate by themselves."

Secretary of State A. Haig at a recent session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee discussed the Polish situation and demanded the release of political prisoners. "A. Haig again made groundless attempts to ascribe to the Soviet Union some 'responsibility' for the events in Poland, although it is well known that the crisis situation in this country was created namely owing to the intrigues of the forces of the counterrevolution with active and direct support on the part of the West and the secret services of the United States."

In spite of the vain attempts of the United States, Poland will remain a member of the socialist community and the Warsaw Pact, and its people will determine their own fate.

7807
CSO: 1819/53

SELECTED PRESS AND RADIO COMMENTARIES 20-27 JULY 1982

Natural Gas Pipeline Will Be Built

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 20 Jul 82 1915 GMT

[Text] Futile attempts by President Reagan to hinder construction of the Siberia-Western Europe natural gas pipeline is a new economic boomerang which will unquestionably hit hard only at the economy of the United States, states editorial comment in the newspaper UNEN.

It is not surprising, the newspaper states, that Washington's present so-called "economic sanctions" have failed to gain the support of its closest allies, which have themselves felt the by no means pleasant consequences of this poor move. In particular, dancing to Washington's tune in the past has taught a good lesson to the FRG, for West German companies failed to gain profitable business, while thousands of workers lost their jobs, states UNEN.

This time as well the United States will not succeed in exerting economic pressure on the Soviet Union. The Siberia-Western Europe natural gas pipeline will be constructed on schedule. A guarantee of this is a mighty surge of new patriotic initiative on the part of the workers of the USSR, who have given their firm worker's pledge to do everything necessary to achieve successful construction of this important installation, the newspaper stressed.

United States, Indian Ocean Zone

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 20 Jul 82 1925 GMT

[Text] Washington's great pretensions in the Indian Ocean zone are directly linked to its military-political, economic and strategic tasks, and particularly the desire of the United States to bring its military forces closer to the borders of the Soviet Union, the newspaper UNEN stated today.

Analyzing the policy of U.S. imperialism in regard to this region, the author of the article concludes that there are also other far-reaching insidious plans in the U.S. endeavor to strengthen its dominance in the Indian Ocean. In particular, they include establishing in this region a bridgehead for coordination of the operations of its own and allied armed forces deployed in the Pacific, Atlantic, and in the Mediterranean, as well as the establishment of militarist groupings to Washington's liking in this region. And finally, the article stresses, the U.S. Government pursues the aim of intimidating with its military presence developing nations in Southeast and Southern Asia, the Near East and East Africa, in order to appropriate their natural resources with impunity.

Clear Position

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 21 Jul 82 2005 GMT

[Text] A MONTSAME commentator writes that in his response to questions by the newspaper PRAVDA, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary L. I. Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, once again clearly exposed the true countenance of the Israeli aggressors and their patrons, who are committing acts of criminal aggression against sovereign Lebanon and the Arab people of Palestine. He noted that Israel, ignoring the resolutions of the UN Security Council, demanding immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory, and crudely ignoring world public opinion, is continuing its bloodshed on Lebanese soil. The United States is backing the Israeli military.

The reply by the Soviet leader clearly expresses the consistent position of the CPSU and government of the USSR in regard to the events in Lebanon, and the firm resolve of Soviet citizens to assist and support the just struggle of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, who are displaying courage and staunchness in such tragic circumstances. Leonid Brezhnev stated that creation of a Palestinian state is an optimal, realistic way to resolve the problem of the Arab people.

The most immediate actions to be taken would be strict execution by Israel and the United States of the UN Security Council resolution calling for cessation of aggression against Lebanon and the immediate, unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops. L. I. Brezhnev emphasized that a policy of armed confrontation, just as that of separate deals, has failed to bring and cannot bring a just, comprehensive solution to the Near Eastern crisis. The problems of the Near East can be resolved only as a result of collective efforts by all interested parties, including the PLO, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

UNEN on Vietnam Talks

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 22 Jul 82 1935 GMT

[Text] Clearly aware that Europe has a most important role to play in resolving the most urgent problems of world significance, the people of the world are placing great hopes on the Vienna talks on forces and arms reductions in Central Europe, UNEN stated today, commenting on the results of the 37th round of the talks which have been dragging on in Vienna.

But unfortunately, the newspaper notes, these hopes have failed to come to fruition. To blame for this are the countries of the NATO bloc, led by the

United States which, making every effort to divert the attention of the participants in the talks from the main topic of the dialogue, has in the final analysis brought them to an impasse. If one compares this fact with the numerous peace initiatives by the Soviet Union and the other socialist nations advanced in recent years, including the historic pledge by the USSR not to be the first to employ nuclear weapons, it becomes quite obvious who desires success in the Vienna talks and who is making every effort to bring them to naught, naively attempting to achieve military superiority over the socialist world, states UNEN.

Political Rally Held

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 22 Jul 82 1940 GMT

[Text] The Mongolian Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa today held a political rally here, to demonstrate solidarity with sovereign Lebanon and the Arab people of Palestine, who are being victimized by aggression on the part of the Israeli Zionists.

The speakers at the rally branded the actions of the Israeli occupation forces as infamous and expressed total support of the struggle of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

It was noted at the rally that the replies by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary L. I. Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to questions submitted by the newspaper PRAVDA once again clearly reaffirm the consistent position of the Soviet Union pertaining to a just and comprehensive solution to the Near Eastern crisis. The principal condition for resolving the Palestinian problem is a guarantee of all the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish an independent state.

Ending the Bloodshed in Lebanon

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 23 Jul 82 1915 GMT

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev's responses to questions submitted by the newspaper PRAVDA are being published and commented upon in the Mongolian press as a most important international document, on which is riveted the attention of the world community.

The Mongolian people, states the newspaper UNEN, attaches exceptional importance to these responses in a just and comprehensive resolution of the Near Eastern problem and in ending the tragedy in Lebanon, where thousands of completely innocent people are perishing. The bloodshed in Lebanon would not have taken place if the United States had not assumed the role of patron of the Israeli military. Israel, which is a member of the United Nations, is flouting the Security Council resolutions, placing its hopes on diplomatic support by the United States. The dirty war against sovereign Lebanon has shown that Israel has long been indifferent toward world public opinion.

In spite of the great complexity of the situation in the Near East, particularly the Palestinian question, the national right of the Palestinian Arab people to acquire their own nationhood is acknowledged and supported by all progressive forces. The Soviet leader stated quite clearly that the Soviet Union has given and will continue to give aid and support to those who refuse to bow to the aggressor, those who seek a just settlement and peace in this region, the newspaper states.

UNEN directs particular attention to the fact that Leonid Brezhnev has once again advanced a pertinent, substantial proposal to convene an international conference to work out promising solutions on the Near Eastern question.

Contrary to the Interests of Mankind

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 23 Jul 82 1935 GMT

[Text] U.S. imperialist circles do not conceal their intentions to utilize space for military purposes and to establish a military potential in space, states the newspaper UNEN in a by-lined article. They see implementation of their aggressive plans and schemes in the Space Shuttle program and the flight of the reusable spacecraft "Columbia" within the framework of this program.

The attempt by Washington to extend the arms race into space, notes UNEN, pursues the aim of altering the present military balance in its own favor and of obtaining a unilateral military advantage over the Soviet Union and its allies. The U.S. policy of militarization of space increases the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe. Countering this Reagan Administration policy, which presents a danger to all the peoples of the world, are the reasonable actions by the Soviet Union, the other brother nations of the socialist community, and all the world's peace-loving forces, which are directed toward turning space into an arena of friendship and peaceful cooperation, the article emphasizes.

Reagan's Vicious Hysteria

Ulaanbaar MONTSAME in Russian 24 Jul 82 1945 GMT

[Text] The viciousness and hysteria of the most recent speech by Ronald Reagan, who spoke with crudely provocational aims and from a "cold" war position, notes a commentary over Mongolia's Ulaanbaatar Radio, emphasizes that the head of the U.S. Administration has manifested no-holds-barred anticommunism on such a ridiculous occasion as declaration of so-called "Enslaved Peoples Week" -- a totally slanderous propaganda campaign against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The Mongolian working people have long been familiar with such stunts by our ideological adversaries, who are vainly endeavoring to cast a shadow on the socialist system. The Mongolian people, the national and social rebirth of whom became possible only under a new societal system, know through their own experience what socialism gives people. Reagan's anticommunist tirade is intended for very gullible individuals, the radio notes.

The radio commentator also emphasizes that the pose of "defender of freedom" which Reagan has assumed cannot conceal the pathologic hatred toward socialism and the socialist nations on the part of imperialist circles, a hatred which he embodies. That "cold" war jargon which is constantly used by Reagan is evidence of the adventurism and obduracy of the administration he heads.

Sino-American Alliance

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 27 Jul 82 1915 GMT

[Text] In an article under the above title the newspaper UNEN emphasizes that accession of the new Reagan Administration to the White House served as one more impetus toward deepening the Sino-American military-political alliance. The Chinese rulers essentially approve of all Washington's aggressive actions, although U.S. ruling circles have not given up considering China a minor partner.

Washington seeks to achieve continuation of the difficulties in China which arose as a result of Maoist policy and to use this country as a partner in the campaign against peace and détente and in the arms race. The nations of Asia consider delivery of arms to Beijing, which is making territorial claims on its neighbors, including U.S. allies, to be encouragement of territorial aspirations and oppose such a dangerous step. Sober-minded political leaders in the West are correct in their belief that sooner or later a clash between Chinese hegemonism and the interests of the imperialist powers, particularly the United States and Japan, is inevitable, notes UNEN.

3024
CSO: 1819/67

CONCERNS OF MEETING OF SOCIALIST WRITERS UNION LEADERS VOICED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 3 Feb 82 p 3

[Article: "Reason Will Triumph"]

[Text] The regular meeting of the leaders of the unions of writers of the socialist countries, in which delegations of Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, the MPR, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR took part, has completed its work in Ulaanbaatar. At the meeting the questions of the further activization of the campaign of writers for peace and the security of peoples were discussed, the new phenomena and trends, which have emerged in the literature of the socialist countries in recent times, were examined.

The meeting participants adopted a declaration, in which it is stated:

The newspapers are carrying newer and newer reports on the gross, unprecedented interference of the U.S. Administration in the Polish events. The speeches and statements of President Reagan and his officials have the nature of a pronounced propaganda campaign. They are threatening Poland and the Soviet Union with economic and political sanctions, are using the difficult situation in the Polish People's Republic in order to undermine international cooperation, first of all the relations between the United States and the USSR, to exert pressure on their allies, to cause their obedient following in the wake of the aggressive policy of the United States. The wind of the Cold War has begun to blow anew.

We, the participants in the Meeting of Writers of the Socialist Countries, who have gathered at our traditional 18th meeting in Ulaanbaatar, perceive these steps of the American President with anger and indignation.

The more the situation in Poland stabilizes, the more active imperialist propaganda and the onslaught of antisocialist and anti-Soviet passions are becoming. In Washington they are spreading the slander that in Poland "brutal repressions" are now being used, human rights are being suppressed and that the Polish Government is waging a war against the people. In fact a fratricidal war and a national catastrophe have been prevented in Poland. Today all people of common sense and good will acknowledge this reality.

We are convinced that the Polish people and their vanguard--the Polish United Workers Party--relying on the fraternal support and assistance of the socialist community, as is indicated in the Declaration of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, will emerge from the crisis and will specify the new tasks of the building of socialism and their historical fate. We appeal to all the honest writers of the world, to whom the fate of popular Poland is truly dear, to support our resolute protest against the brazen provocations undertaken by the administration and military of the United States.

The leaders of the unions of writers of the socialist countries made an appeal to the literary men and progressive public of all states to increase the efforts in the matter of the campaign for the preservation of peace on the planet and for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe.

We angrily condemn the adventurist policy of the kindling of a war psychosis, a reckless arms race and the increase of tension on the international arena, which is being pursued by the forces of imperialism and expansionism. Such a policy creates a real threat to the very existence of man, it is stated in the appeal.

During this period, which is critical for the fate of all mankind, we writers understand well that the masters of the word of all peoples have always sung of peace, freedom, the happiness of people on earth and have angrily chastised violence and war. Together with our peoples we bow our heads with the deepest gratitude and admiration to the memory of courageous writer warriors, who also fought with arms in hand against fascism and other aggressive forces.

We saw and see our truly humane, lofty social calling in the continuous increase of our contribution to the noble cause of the struggle for the triumph of the most cherished hopes of the peoples of the world, of progress and socialism and for the protection of their spiritual values from the influence of the misanthropic ideology of imperialism and anticommunism.

Our immediate duty is to promote in every possible way the realization of all the constructive initiatives, which are aimed at the guarantee of universal peace and international security. On this basis, we, the participants in the Ulaanbaatar meeting, ardently support the constructive Soviet peace program for the 1980's, the Mongolian initiative on the conclusion of a Convention on Mutual Nonaggression and the Nonuse of Force in the Relations Between the States of Asia and the Pacific Ocean and the suggestions of the socialist countries of Southeast Asia, which are aimed at the guarantee of peace and stability in this region.

We express ardent solidarity with our friends from courageous Cuba, democratic Afghanistan and the independent states of the Arab East, which are struggling dedicatedly against the hostile intrigues of the imperialists and their accomplices.

We are convinced of the topical importance of the forthcoming traditional international writers' meeting in Sofia in 1982 under the motto "Peace Is the Hope of the Planet."

We appeal to our friends of the pen on all continents to raise their voice in defense of peace on earth and against the threat of a world thermonuclear war. Reason should triumph over recklessness! Our pen should serve the cause of peace, freedom and the happiness of all people of good will, it is stated in the appeal.

While delivering the closing speech, Chairman of the Committee of the Union of Writers of the MPR S. Tsedeb said that this meeting had enriched the tradition of the writers' organizations of the fraternal socialist countries to learn from each other's experience and to solve jointly urgent problems.

7807
CSO: 1819/52

DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY CONGRESS REVIEWED

Fifth Congress

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 21 Jul 82 1950 GMT

[Text] The Fifth Congress of the Mongolian Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge (MORNZ) was convened today at the Scientific and Technical Information Center.

The congress opening session was attended by D. Molomjamts, Politburo member and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and MPR minister of culture; MPRP Central Committee department chiefs Ch. Tumendelger, G. Dashdzebeg, and other officials, as well as Professor V. A. Proskuryakov, head of a delegation of the All-Union Society for Knowledge.

The Congress delegates and guests greeted with a storm of applause D. Molomjamts, Politburo member and MPRP Central Committee secretary, who read a message of greeting from the MPRP Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Mongolian Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge. The message of greeting stated that the MPRP highly values the fine work being done by the society's organizations and members to form a Marxist-Leninist ideological outlook in working people, in publicizing party domestic and foreign policy, scientific and technological advances, and advanced know-how. MORNZ occupies an important place in the system of party ideological work, constituting an active bearer of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism to the masses.

A report entitled "Tasks of MORNZ in Light of the Historic Decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress" was presented by the chairman of the board of MORNZ, MPR Academy of Sciences Corresponding Member Ts. Puntsagnorob.

The members of MORNZ, ranked solidly behind the MPRP, enthusiastically support its domestic and foreign policy. The congress of propagators of scientific knowledge gave assurances that society members would always be faithful assistants of the party and tireless publicizers of its decisions and plans, the speaker noted.

This congress of Mongolian disseminators of scientific knowledge is taking place in a period when our people are working selflessly, with a high degree of labor and political enthusiasm, for implementation of our party's socio-economic program.

Ts. Puntsagnorob noted that the principal tasks of MORNZ inlude all-out assistance in forming a Marxist-Leninist philosophical outlook in working people, extensive publicity of the theoretical and practical problems of innovative implementation of Marxist-Leninist teaching, and boosting the political and labor activeness of the working people by thoroughly explaining to them party domestic and foreign policy, and assistance in the business of indoctrinating working people in a spirit of Communist morality and imparting to them a socialist way of life.

Popular Disseminator of Scientific Knowledge

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 21 Jul 82 1445 GMT

[Text] The Fifth Congress of the Mongolian Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge is convening here today.

Its establishment in 1960 was a signal event in this country's cultural life. The establishment and development of society, which occupies an important place in the system of party ideology, are inseparably linked with patriotic initiative and political activeness on the part of the toiling intelligentsia, who are totally loyal to the cause of the MPRP. In these past years the Mongolian Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge has been transformed into one of the mass public organizations of the MPR, the ranks of which contain more than 31,000 of the finest representatives of the toiling intelligentsia. Local branches of the society have been established and are successfully operating at industrial enterprises and in economic organizations, at scientific and cultural establishments.

The society is playing an ever increasing role in propagation and dissemination of Marxist-Leninist ideology and party domestic and foreign policy among the worker masses. Today the society puts out more than 30 pamphlets each year and publishes the popular magazine SHINJLEH UHAAN AMIDRAL (Science and Life). The society has more than 5000 lecturers, who each year address a total audience of 3.8 million persons.

The contacts abroad of the Mongolian Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge are developing well. The wealth of working experience of the All-Union Society for Knowledge is an important factor in increasing the effectiveness of lecture propaganda and all the activities of the Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge. The Society holds in this country scientific-practical conferences, seminars and scientific-technical advances publicity days, and takes active part in the activities of party, governmental and public organizations in studying and disseminating advanced know-how and progressive labor methods. All this attests to the fact that the activities of the Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge have become an integral component part of this country's intellectual life.

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CSO: 1819/69

PUBLIC EDUCATION TO ENTIRE POPULATION HIGHLIGHTED

Concern for Public Education

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 19 Jul 82 1935 GMT

[Text] The new draft law on public education in the MPR is a vivid example of how the MPRP and people's government are concerned at all times with education and the harmonious development of the younger generation and all this country's working people, stated B. Dabaasuren, first deputy minister of people's education. He was interviewed by a MONTSAME correspondent in connection with the nationwide discussion of the draft of this new law.

The draft of the new law on public education, which the Mongolian people are indeed discussing in a businesslike, productive atmosphere, reflects all our country's achievements in the area of education and points out the way to achieve further improvement of the public educational system. In the last more than 60 years People's Mongolia has made great progress in eliminating illiteracy and in the development of education, from primary to university, he noted. Suffice it to say that today there is an 8-year or 10-year school in every somon in the MPR. Successful efforts are being made to extend coverage of compulsory 8-year schooling to all school-age children.

The new draft law provides for further improvement of education in schools at all levels and an improved link between the school and the practicalities of life. The new draft law precisely defines the role of party, governmental and public organizations, industrial enterprises, farms and establishments in schooling and indoctrination of the younger generation. This attests to the fact that schooling and indoctrination of the young citizens of this republic have been and remain the business of the entire nation and the entire people.

Comprehensive discussion of this very important document and active participation in further improving laws dealing with public education is the sacred duty of each and every citizen of the MPR, the deputy minister stated in conclusion.

Education Is Available to All

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 27 Jul 82 1920 GMT

[Text] There is taking place in Mongolia a nationwide discussion of the new draft law on public education in the MPR. Mass rallies and meetings are being held these days throughout the country, and numerous letters and telegrams are coming in from every corner of the republic. In these messages people of the most diversified occupations, from rank-and-file workers to prominent scientists, highly rate the significance of the new law on education, comprehensively analyze the draft law, and express their opinions, specific suggestions and advice on this matter.

Worker statements and letters have noted that the draft law reflects the achievements of public education in the MPR and precisely specify the way and method of achieving further improvement of the education system; they stressed the need for innovative study and practical adoption of the wealth of experience of Soviet teachers and educators in this area. The draft law attaches prime significance to the role and participation of party, governmental and cooperative organizations, as well as all the country's working people in the development of education, schooling and indoctrination of the younger generation.

A businesslike discussion of the draft law on public education was held at the Mongolian State University. The university rector, Academician N. Sodnom, addressed the meeting. He stated that the university's instructors, professors and scientists, all employees and students fully approved of the draft law, as a document of great significance which embodies the fundamental principles of education in the MPR, which is universal and free; it specifies the tasks of all educational institutions -- from kindergarters to colleges.

Thanks to the people's revolution of 1921, he noted, there opened up before the Mongolian people not only a road toward genuine freedom and independence, but also a broad road to education. The MPR Constitution proclaims that each and every citizen of the MPR has the right to schooling. In the last more than 60 years the MPRP and the people's state have taken large-scale measures to achieve full practical implementation of this right. And the results are in evidence: today there is operating in the MPR an entire system of public education, illiteracy has been totally eliminated, and there has been established an extensive network of general-curriculum schools, higher educational institutions, secondary specialized schools and vocational schools. All this constitutes one of the outstanding achievements of our people during the years of popular rule, stated Academician N. Sodnom.

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BRIEFS

MONGOLIAN STUDIES CONGRESS--The next, Fourth International Congress of Mongolists is being held in Ulaanbaatar in August of this year, General Secretary of the Permanent Committee of the International Congress of Mongolianists S. Lubsanbandan told our correspondent. In all 200 scholars from more than 40 countries, as well as representatives of UNESCO and other international organizations will take part in the work of this representative forum. The participants will be afforded opportunities to familiarize themselves with the achievements of the working people of the MPR in economic and cultural construction. Having originated as a fundamental component of classical oriental studies, Mongolian studies are being developed at the present stage as an integrated system of sciences about Mongolia, S. Lubsanbandan said. Today hundreds of scholars from different countries are devoting themselves to Mongolian studies, their number is increasing with each year, the range of their research is expanding. The academies of sciences of the socialist countries are successfully cooperating in this area. Every congress of Mongolists attracts the attention of the world scientific community by the vital problems which are dictated by the theory and practice of the historical experience of the noncapitalist path of development of the MPR and the building of socialism in the MPR, he declared. S. Lubsanbandan expressed confidence that the next congress of Mongolianists would serve the broadening of the practical and scientific contacts of scholars from different countries and would given them an opportunity for the creative sharing of opinions and research experience. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 28 May 82 p 3] 7307

HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL ATLAS, SERVICE--A hydrometeorological atlas of the MPR is being prepared for publication. It is the first publication of the kind in the MPR. Accurate and timely information on the state of the environment--the change of temperature and pressure, the amount of precipitation and clouds and others--is of great importance for the national economy, especially for animal husbandry. At present more than 400 meteorological stations and observation stations are in operation in the country. Information is sent from there to the computer center of the MPR hydrometeorological service, where a computer has been installed. Automatic television equipment and ground facilities for receiving information from earth weather satellites and rockets are also being used extensively. The workers of the MPR hydrometeorological service are devoting much attention to the study of the conditions of the occurrence of thunderstorms, sandstorms, light frosts and other dangerous meteorological phenomena, which is of great importance for the anticipation of the consequences of natural disasters and the determination of the directions of the development of livestock farms in different zones of the country. Morover, a new direction--livestock meteorology--is being successfully developed. It studies the problem of the influence of weather conditions on the growth and development of livestock, the extent of morbidity of animals and others. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 3 Feb 82 p 4] 7807

TELEVISION SYSTEM--Nearly half of the entire population of the MPR today watches television programs. The radio relay lines put into operation in 1981 will play an important role in the development of the television system of the country. With their placement into operation the blue screens of televisions lit up in the homes of the rural residents of six western aymags of the republic. Moreover, the reception of Soviet television broadcasts is being achieved in more than 40 cities and somons via space communications satellites of the Ekran system. This year it is planned to organize the reception of broadcasts of USSR Central Television in another 20 somons and suras. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan it is planned to build a new radio relay line in the eastern direction of Ulaanbaatar-Choybalsan. This means that televisions screens will light up in the homes of hundreds of thousands more residents. While the construction of new powerful television stations of space communications will enable the rural workers to familiarize themselves with the achievements of the Soviet people. Thus, the residents of all the aymags and the majority of somons will be able to watch not only broadcasts of national television, but also programs of USSR Central Television. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 3 Feb 82 p 4] 7807

BOOK TRADE--The Mongolian State Book Trade Organization, which was founded in 1937, during the years of its existence has become a genuine bearer of culture to the masses and a propagandist of Mongolian books abroad. The Mongolian State Book Trade Organization is constantly participating in traditional international book exhibitions and trade fairs, which are organized in Moscow, Leipzig, Sofia, Warsaw and Frankfurt. During these expositions much work is performed on the selling of books and other printed products of our country and on subscription. The Mongolian State Book Trade Organization is expanding more and more its contacts with book trade organizations of the world. The works which tell about the history of Mongolia, the culture and art of our people, as well as the works on linguists and literary criticism arouse great interest of foreign readers. In this connection the amount of literature being purchased in the MPR has increased sharply, and export trade is increasing rapidly. At present the Mongolian State Book Trade Organization has permanent business contacts with more than 30 firms and organizations of 21 countries of the world and in conformity with the arriving orders is delivering to them sociopolitical, economic and art criticism literature and fiction, various albums, postcards, newspapers, journals and records with recordings of Mongolian folk and contemporary songs and music. It is possible to see Mongolian books in bookstores of the Soviet Union, the GDR, the United States, Great Britain, Japan, the FRG and other countries, and the All-Union International Book Association accounts for about 80 percent of the exports of our country. The USSR is the main partner of our country in the area of book trade. During the past 5 years alone the turnover of book trade between the USSR and the MPR increased by nearly twofold. While in 1982 the reciprocal deliveries of book products between our countries will increase by nearly 10 percent as compared with last year. Particular attention in recent years has been devoted to the extension of the cooperation with the countries of the socialist community in the area of book trade, the strengthening of the material and technical base of the Mongolian State Book Trade Organization and the improvement of the diverse methods and forms of the dissemination of books among the population of the country. The Mongolian State Book Trade Organization will henceforth take an active part in international book trade fairs and exhibitions. Great tasks on the further active promotion of Mongolian books, the strengthening of the cooperation with book trade organizations of the fraternal socialist countries, the study of their rich experience and the increase of the publication of diverse literature on Mongolia in foreign languages face us, the book trade workers. [By T. Batochir] [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 16 Feb 82 p 4] 7807

IMMUNOLOGY--N. Monhtubshin is the first immunologist in Mongolia. Recently he successfully defended his dissertation for candidate of sciences in Moscow, the theme of which is the immunological method of the regulation of the reproduction of living tissues. The result of his work was rated highly in the scientific council of the Moscow Order of Lenin State Medical Institute and was recommended for use in practice. N. Monhtubshin cooperated closely on this problem with WHO. While working on his dissertation he set up the first clinical immunological laboratory in the country. During the past year the performance of domestic diagnostic tests provided an economic impact in the amount of 26,000 tugriks. "One of the characteristic trends of moden biology and medicine," N. Monhtubshin relates, "is the fact that molecular biology, genetics, immunology and other sciences, which had been considered theoretical sciences, are now taking a direct part in the solution of the practical problems of the national economy and medicine. Genetic engineering, immune engineering and the development of the technology of obtaining Hibridoma and so on can serve as an example. In our country," he noted, "these directions are beginning to be successfully developed. Our laboratory of clinical immunology at the central republic clinical hospital also serves as evidence of this. The laboratory provides opportunities for the early diagnosis of complex diseases of connective tissues, disease of the blood, heart, kidneys and joints and allergic illnesses and provides physicians with modern effective methods of diagnosis and treatment." [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 20 Apr 82 p 4] 7807

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Mongolia Report

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16 November 1982

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PROCEEDINGS FROM SIXTH ASIAN BUDDHISTS' CONFERENCE

Message From N. Tikhonov

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1956 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] The following is a complete text of the message sent by N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to the participants in the Sixth General Conference of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace, which convened today in the Mongolian capital.

To the participants of the Sixth General Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace:

Greetings to the participants in the Sixth General Conference of the Buddhists of Asia, who are for peace and against nuclear catastrophe. Your forum has gathered at a troubled time for the fate of mankind. Through the fault of the forces of imperialism and reaction, world tension is continuing to grow, including in Asia, the arms race is escalating, as are military conflicts. In these conditions the task of defending peace is a most important and urgent matter. Peoples are increasingly more resolutely coming out against the threat of nuclear war. Your movement, which unites people of differing political views and ideologies, who are actively working in the ranks of champions of peace, serves this noble cause.

The USSR inalterably pursues a policy of peace. Characterizing the Soviet Union's relations with the countries of Asia, L. I. Brezhnev stressed that "...Our policy on this continent, just as on all others, is a policy of strengthening peace and firm resistance to the enemies of peace, a policy of peaceful cooperation with all who wish peace, a policy of fraternal friendship with the socialist countries, solidarity with all forces of social progress, and defense of the sovereign rights of peoples. We shall never depart from this firm Leninist foundation of our foreign policy."

The recently-advanced peace initiatives and the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons constitute one more convincing evidence of our dedication to the ideals of peace and social progress. I wish the conference success.

N. Tikhonov, chairman, USSR Council of Ministers

Ch. Jugder on Tasks of Buddhists

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1956 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] An urgent, paramount task for us is to eliminate all focal points of war and tension on the Asian continent, to achieve peaceful settlement of disputes between nations, and to defend security in this region by collective efforts, stated C. Jugder, general secretary of the ABCP [Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace]. He presented an address at the Sixth General Conference of the ABCP. In conformity with the interests and demands of this struggle is the MPR initiative calling for signing a convention on nonaggression and repudiation of force among the nations of Asia and the Pacific basin, which constitutes proof and a logical consequence of our country's peace-seeking foreign policy.

In the opinion of Buddhists, truly enormous benefit will be gained by implementation of the constructive proposals and timely initiatives of the USSR, which propose concrete measure to achieve mutual trust in the Far East, to implement the ideas of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and establishing a zone of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, on settling the Near Eastern problem, problems of the Persian Gulf, etc. This in turn will not only hinder the development of a new explosive situation in Asia but also to a considerable degree will help improve the international political climate. Pain and anger are aroused in our hearts by the atrocities perpetrated by the Israeli aggressors who, with the open connivance and support by the United States, are spreading death and grief on Lebanese soil. We express our solidarity with the people of Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organization, which are displaying courage and heroism in the struggle against the foe.

The most important thing for us at the contemporary stage is to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, noted Ch. Jugder. In present-day conditions neither sword nor flame can serve as means to settle disputes, and settlement of disputes with the aid of nuclear weapons is particularly out of the question. We want reason, which is the source of all good, to triumph over stupidity and ignorance, which bring evil and suffering. The only reasonable solution is a sober policy and honest, fruitful negotiations to ensure genuine disarmament.

Indeed, there is nothing in the world more important than to ensure a lasting peace. The colossal stockpiles of death-dealing arms which have been amassed represent a global danger of nuclear war. Hence the sacred duty, the sacred obligation of the followers of Buddha to convince people that an insane militarist policy is leading to an unchecked arms race, which is swallowing up much manpower, resources, and material goods. The Buddhists of Asia, true to the noble teaching of Buddha, stand firm for an immediate, urgent banning of weapons, particularly nuclear.

We Buddhists, the speaker stated, focus our main attention on guaranteeing peace and security in Asia, where we live and pray, for peace and friendship among peoples. In various parts of this continent peoples are frequently the victimes of armed aggression, suffering, oppression and injustice as a consequence of overt and covert provocations on the part of aggressive reactionary forces. There exist focal points of tension here which directly threaten peace and security, and new hot spots frequently arise. The imperialists, great-power chauvinists and militarists are stepping up their activities, entering conspiracies with one another. We must never forget that if these machinations are not promptly nipped in the bud, they may become a real and present danger to the cause of peace in Asia and throughout the world, to national independence and social progress.

Decisive Condemnation

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 2016 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] The participants in the Sixth General Conference of the ABCP, being held in Ulaanbaatar, unanimously adopted a declaration which resolutely condemns Israel's barbaric aggression against Lebanon.

We, followers of the Lord Buddha, attending the Sixth General Conference of Asian Buddhists for Peace, follow with profound feelings of compassion, alarm and concern the continuing Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. No honorable person can remain indifferent to the foul deeds being committed by the Israeli Zionists on Lebanese soil, the declaration notes.

The Israeli aggressors do not conceal their intentions to enlarge their territory at the expense of neighboring sovereign nations, just as they did to the Palestinians, occupying their land, stripping them of property and shelter, and banishing them from their homeland, the document states. At the same time they pursue the objective of destroying the Palestine Liberation Organization, which is the sole legitimate spokesman of its people and vanguard in its struggle for self-determination, including establishment of their own sovereign state.

Fully supporting the UN Security Council resolution pertaining to the current Israeli aggression in Lebanon, we resolutely demand their immediate implementation. If the aggressor continues ignoring the demands of the world community, the UN must apply severe sanctions in order to stop the high-handed Israeli aggressors. Justice must triumph and the right of the Arab people of Palestine to life, freedom, and independent development must be secured, the declaration states.

We demand an immediate end to the military intervention in Lebanon and call upon all men of good will, all those to whom the ideals of peace and justice are dear, to condemn the criminal actions of the Israeli aggressors and their American protectors, and to campaign even more resolutely for normalization of the situation in this region and for convening an international conference on the Near East, in which all interested parties should participate, including the PLO, the document stresses.

Mibu Speech

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 2026 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Sh. Mibu, vice president of the ABCP, addressing the Sixth General Conference of the ABCP in Ulaanbaatar, stated that the arms race, which is grounded on the erroneous idea that peace can be maintained only by force of arms, represents a serious threat to the existence of all living things. The United States, which is playing a leading role in escalation of the arms race, is strengthening its military bases in Asia, viewing it as a zone of U.S. global strategic interests. In the Far East joint military maneuvers by the United States, Japan, and South Korea have turned Japan into a nuclear base. They have trampled the three nonnuclear principles of Japan's national policy, which state that Japan will never produce nuclear weapons, will never possess or deploy nuclear weapons on its territory. The continuing process of rapprochement between the United States, China, and Taiwan is also fraught with the serious danger of outbreak of another war in Southeast Asia, stressed the Japanese religious leader.

Just as in the Far East, the United States has built nuclear bases in the Indian Ocean zone, has deployed rapid deployment forces there, and is forcing intermediate-range missiles on Europe. All this persuasively attests to the escalation of the global strategy of the United States, which is playing its cards on nuclear weapons.

Accelerated militarization of Asian countries allied with the United States, stated Sh. Mibu, is leading to an unprecedented growth of military expenditures and to excessive cuts in funds for education and public welfare.

We condemn and protest the very existence of nuclear arms. Nuclear weapons should not be used under any condition. We welcome the Soviet Union's proposal for a pledge repudiating first use of nuclear weapons. We demand the total scrapping of nuclear weapons and, ultimately, total and universal disarmament.

The ABCP strongly supports the peoples of Indochina, which are waging a consistent struggle for their territorial integrity, for freedom and national independence. The ABCP supports the initiative of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea aimed at strengthening peace and security in East and Southeast Asia. The situation remains unstable in Southeast Asia. Attempts to restore the former genocide regime in Kampuchea are continuing.

The ABCP expresses its complete solidarity with the Kampuchean people, which is engaged in a resolute struggle in defense of its freedom, national independence, and religion.

The United States is implementing a policy of force in the Indian Ocean and Pacific regions, is stationing "rapid deployment" forces and establishing military bases in the Indian Ocean, and is arming its air and naval forces with nuclear and other weapons. It is our noble duty to transform this part of our planet, including the Indian Ocean, into a zone [of peace] and to secure the withdrawal of foreign troops.

Justice demands, the speaker noted, that the Israeli invaders be expelled from the historic lands of the Arab peoples. The Palestinian people should be given the right to freedom, independence, territorial integrity, and to establish their own state.

General Conference of ABCP

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 2021 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] The Sixth General Conference of the ABCP convened today in Ulaanbaatar. Participants include representatives of 15 national centers of the ABCP and guests from more than 10 national and international organizations.

The General Conference of the ABCP received messages from Yu. Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Pham Van Dong, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Hong Si-hak, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, as well as from UNESCO, the International Union of Students, etc. The conferees were greeted by the Hamba-Lama H. Gadan, chairman of the Mongolian national organizing committee and head lama at the Gandan-Tegchilen Monastery.

The General Conference of the ABCP was opened by Sh. Mibu (Japan), vice president of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace. We peace-loving Buddhists, he stated, take great satisfaction in the fact that today the anti-war movement has reached an unprecedented scale throughout the world, taking more and more people into its ranks. A consistent campaign for peace is the noble duty of all Buddhists, Sh. Mibu stressed.

Ch. Jugder, general secretary of the ABCP, presented a report entitled "The Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace in the Period Between the Fifth and Sixth General Conferences." The speaker stressed that these past years in the history of the Buddhist peace movement have been a period of extensive undertaking of actions to gain peace, security and justice in Asia and on all continents. We set for ourselves the goal of making a contribution to the mighty worldwide peace movement; to wage a resolute campaign against imperialist reaction, which is furiously escalating the arms race, inciting war and aggression, and escalating international tension; to engage in increasingly extensive recruitment of Buddhists to active participation in the peace movement. Today the domain of the campaign for peace and justice is becoming increasingly broadened, stated Ch. Jugder. Thanks to the efforts of peace-loving nations and peoples and champions of peace, the campaign to consolidate positive changes in international relations, for curbing the arms race and for disarmament is spreading ever more widely. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are making a weighty contribution to this noble cause. Peace-loving Buddhists resolutely condemn international imperialism, headed by the United States, forces supporting it in Asia, as well as other enemies of peace, who are making every effort to turn mankind back to "cold war" times and entering into open and secret conspiracies with the aim of heightening tension and complicating international relations.

We Buddhists, the speaker went on, who revere peace, approve of and fully support the peace initiatives and proposals advanced in recent years by the Soviet Union, aimed at saving mankind from a nuclear catastrophe, at curbing the arms race and banning of conferences [sic], including the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Speakers at the conference included representatives of the World Council [illegible] Conference of European Catholics, the Democratic Federation of Women, and other international organizations, as well as representatives from ABCP national centers.

The participants in the Sixth General Conference of ABCP unanimously adopted a declaration resolutely condemning Israel's barbaric aggression against Lebanon.

The Sixth General Conference is continuing its proceedings.

For Peace and Disarmament

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 2001 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] The Sixth General Conference of the ABCP is taking place in conditions of a sharp deterioration of the international situation, caused by intrigues on the part of reactionary forces. Large and small conflicts are presently taking place in various parts of the world, the arms race is escalating on an unprecedented scale, and the aggressiveness of world imperialism and hegemonism as well as the threat of nuclear war are growing. These items were addressed today by the leader of the delegation of Soviet Buddhists, Pandido Hamba Lama Zh. D. Gomboyev, addressing the Sixth General Conference of the ABCP in Ulaanbaatar.

Zh. Gomboyev further stated that there has developed in the Soviet Union what in their opinion is a very valuable tradition of ecumenical cooperation in the pursuit of peace -- the common ideal of all religions. A vivid example of such cooperation is the meeting of leaders and representatives of churches and religious associations in the USSR, in which Soviet Buddhists also took active part. In their appeal to world religious leaders and followers they voiced support for continuation of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue and opposition to the deployment of new U.S. nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

In such a tense international situation, we Asian Buddhists must unite even more firmly behind the ABCP and offer every possible support to the measures conducted by it, not limiting ourselves to narrowly regional and national problems but focusing all our activities on the interests of preserving and strengthening peace in Asia and throughout the world, a common cause for all Buddhists, emphasized Pandido Hamba Lama Zh. Gomboyev. Unity and solidarity are the principal guarantee of our success.

PLO Representative Condemns War

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1441 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] People from different countries and of different nationalities have gathered at the Sixth General Conference of the ABCP in Ulaanbaatar. but they all have a common conviction -- a conviction about peace and the need to preserve it on our planet, stated Haled Miari, secretary of the PLO mission to the USSR, in an interview with a MONTSAME correspondent. He is taking part in the proceedings of the Sixth General Conference of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace (ABCP), being held in the Mongolian capital.

I feel that all the delegates to the Sixth General Conference of the ABCP see as their principal mission the campaign for peace and disarmament, against nuclear and nonnuclear war. They condemn with a feeling of anger and indignation the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese people. On behalf of the Palestinian people, I offer profound and heartfelt thanks to all the delegates and guests, as well as to the Mongolian people for their support and solidarity with us. The Palestinian religious organization, just as all the world's religious organizations, are waging a vigorous campaign for peace and for curbing the arms race.

H. Miari stated in conclusion that the situation in Lebanon is currently very critical, a situation caused by the aggression of Israel and its American protectors. The war has been in progress since 5 June, claiming as victims thousands of totally innocent people, for the most part children, the elderly and women. The Palestinian people, in spite of the great losses and casualties, are fighting and will continue to fight for realization of their national rights, including the right to establish their own, independent state, noted H. Miari.

Buddhist Conference Ends

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1501 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] The Sixth General Conference of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace (ABCP), which convened for three days in the Mongolian capital, ended today.

Representatives of a number of ABCP national centers spoke at the concluding session, as well as a representative of the Organization for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa. Reports were presented by the commissions, which had discussed matters pertaining to indoctrinating women and children in a spirit of peace as well as the question of disarmament.

ABCP medals of honor were presented at the conference to 22 prominent leaders of the peace movement, who have made a large contribution to the cause of preserving and strengthening peace.

The participants in the Sixth General Conference of the ABCP sent a message to Yu. Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR. An "Ulaanbaatar Appeal," a communiqué, resolutions and other documents were unanimously adopted at the conference.

A message of greeting was presented at the closing session of the conference by the president of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace, Hamba-Lama H. Haadan, leader of Mongolia's Buddhists. He noted that the conference had taken place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. The Sixth General Conference of the ABCP will unquestionably foster further development of the movement of Asian Buddhists for Peace and Disarmament, he noted.

Asian Buddhist Peace Rally

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1536 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Peace-loving Buddhists of Asia, gathered together at a scheduled conference, analyzed the present tense international situation and specified future tasks in the common campaign for peace, stated N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the executive committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations and chairman of the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace. He spoke at a peace rally held today at the Central Palace of Culture of Mongolian Trade Unions, which was attended by participants in the Sixth General Conference of the ABCP and representatives of the people of Ulaanbaatar.

The Mongolian public approves of and supports the documents adopted at the general conference of the ABCP, and in particular the important, humane ideas embodied in the "Ulaanbaatar Appeal," as well as declarations irately condemning the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. One confirmation of this is this peace rally by participants in the general conference and spokesmen for the people of Ulaanbaatar, organized in connection with the closing of this ABCP forum, he emphasized.

The Mongolian public is well aware of that active contribution being made by the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace to the common struggle to resolve today's pressing problems in the vital interest of peoples, and to the noble cause of achieving and defending world peace and security. Today, through the fault of aggressive intrigues on the part of the great-power hegemonists and other reactionary forces, the international situation is becoming increasingly more acute, and we are firmly convinced, noted N. Lubsanchultem, that in these conditions Asia's peace-loving Buddhists will make an even more active, productive contribution to the common struggle to save mankind from the terrors of thermonuclear war.

The Mongolian public has consistently supported and will continue to support the noble struggle by peace-loving Buddhists to secure the inalienable right of all people, including the Asian peoples, to peaceful labor and life. The Mongolian public, N. Lubchanchultem noted in conclusion, expresses its satisfaction that you participants in the 11th General Conference of the ABCP have endorsed and supported the consistent peace initiative and enormous efforts on the part of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, including the MPR proposal for a convention on mutual nonaggression and repudiation of force in relations among the nations of Asia and the Pacific.

R. Bhole, representative of the India's National ABCP Center, stated in his speech at the rally that the peace which existed in the Indian Ocean no longer exists today. A large number of U.S. warships, carrying death-dealing nuclear weapons, are appearing everywhere, threatening the peace and security of India and the other countries along the shores of the Indian Ocean.

Wars do not solve problems, noted R. Bhole. Nuclear war will destroy mankind. Our planet needs peace and justice. Buddhists and the entire Indian people desire peace.

There is no force in the world capable of destroying the military power of the Palestinian resistance movement and destroying the Palestinian people, declared H. Miara, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) at the rally. Our struggle will continue as long as Israel and its American patrons continue refusing clearly and openly to acknowledge the existence of the Palestinian people and their national rights, including the right to establish their own, independent state, he stressed.

Matsui Higai, representative of the Japanese National ABCP Center, stated in particular in his speech at the rally that Japan's Buddhists and the Japanese people are actively campaigning against war and for peace. The erroneous policies of Japan's ruling circles have brought suffering to the Japanese people in the past. And today the Japanese Government, allied with the United States, is pursuing a policy which is contrary to the interests of the Japanese people.

The participants in the peace rally were also addressed by Tep Vong, president of the Kampuchean National ABCP Center. We firmly believe, he stated, that the resolutions of this Sixth General Conference of the ABCP will without question promote the cause of further unification of the efforts of all peace-loving nations and peoples and will give a new impetus to the struggle by the Buddhists and people of Kampuchea to strengthen peace and security in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

The situation in Southeast Asia remains tense, due to the intrigues by reactionary forces, Beijing's ruling circles, which are acting in league with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary elements in the region against Kampuchea, Vietnam, Laos, and the other countries of Southeast Asia.

The Beijing leaders seek to maintain tension along the borders of the three brother Indochinese countries and to hinder the rebirth of the Kampuchean people, sowing seeds of dissension and lack of understanding between these countries, as well as between the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. However, Tep Vong stressed, their criminal schemes are failing to produce the results they seek. The situation in Kampuchea, in spite of the difficulties and devastating legacy of the Pol Pot regime, unprecedented in its bloodiness, is steadily continuing to improve.

We fully and totally, he stated, welcome and support the MPR proposal for a convention on mutual nonaggression and repudiation of force in relations among the nations of Asia and the Pacific. This proposal constitutes an enormous contribution to the campaign to strengthen peace and security in Asia. The speech by the representative of the Japanese National ABCP Center voices full support for the foreign-policy peace initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union, directed toward curbing the arms race and eliminating the threat of nuclear war, including the USSR pledge not to be the first to employ nuclear weapons.

Appeal to Buddhists

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1551 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] An appeal to Buddhists and all people on the five continents was adopted at the Sixth General Conference of the ABCP, which came to a successful end today.

We, participants in the Sixth General Conference of Asian Buddhists, representing the extensive Buddhist community in the countries of this continent, and deeply concerned by the sharp deterioration of the situation in Asia and throughout the world, address an appeal to Buddhists and all people everywhere to launch a movement against the danger of war, against the arms race, and for disarmament, to defend the sacred right of peoples to a peaceful and happy life, to mobilize broad public opinion in one's own country to support countries' initiatives and proposals directed toward ensuring peace and security, toward strengthening an atmosphere of trust, good-neighbor relations and mutual understanding, and toward prohibiting the use of force and the threat of force in relations among the countries and peoples of Asia and the entire world, the appeal states.

The participants in the Conference of Asian Buddhists, welcoming the USSR pledge not to be the first to employ nuclear weapons, appeal for a vigorous campaign to secure adoption of like pledges by other nuclear powers, to campaign vigorously against the intrigues of aggressive imperialist circles and the forces which support them in Asia, to seek the elimination of existing and barring of the establishment of new military bases and alliances which serve as an instrument of a policy aimed at undermining the sovereignty and independence of peoples.

The Ulaanbaatar appeal calls for wide dissemination of explanation of the sources of the growing threat of nuclear war, the arms race, aggravation of tension and the need to preserve and strengthen the process of détente and to give all-out support and assistance to peacemaking actions and campaigns in defense of peace, against the arms race, and for disarmament along the line of national and international organizations, religious and nonreligious mass antiwar movements.

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COMMUNIQUÉ ON DUGERSUREN'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO INDIA RELEASED

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1537 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] The following is a complete text of the joint communiqué on the MPR minister of foreign affairs' visit to India.

At the invitation of Mr P. V. Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs of the Republic of India, Mangalyn Dugersuren, minister of foreign affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic, paid an official visit to India on 12-15 August 1982.

MPR Minister of Foreign Affairs M. Dugersuren was received by the president of India, His Excellency Mr Zail Singh, by the vice-president of India, His Excellency Mr M. Hidayatullah, and by India's prime minister, Her Excellency Mrs Indira Gàndhi, with whom he had cordial talks.

Talks were held between the MPR minister of foreign affairs and the minister of external affairs of the Republic of India on bilateral, regional, and international problems of mutual interest. These talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding. Both parties noted with satisfaction identical or similar positions on a broad range of issues.

Both parties expressed their satisfaction that relations between the two countries are successfully developing in various areas.

They affirmed their governments' resolve to strengthen friendship and cooperation between them and to continue expanding cultural, trade and other relations in the spirit of the joint declaration made in 1973 during Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal's visit to India, and on the basis of trade and cultural agreements concluded between the two countries, for the good of the peoples of both countries and in the interests of the cause of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

During the visit by the minister of foreign affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic, a protocol on cooperation in the area of agriculture was signed, as well as a 2-year program of cooperation in the area of public health between the two countries.

The MPR minister of foreign affairs informed India's minister of external affairs on achievements by the Mongolian people in this country's socioeconomic development, on MPR foreign-policy activity aimed at protecting and strengthening the cause of peace, national independence and social progress of peoples, and at development of good-neighbor relations among the nations of Asia. In this connection he explained the proposal by the government of the MPR to conclude a convention of nonaggression and repudiation of force in relations among the nations of Asia and the Pacific. The Indian side welcomed the noble aspiration which had guided the government of the Mongolian People's Republic in advancing this proposal.

India's minister of external affairs explained the position of the government of India on current international issues. He told of the dialogue in progress among the countries of Southern Asia on regional cooperation, as well as the state of affairs in the nonalignment movement, stressing India's deep devotion to this movement. The Mongolian side praised the positive role which India is playing in the nonalignment movement.

In discussing the situation in Asia and the world, both parties expressed serious concern over aggravation of the international situation, the growing nuclear threat, and stressed the need for stepped-up efforts on the part of all nations for the purpose of spreading the process of détente to all parts of the world, adopting meaningful measures in the area of disarmament, preventing a nuclear catastrophe and establishing a firm peace and stability. Both parties reaffirmed their adherence to the principles of peaceful coexistence and standards of mutual relations between nations as specified by the UN Charter, viewing them as the basis for strengthening international peace, cooperation and mutual understanding.

Both ministers emphasized the need to take positive and effective steps toward disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular. In this connection they expressed the hope that the Soviet Union and the United States would be able to reach a mutual acceptable agreement on limiting and ceasing the production and stockpiling of nuclear arms.

Both parties expressed extreme concern over deterioration of the situation in Western Asia as a consequence of Israel's barbaric aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. They once again demanded an immediate cessation of hostilities and unconditional withdrawal of Israel's forces to within its internationally recognized borders. Both sides noted that the present situation attests to the need to respect the right of the Palestinian people to establish their own state.

Both sides expressed hope for an early end to the tragic war between Iran and Iraq. India's minister of external affairs discussed the efforts being undertaken by the nonaligned nations to settle the conflict through negatiations.

Discussing the question of Afghanistan, both parties expressed the hope that conditions of peace and security would soon be reestablished by means of a political settlement based on full respect for the right of the Afghan people to determine their own destiny.

Both parties discussed the situation in Southeast Asia, expressing the hope that the countries of this region will soon be able to overcome existing differences in order to reestablish conditions of peace and stability in the countries of Indochina, following decades of wars and conflicts, without outside interference. Both parties believe that a constructive dialogue between the nations of Indochina and the ASEAN member countries would make an appreciable contribution toward achieving this goal.

Both ministers reaffirmed their support for the just struggle by the peoples of Namibia and South Africa against the forces of colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

Both parties confirmed their support of the UN resolution declaring the Indian Ocean to be a zone of peace and the decision to convene an international conference on this question in 1983.

Both parties expressed resolve to act vigorously on behalf of peace and cooperation in the international arena and reaffirmed their endeavor to strengthen the United Nations Organization.

The ministers voiced support for efforts directed toward establishment of a new international economic order on the basis of equality and mutually beneficial cooperation.

The ministers expressed satisfaction with the useful exchange of views, which has promoted further expansion of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

The MPR minister of foreign affairs expressed thanks to the government and people of India for the warm reception and cordial hospitality shown to him and his party.

M. Dugersuren invited His Excellency Mr P. V. Narasimha Rao to pay an official visit to the MPR at a time convenient to him. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

3024
CSO: 1819/81

COMMUNIQUÉ ON DUGERSUREN'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO INDONESIA ISSUED

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1511 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] The following is a complete text of a joint statement on the Indonesia visit by MPR Minister of Foreign Affairs M. Dugersuren at the invitation of M. Kusumaatmadja, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Indonesia.

At the invitation of Professor Doctor Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, Mangalyn Dugersuren, minister of foreign affairs of the MPR, paid an official visit to the Republic of Indonesia on 15-18 August 1982.

During his stay in Indonesia, the MPR minister of foreign affairs was received by His Excellency President Soeharto and His Excellency Vice-President Adam Malik. He had talks with Minister of Foreign Affairs Professor Doctor M. Kusumaatmadja and Minister of Information Ali Moertopo.

The MPR minister of foreign affairs attended the president's address before the House of Representatives of the Indonesian Parliament and took part in the flag-raising ceremony at Merdeka [Independence] Palace on the occasion of celebration of the 37th anniversary of proclamation of the Republic of Indonesia. He also visited the park "Indonesia in Miniature."

The ministers expressed their satisfaction with the present state of relations between the two countries and noted that their further development will serve the interests of the two peoples and will promote the cause of strengthening peace and security in Asia.

The two ministers of foreign affairs held fruitful talks and a useful exchange of views on issues of mutual interest and concern. The talks were conducted in a most cordial atmosphere. They informed one another on their respective countries' achievements in the area of socioeconomic development, and also discussed the international situation, focusing particular attention on recent events in Asia and in the Near East.

Both ministers expressed their concern over deterioration in the international situation, which is inconsistent with the positive trend in world development and international détente, peaceful cooperation among nations and national independence of peoples. Both ministers highly praised the efforts of peoples directed toward banning nuclear weapons and expressed the hope that these efforts will ultimately lead to a total ban on nuclear weapons use.

Both ministers believe that banning the use of force in international relations and peaceful resolution of disputes constitute the principal condition for consolidation of peace and security for the peoples of Asia.

In this connection the Indonesian minister of foreign affairs took due note of a proposal by the MPR which calls for a convention on mutual nonaggression and repudiation of force in relations among the nations of Asia and the Pacific.

Both ministers expressed their concern over aggravation of the Near Eastern conflict as a result of the Israeli aggression against the Republic of Lebanon and condemned the military actions taken against the Palestinian people. Both ministers demanded that Israel unconditionally withdraw all its forces to within its internationally acknowledged borders. The ministers urged a just solution to the Palestine problem in conformity with UN resolutions.

Both ministers urged stepped-up efforts by the peoples of Southeast Asia to turn this region into a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality.

The ministers affirmed that their countries would continue their efforts to implement the UN resolutions declaring the Indian Ocean to be a zone of peace and to convene an international conference on this question in 1983.

Both ministers reaffirmed the total support of their governments for the continued struggle by the peoples of Southern Africa against the pernicious system of apartheid and the struggle of the Namibian people for independence.

Both ministers agreed that the role of the nonaligned movement is an important factor in the struggle for decolonization and for maintaining international peace and security.

The ministers agreed to cooperate closely in efforts directed at establishing a new international economic order on the basis of equality and mutually beneficial cooperation.

The ministers of foreign affairs were in agreement in their view that peaceful unification of Korea will serve the vital interests of strengthening peace and security in Asia.

They expressed their concern regarding the Iran-Iraq conflict and stressed the need to resolve this issue as soon as possible through negotiations.

Indonesia's minister of foreign affairs expressed his conviction that the visit by the MPR minister of foreign affairs would constitute an important contribution to the cause of further development of good relations between the two countries.

The MPR minister of foreign affairs expressed his thanks to the government and people of the Republic of Indonesia for the friendly reception and warm hospitality given to him and his party during the Indonesia visit.

M. Dugersuren reaffirmed that his government's invitation to His Excellency Professor Doctor Mochtar Kusumaatmadja to pay an official visit to the MPR at a time convenient to him still stands. Professor Doctor M. Kusumaatmadja assured him that the invitation had been received with gratitude.

3024
CSO: 1819/80

AMBASSADOR TO CUBA HAILS GROWING COOPERATION

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 10 Sep 82 p 33

[Text] Even though Mongolia and Cuba are located very far from one another, solid friendship and growing cooperation bring them constantly closer. Specifically, so that he might talk to us about this cooperation, the newsman of BOHEMIA ECONOMICA had an interview with Gombosurenguin Dashdavaa, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Mongolia in Cuba.

"It can be said," the Mongolian ambassador began, "that cooperation between Mongolia and Cuba began on the same date that diplomatic relations were established between the two countries in 1960."

Then the ambassador recalled that on 7 December 1960 the government delegations of Mongolia and Cuba, in addition to the agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations, signed commercial and cultural cooperation accords.

"But this cooperation," the Mongolian ambassador continued, "achieved an even faster rate following the historic visits of Comrade Raul Castro Ruz in Mongolia and of Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsendenbal in Cuba in 1972. Truly, these high-level visits initiated a new stage in relations between our two states."

Ambassador Dashdavaa, who was press attache at the Mongolian Embassy in Havana a few years ago, has not forgotten his Spanish, which he speaks with great fluency. Additionally, he professes great affection for our country.

Regarding the scientific-technical aspects included in the cooperation agreements, Ambassador Dashdavaa told us that this all began in 1972 with the signing of an agreement by the Cuban and Mongolian Governments during the visit to Cuba of the first secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the presidium of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia, Yumjaagiyn Tsendenbal.

The Mongolian ambassador noted that the cooperation involves public health, agriculture, statistics, geology, and architecture, singling out the agreements approved by the Academies of Science of both countries to implement the

"Accelerated Development Plan of Science and Technology in the Republic of Cuba up to 1990."

Regarding the level reached through bilateral cooperation and the fields that it includes, Ambassador Dashdavaa, after qualifying it as good, recalled that these fields are culture, in which area the first agreement was signed in 1960 and renewed in 1975, science, education and trade.

As regards the practical results of this cooperation, he told us smiling in a satisfied manner that it is not only bilateral but that additionally it is developing with great success within the framework of CEMA [Council for Mutual Economic Assistance]. He cited as examples the improvement of genetic studies relating to bovine cattle and sheep so as to achieve a high yield in wool and meat; the development of agriculture in the northern portion of the Gobi Desert; the exchange of experiences among our dentists; the proficiency training of Mongolian physicians in Cuba for periods of between 6 months and 2 years; and the results achieved in the past 5 years by an international geological expedition exploring for new mineral deposits with the participation of Cuban specialists in each case.

Finally, the ambassador, evaluating the cooperation between Mongolia and Cuba, stressed that "it is gratifying that a high level of friendship and cooperation has been achieved through the friendly and fraternal bonds that unite our parties, governments, and peoples and thanks to the fraternal help of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community."

2662
CSO: 3248/49

USSR PAPER INTERVIEWS MONGOLIAN FARMING MINISTER

PM130829 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 8 Aug 82 p 3

[Interview with Mongolian Agriculture Minister S. Sodnomdorj by unnamed correspondent: "Good Fruits of Cooperation"]

[Text] At the request of a SELSKAYA ZHIZN correspondent Mongolian Agriculture Minister S. Sodnomdorj speaks about the development of the country's agrarian sector and about the development of the country's agrarian sector and about Mongolian-Soviet cooperation.

[Question] Please describe the achievements of Mongolian rural workers implementing the 18th Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Congress decisions.

[Answer] In the Party Central Committee report to the 18th MPRP Congress Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal clearly defined the main tasks in the development of Mongolia's agriculture. In the new 5-year plan, he said, the party will consistently implement a policy of ensuring stable growth in agricultural output by further strengthening the material and technical base of agriculture and improving production organization. In resolving this task it is necessary to rely on making the maximum use of the advantages of the public sector and introducing scientific and technical achievements and progressive experience.

In 1981-1985 30 percent more capital investments are being channeled into strengthening the production base of agriculture than in the previous 5-year plan. The average annual volume of agricultural output will increase 22-26 percent. Here it should especially be noted that the Soviet Union's comprehensive disinterested fraternal assistance in the present 5-year period, as previously, will play the decisive role in the progressive development of our country's agriculture.

[Question] What are the main directions of Soviet-Mongolian cooperation in the sphere of agriculture?

[Answer] Among the fundamental questions of Soviet-Mongolian cooperation which Comrades L. I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal discussed at the Crimea meeting in August 1981 there were also questions of cooperation in the sphere of agriculture. It was pointed out that the Soviet Union will continue to give

Mongolia assistance in developing the key sector of its economy--livestock raising. Soviet specialists will participate in drafting a comprehensive plan for the development of Mongolia's agricultural production in the eighties.

There are now operating in Mongolia more than 40 state farms and fodder farms, agricultural associations and mechanized dairy units built with the USSR's assistance. They produce half the output of the state sector.

The construction of large well-appointed state farms, livestock units, livestock-raising premises, veterinary laboratories and stations, repair workshops for tractors and agricultural machinery, fodder procurement shops, irrigation systems and others is being carried out and planned in the current 5-year plan with resources and means from the Soviet Union.

The USSR's assistance is aimed above all at ensuring the stable development of livestock raising, which accounts for three-fourths of all Mongolian agricultural output. This 5-year plan will see the construction of 4,400 premises for cattle, 8,600 for sheep and goats, 230 premises to house fine-wool and semifine-wool sheep, 200 stations for the artificial insemination of agricultural animals and 7,000 watering stations for the irrigation of approximately 12 million hectares of pasture.

For the purposes of improving fodder supplies for livestock raising, particularly in the winter and spring period, the 18th Party Congress set the task of increasing fodder units by 1985. This task will be realized in close cooperation with the Soviet Union.

[Question] In addition to the development of livestock raising in Mongolia, great attention is devoted to arable farming. How is our country's cooperation developing in this sphere?

[Answer] At the end of the fifties a broad assault on the Mongolian virgin lands began following an MPRL appeal. Careful study of the Soviet virgin-land farmers' experience was of inestimable assistance here. Siviet people helped to plow the first furrows and instructed peasants in the difficult trade of machine operator. The area of arable land in Mongolia now totals more than 1 million hectares, and it is planned to open up a further 250,000-300,000 hectares in the current 5-year plan. It is planned to increase the average annual volume of grain production 82 percent compared with the previous 5-year plan, that of potatoes 78 percent, and that of vegetables 81 percent. This strenuous program is to be implemented by extending the crop areas and raising the yields of agricultural crops.

[Question] Questions of improving the efficiency of cooperation in the sphere of agriculture were examined at the 23d session of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernment Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. What is to be done in this connection?

[Answer] An important condition for the highly efficient working of the agricultural projects built with the USSR's assistance is to provide them with national specialist cadres and skilled workers. This is why the question of training cadres is the chief one today. This year approximately half the graduates of our educational institutions have been sent to these farms. It is planned to have more than 300 farm specialists, scientific employees, teachers and skilled workers undergo training and instruction in the USSR every year on courses for raising qualifications. Measures are being taken to improve the working and living conditions of machine operators and workers locally--on state and fodder farms. Their work is profided with material incentives.

The forms of our cooperation in the sphere of agriculture, Comrade S. Sodnomdorj said in conclusions, are becoming broader and more diverse every year and yielding increasingly palpable fruit.

CSO: 1819/78

DEVELOPMENTS IN TRANSPORTATION SECTOR REPORTED

Railroader's Day

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1507 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Tomorrow is Railroader's Day in Mongolia. In the more than 40 years of its existence, rail transport has become one of the most important branches of the MPR economy. Today this mode of transportation handles approximately 70 percent of total freight traffic and more than 30 percent of this republic's passenger traffic. Annual freight volume is now exceeding 10 million tons. The total length of the Mongolian Railroad is presently 1600 km. A major role in the establishment and development of rail transport in the MPR has been played by selfless international assistance by the Soviet Union.

Mongolian railroaders, together with their Soviet colleagues, are honoring their profession's holiday with excellent labor performance figures. In the first 6 months of 1982 railroad workforces transported 90,800 tons of freight and 52,000 passengers above target. Dozens of organizations have reported ahead-of-schedule completion of targets for the first half of the second year of Mongolia's 7th Five-Year Plan.

Servicing the Motor Transport Fleet

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1431 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] The Mongolian Avtonefteimport [?illegible] Association is the MPR's principal importer of motor transport vehicles. Vehicles are obtained primarily from the Soviet Union and the other brother CEMA member nations.

Automotive imports are growing year by year and in Mongolia's 7th Five-Year Plan will increase by approximately 44 percent over the preceding five-year plan. At the same time the structure of imported trucks and cars will broaden both in total number of models and in total numbers.

In connection with utilization of new automotive equipment in the nation's economy, particular attention is being devoted to matters of organizing servicing and improving efficiency in motor vehicle operation and maintenance. In recent years approximately 10 servicing and maintenance facilities have been built and opened for service in the MPR.

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Mongolia Report

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MPR GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS BEIRUT MASSACRE

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1951 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Following is the complete text of a statement by the government of the MPR in connection with the new crime committed by the Israeli military against the defenseless civilian population of the Palestinian camps in West Beirut.

The report of the treacherous invasion of West Beirut by the Israeli aggressors and of the bloody massacre of civilians perpetrated by them, with the brutal participation of Christian rightist cutthroats, traitors of the Lebanese people, has been met with profound anger and indignation in the Mongolian People's Republic. Approximately 1500 defenseless civilians, for the most part women, elderly, and children, were savagely murdered just in the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian refugee camps.

Israel's ruling circles have committed a crime which will never be erased from the memory of mankind, just as the fascist crimes committed by the Hitlerites. This crime is at the same time an outrage to the conscience and honor of the Jewish people, who themselves suffered so much under Hitlerism.

This massacre perpetrated by the Israeli military in West Beirut is one more monstrous manifestation of the policy of aggression and genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples conducted by Israel with the direct support and assistance of the United States, totally ignoring the demands of the peoples of the world and the applicable UN resolutions. Israel brazenly and openly acts in opposition to the world community. This demands an appropriate reaction on the part of UN members.

The events of recent days in Lebanon once again reveal the true objectives of the Camp David deal, U.S.-Israeli "strategic cooperation," and the so-called Reagan plan for the Near East.

The Mongolian People's Republic resolutely condemns Israel's acts of aggression and genocide in Lebanon and once again declares that responsibility for these monstrous crimes on Lebanese soil must be borne together with Tel Aviv by its American patrons. The Mongolian people and their government emphatically demand an immediate end to the aggression and the withdrawal of Israeli troops from West Beirut and from all occupied Lebanese territory.

The dangerous escalation of aggression in Lebanon, which threatens peace and security in this region and throughout the world, urgently demands, more than ever before, a just settlement in the Near East at the earliest possible time.

The Mongolian People's Republic consistently calls for a comprehensive solution of the Near Eastern problem taking into account the interests of all parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. In this connection the government of the Mongolian People's Republic declares its total support for the proposals advanced on 15 September of this year by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary L. I. Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on principles of achieving a just, lasting settlement in the Near East. It also supports L. I. Brezhnev's appeals to the U.S. President to act jointly with the Soviet Union to curb Israel.

The Mongolian people and their government once again express their resolute support of the struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples to establish an independent Palestinian state and to restore the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Lebanon.

3024
CSO: 1819/7

MONGOLIA ANGERED AT ISRAELI CRIMES

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1456 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The people of Mongolia angrily and indignantly condemn the new monstrous crimes committed by the Israeli aggressors against the defenseless civilians of the Palestinian camps in West Beirut and emphatically demand an immediate halt to atrocities on Lebanese soil. The angry condemnation and protest of the Mongolian people are clearly expressed in the declaration by the MPR Government made public today. It notes that Israel's ruling circles have committed a crime which will never be erased from the memory of mankind, just as the fascist crimes of the Hitlerites. This is one more monstrous manifestation of the policy of aggression and genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples conducted by Israel with the direct support and assistance of the United States.

The events of recent days in Lebanon once more reveal the true aims of the Camp David deal, the U.S.-Israeli "strategic cooperation," and the so-called Reagan plan for the Near East, the declaration states. Responsibility for the massacre perpetrated by the Israeli military in Lebanon must be borne, alongside Tel Aviv, by its American patrons as well.

The MPR, the document stresses, consistently comes out in support of a comprehensive solution of the Near Eastern problem taking into account the interests of all parties, including the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. In this connection the Mongolian Government declares its full support of the important foreign policy initiative advanced by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev with the aim of securing a just, lasting peace in the Near East, as well as appeals by the Soviet leader to the U.S. President to act jointly with the Soviet Union to curb Israel, the declaration states.

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CSO: 1819/7

HIGHLIGHTS FROM 23RD SOCIALIST HEALTH MINISTERS CONFERENCE, 13TH CEMA HEALTH MEETINGS SUMMARIZED

Opening Address by MPR Health Minister

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1931 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] The 23rd Conference of Ministers of Health of the Socialist Countries convened here today.

D. Nyam-osor, MPR Minister of Health, opened the conference with an introductory address.

The participants in the conference were greeted by D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers. He stressed in his speech that the traditional annual conference of ministers of health of the socialist countries is one of the principal and most effective forms of multilateral cooperation in the area of health care among the brother nations of the socialist community. This cooperation is constantly expanding and becoming enriched, opening up more and more new areas for joint actions, exchange of experience and achievements. Coordination on a multilateral basis of government policy in the area of health care, determination and discussion of urgent tasks pertaining to the development of medicine which are of international importance constitute its main directional thrusts.

D. Nyam-osor, MPR minister of health, presented a report entitled "Basic Principles of Organizing Supply of Medicines in the Socialist Countries."

Guarding the people's health is one of the most important social tasks, which is continuously at the center of attention of the parties and governments of the socialist countries. An international system of socialist health care has been established in the brother socialist countries, grounded on uniform methodological principles. The traditional conferences of ministers of health of the socialist countries help this system become one of the basic principles of socialist health care, the minister noted.

In all socialist countries considerable attention is focused on formulation of the theoretical principles of improving the organizational forms of providing medicines to the public in conformity with the general principles of socialist health care.

The experience of the Soviet Union in devising a comprehensive system of quality control of medicines supplied to the public is extremely valuable, D. Nyam-osor emphasized.

The leaders of the delegations from the other socialist countries spoke at the conference. The conference is continuing.

Conference Ends

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1542 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] The 23rd Conference of Ministers of Health of the Socialist Countries ended here today.

The conference participants adopted a resolution and signed a conference formal statement. The statement was signed by the leaders of the delegations from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Republic of Cuba, the MPR, the Polish People's Republic, the USSR, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, as well as the Democratic Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Closing the conference, D. Nyam-osor, MPR Minister of Health, stressed that in addition to other items, this conference of ministers of health of the socialist countries discussed a question of great current importance -- supply of medicines in the socialist countries. All participants expressed a common opinion on the main agenda item, informed one another on the successes achieved in their countries, and exchanged information on their work.

GDR Health Minister Interview

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1447 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Peace is the first prerequisite for a healthy life and work. For this reason medical people bear great responsibility for preventing nuclear war and for helping people become aware of this urgent problem, stated Ludwig Mecklinger, GDR minister for health. He stated in an interview with a MONTSAME correspondent that the 23rd Conference of Ministers of Health of the Socialist Countries, which was held in Ulaanbaatar, discussed problems of providing medicines in the socialist countries. The constructive discussion at the conference made it possible to exchange new knowledge and new know-how in this area, and to formulate future policy in supplying medicines in our countries.

CEMA Health Meeting Convenes

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1922 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] The 13th Meeting of the CEMA Permanent Commission on Cooperation in the Field of Health convened here today. Delegations from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Hungarian People's Republic, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, GDR, Republic of Cuba, MPR, Polish People's Republic, USSR, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, as well as the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, People's

Republic of Kampuchea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the People's Republic of Mozambique are taking part in the meeting.

S. P. Burenkov, USSR minister of health and chairman of the CEMA Permanent Commission on Cooperation in the Field of Health, opened the meeting.

Items on the meeting agenda include implementation of decisions pertaining to designing and manufacturing medical equipment with the employment of microprocessors, on preparing a forecast of development of science and manufacture of medicines up to the year 2000, progress in implementing measures by the CEMA member nations to aid and assist in accelerating the development of health care in the MPR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, measures to achieve further improvement in the effectiveness of scientific and technological cooperation, matters pertaining to forming pro tem international scientific teams, plus others. The meeting is continuing.

CEMA Delegations Depart

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1516 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Today the delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Hungarian People's Republic, GDR, Republic of Cuba, Polish People's Republic, USSR, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, as well as representatives of the CEMA Secretariat, Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, People's Republic of Kampuchea, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, which took part in the 23rd Conference of Ministers of Health of the Socialist Countries and the 13th Meeting of the CEMA Permanent Commission on Cooperation in the Field of Health, departed today for their respective countries.

Officials Comment on Proceedings

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1521 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] The 23rd Conference of Ministers of Health of the Socialist Countries was held in Ulaanbaatar on 9-11 September 1982. The conference was attended by representatives of 14 countries from four continents, a MONTSAME correspondent was told by R. Popivanov, minister of health of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. He stated that important issues were discussed at the conference, paramount among which was the question of manufacture of medicines, planning and forecasting, and distribution of tasks among the individual socialist countries from the standpoint of providing the public with adequate quantities of medicines. Our goal is to ensure that all citizens, no matter where they live and who they are, can obtain needed medicines. This was the main question discussed, on which a corresponding document was signed. The minister noted that the conference took place in a friendly, businesslike and constructive atmosphere, and constituted another step forward toward the affirmation of health care as a most important aspect of social policy in the socialist countries.

L. Medve, state secretary at the Hungarian People's Republic Ministry of Health, stressed that in recent years cooperation between the MPR and the HPR in the field of health care has been developing well. An exchange of information and specialists is being carried out. He noted that at the present time there are 22 doctors for every 10,000 persons in the MPR, while the number of hospital beds per 10,000 population is today equal to or greater than that in other countries. The MPR has caught up with and outstripped even some highly developed countries in level of development of health care.

The 23rd Conference of Ministers of Health of the Socialist Countries and the 13th Meeting of the CEMA Permanent Commission on Cooperation in the Field of Health, which were held in the Mongolian capital, are of great significance, since important problems were discussed, resolution of which will foster progress in health care in the socialist countries, L. Medve stated.

3024
CSO: 1819/1

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DISSEMINATION OF TECHNICAL KNOW-HOW

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1931 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] We attach great importance to the now traditional get-togethers by officials of brother societies and organizations for the dissemination of knowledge which, as practical experience shows, fosters the exchange of experience and know-how, strengthening of meaningful cooperation, and improvement of dissemination of scientific information in our countries, stated Ts. Puntsagnorob, chairman of the board of the Mongolian Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge, convening today an international scientific and practical conference on the topic "The Role of Lecture Propaganda in Dissemination of Advanced Production Know-How."

In the conditions of the MPR, he noted, which has set for itself the goal of completing the building of the material and technological foundation for socialism with the internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, utilization of the most advanced equipment, technology and progressive production know-how of the brother countries is a paramount task, A report of dissemination of advanced production know-how in the MPR was presented by L. Jambaldorj, deputy chairman of the board of the Mongolian Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge. Implementing the socioeconomic tasks of building socialism in our country, the MPRP devotes attention to publicity and dissemination of advanced know-how, which constitutes the principal instrument of development of productive activity by the toiler masses and increasing labor productivity.

Consistent adoption of scientific and technological advances and advanced know-how into production is assuming increasingly greater socioeconomic, ideological and indoctrinational significance, especially at the stage of successful implementation of the party program for completing the building of the material and technological foundation for socialism in our country, L. Jambaldorj emphasized.

The Mongolian people link all their successes in the area of socioeconomic development with international assistance and support by the Soviet Union and the other nations of the socialist community. Just during the years of the 6th Five-Year Plan more than 240 industrial, agricultural and cultural-services facilities were built in the MPR with the assistance of the Soviet Union. At the present time industrial enterprises built with the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union are producing more than 90 percent of this country's electric power, more than 80 percent of its coal, and processing 100 percent of its wool. All this attests to the exceptional importance of innovative application of Soviet know-how in the area of economic development and production management, the speaker noted.

The mass information media are extensively utilized for aggressive dissemination of the advanced production know-how of the USSR and the other brother countries; specialists from the brother nations working in our country present lectures, schools are set up for assimilating their professional skills, our workers and specialists are assigned to them, and various get-togethers and evening activities are held.

Delegations from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Hungarian People's Republic, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, GDR, Republic of Cuba, MPR, Polish People's Republic, Socialist Republic of Romania, USSR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, as well as the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Lao People's Democratic Republic are taking part in the conference.

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CSO: 1819/7

CROP HARVESTING PROGRESSING WELL

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1505 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] This is a busy time for Mongolia's farmers. The autumn harvest is in full swing. Farm workers are harvesting the crops with shock-work labor. Grain is being harvested on more than 500,000 hectares, and potatoes and vegetables on 6500 hectares. News reports from all over the country indicate enthusiastic socialist competition by farm machine operators and farmers for overfulfillment of plan targets for the second year of Mongolia's 7th Five-Year Plan pertaining to harvesting grain and vegetable crops. There are more and more "clean" fields with each passing day. Grain from the new crop, produced by the painstaking labor and conscientious hands of our farm workers, has begun arriving at the receiving stations of milling enterprises. The harvest campaign on this republic's farms is being carried out under the slogan "Gather in and safeguard the entire crop."

By established tradition, farm workers are being assisted in the harvest by college and secondary school students. Today more than 11,000 boys and girls are working in the fields.

Fodder crop harvesting is also in full swing. Cutting and preparation of hay and other livestock fodder are nearing completion. As is reported by the MPR Central Statistical Administration, as of 1 September more than 764,500 tons of hay for livestock fodder has been cut nationwide, a much larger figure than in the corresponding period of last year. Dozens of agricultural cooperatives have completed ahead of schedule the fodder harvesting and preparation targets.

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CSO: 1819/3

EIGHTH-MONTH INDUSTRY TARGETS EXCEEDED

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1512 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Performance results for the first 8 months of 1982 have been prepared on Mongolian industry. This country's workforces, extensively engaged in socialist competition in honor of forthcoming important USSR anniversaries -- the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR -- are achieving excellent results in meeting production targets.

The production and product sales target for the first 8 months of this year has been overfulfilled by industry. Marching in the vanguard of the shock-work labor watch of the worker class are the workforces of 166 industrial enterprises and timber enterprises, which have exceeded output targets for the first 8 months by more than 100 million tugriks. Among the competition right-flankers are the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine, the Mongolsovtsvetmet Joint Association, the Tosontsengel Woodworking Combine, etc.

3024
CSO: 1819/3

PROGRESS IN NATURE CONSERVATION

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1441 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] A draft nature conservation plan extending up to 1990 has been drawn up. In the last five years 140 major undertakings were accomplished in this area, including improvement of nature and wild life preserve management and administration, study of commercial animal resources, acclimatization of valuable fish species, preparation of a technical-economic substantiation of soil protection and conservation on croplands, and the establishment of tree nurseries. A large number of sites have been designated protected nature conservation areas.

The Mongolian Society for Protection of the Natural Environment has become a mass public organization of working people, with more than 300,000 members. Its top activists are being awarded a special medal. Twice each year the society holds a nature conservation month, devoting particular attention to the enlistment of children and young people in this cause. Today marks the beginning of one of these nature conservation months, in connection with which important measures pertaining to protection of the natural environment will be organized.

3024
CSO: 1819/3

NATURE CONSERVATION, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACTIVITIES

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1526 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] The Mongolian Society for Protection of the Natural Environment, with a membership of 350,000 activists, is doing an important job in the area of conservation, growth, and rational utilization of natural resources -- forests, flora and fauna. A statement to this effect was made Ch. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers. He spoke today at a rally dedicated to the beginning of the traditional nature conservation month.

Ch. Suren noted the great importance of nature conservation month for intensifying the nationwide campaign for efficient utilization of natural resources, against a careless and wasteful attitude toward flora and fauna, and against soil erosion.

This month, the 21st to be held, will be conducted under the slogan "Water conservation is everybody's business," he stated.

The activities targeted for the nature conservation month which begins today include extensive measures to conserve water resources and to prevent pollution of our rivers, lakes, springs, and ponds.

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CSO: 1819/3

40TH ANNIVERSARY OF MONGOLIAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1452 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] The Mongolian State University is about to mark its 40th anniversary. The 40th anniversary of this university, the first higher educational institution in the MPR, is an important event in this republic's cultural life. And the country is busily preparing for this anniversary, which will be celebrated at the beginning of October of this year.

The establishment of Mongolia's first national university was a result of large-scale socialist transformations in this country's socioeconomic and cultural life during the years of people's rule. Establishment of this university signaled the beginning of development of higher education in the MPR. It has spun off in subsequent years a number of higher educational institutions, which today comprise Mongolia's system of higher education. The Soviet Union rendered inestimable assistance in the formation and subsequent development of the Mongolian University. In past years more than 16,000 persons have earned degrees at this institution. Graduates include teachers, doctors and engineers of a broad spectrum of specialization, economists, lawyers, architects, etc. Many of them have today become prominent party and government leaders and noted scientists. Today the university offers degrees in more than 70 areas of specialization. Students from a number of foreign countries are enrolled at the university.

The Mongolian State University has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor for its substantial contribution to the cause of training indigenous cadres and the development of higher education in the MPR.

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CSO: 1819/3

THIRD CONGRESS OF UNION OF MONGOLIAN ARCHITECTS

Press Conference

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1947 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] A press conference was held today on the forthcoming Third Congress of the Union of Mongolian Architects.

A. Hishigt, president of the Union of Mongolian Architects, spoke at the press conference. He stressed that the paramount task of the construction industry is to improve the efficiency of capital investment, planning and organization of construction activities, as well as to improve architectural design activities. As the level of material prosperity and cultural level of the working people rise, and with increasing consolidation of the socialist way of life, greater demands are imposed on city planning and on architects. Mongolia's architects are performing important tasks specified by the 18th MPRP Congress in the area of urban development, enriching the progressive traditions of Mongolian national architecture on the foundation of modern practices.

Exhibit Opens

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1581 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] An exhibit devoted to the Third Congress of the Union of Mongolian Architects, which convenes tomorrow, opened today in the exhibition hall of the Scientific and Technical Information Center.

It contains an extensive display of models and diagrams reflecting the achievements of modern architecture and urban development in the MPR.

Congress of Architects

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1447 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] The tasks of urban development and planning people in light of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress were discussed at the Third Congress of the Union of Mongolian Architects, which was held yesterday in Ulaanbaatar.

A. Hishigt, president of the Union of Mongolian Architects, addressed the congress. He noted that capital construction has become an important condition for accelerating development of all branches and sectors of the economy, a powerful means of increasing the national wealth, and an advanced front in the building of socialism. In Mongolia, where prior to the victory of the popular revolution there did not exist any buildings or substantial structures other than monasteries and temples, serving the interests of the exploiter classes, today hundreds of modern cities, towns and villages of a new, socialist type have been built, the speaker noted. Models of contemporary Mongolian architecture and city planning include dozens of residential districts, microrayons, cultural and services buildings and complexes in the cities of Ulaanbaatar, Darhan, Choybalsan, and industrial complexes in Darhan, Erdenet, Baga nuur, Hotol, and Boro ondor.

The congress devoted considerable attention to further improving the efficiency of capital spending, improving planning and organization of construction activities, and improving the quality of preparation of design and estimate documentation.

The congress delegates sent to the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural and the MPR Council of Ministers a letter of greeting, in which they pledged to mobilize all their efforts and talent toward implementing party decisions to achieve further growth in the construction industry, architecture and city planning.

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CSO: 1819/8

SELECTED PRESS AND RADIO COMMENTARIES 9-16 SEP 82

Tsedenbal-Brezhnev Crimea Meeting

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1449 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] At the traditional friendly get-together in the Crimea on 20 August of this year, Comrades L. I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal discussed the most important issues pertaining to comprehensive Mongolian-Soviet cooperation, as well as several current international problems. B. Badarch, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, writes about this meeting in today's issue of the newspaper UNEN. This top-level meeting is of significance in that it took place in the year of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR. Communists and all workers of the MPR, he noted, view this meeting as an important event in the further development and deepening of the Leninist friendship and close cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples.

The history of development of relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the MPR and the Soviet Union is rich. The Mongolian people have accomplished a gigantic leap forward in a short historical period of time -- a jump from feudalism to socialism. The fraternal Mongolian-Soviet friendship, initiated and firmly established by the great leader of the working people of the entire world, V. I. Lenin, and D. Suhebaatar, outstanding leader of the Mongolian people, constitutes an inexhaustible source and reliable guarantee of this outstanding victory, the author of the article stressed.

Friendship with the great Soviet people and comprehensive, fraternal assistance and support by the Soviet Union continue to play a decisive role in efforts by the party and people to build socialism in Mongolia. The question of strengthening and deepening friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two brother countries always occupies the center of concern and attention on the part of the MPRP and CPSU, and Comrades Yu. Tsedenbal and L. Brezhnev personally.

B. Badarch noted that Mongolian-Soviet friendship and cooperation entered a qualitatively new phase with the signing of a treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance in 1966 during an official friendly visit to the MPR by a party-government delegation from the USSR, led by Comrade L. Brezhnev.

Official friendly visits by party-government delegations from the USSR and the MPR, led by comrades L. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal, in 1974 and 1976 defined the excellent future of relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples.

Mongolian-Soviet cooperation is expanding with each passing year and is becoming enriched with new forms and content, the author stated. Dozens of ministries and agencies as well as all aymags and large cities in the MPR today maintain direct contacts with the counterpart ministries and agencies, oblasts, autonomous republics and krays in the USSR. All this offers an excellent opportunity to learn from the wealth of experience of the Soviet people.

The Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, the ranks of which contain more than 540,000 members, is making a weighty contribution to the development and deepening of the indissoluble fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, noted B. Badarch. The association does a great deal of work aimed at implementing the decisions of the most recent MPRP and CPSU congresses, at publicizing the great achievements of the Soviet people in building communism, and at publicizing the peace-seeking foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet State. It attaches enormous importance to innovative study and dissemination of advanced Soviet know-how.

The recent Crimea meeting between comrades L. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal once against clearly demonstrated the strong resolve of the MPRP and CPSU, the MPR and USSR to continue the vigorous, purposeful campaign for world peace and for eliminating the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe, the article stresses.

Solidarity With the Chilean People

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1447 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] In connection with ending of the international week of solidarity with the struggle of the Chilean people, the newspaper UNEN states that the bloody fascist Pinochet dictatorship has been counting and continues to count on all-out support by U.S. imperialism. The junta has plunged Chile into a deep political and economic crisis. The catastrophic economic situation has brought impoverishment and unemployment to the Chilean people. The Pinochet regime is applying increasingly brutal terror tactics and repressive measures against all those who resist and who seek to obtain justice.

The Mongolian people condemns the bloody Pinochet dictatorship and expresses confidence in the victory of the just struggle of the Chilean people, stresses UNEN.

UNEN Commentator on Poland

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1451 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Strengthening of the position of world socialism is enraging hostile forces, which are willing to employ any and all means to weaken socialism. This is eloquently attested by the subversive actions of imperialism aimed at creating economic chaos in Poland, states a commentator in the newspaper UNEN.

The newspaper emphasizes that imperialist forces have once again sought to encourage antisocialist elements in Poland, timing this action to coincide with the anniversary of the day Hitlerite Germany attacked this country. The subversive reactionary intrigues, however, have failed. The majority of working people in People's Poland refused to support these attempts, which attest to the fact that counterrevolutionaries are still active in Poland.

Maoists and History

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1443 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] China's present rulers resort to the most diversified reactionary methods in their great-power policy, nor do they ignore historical science. Maoist historians are engaged in distorting well known historical truths, attempting to deny the independent political development of countries adjacent to China, states the Mongolian newspaper DZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN.

The youth newspaper cites as an example of this the Maoist approach to the 1911 national liberation movement of the Mongolian people, which ended more than 200 years of Manchu rule. The Mongols rose up in struggle not in response to instructions from without. It was a logical result of the internal development of Mongolia, directed against Manchu rule and exploitation by Chinese government officials and usurers. One is surprised at the persistence of Maoist historians, who fail to see the objective socioeconomic factors in the Mongolian national liberation movement of 1911. A certain historian by the name of Shi Da, for example, credits several feudal lords, behind whom the Czarist Russian Government allegedly stood, for the declaration of Mongolian independence. In this he outright aligns with bourgeois historians, one of whom, (Dzh. Friters), attempted in his book to present the 1911 events in Mongolia as a consequence of "secret machinations" by Czarist Russia, the newspaper notes.

Both the Maoists and their bourgeois historians are guided by great-power practice and proceed from an idealist concept, denying the genuine motive forces of Mongolia's national liberation movement at the beginning of this century and the fact that it was objectively caused by the intolerable socioeconomic oppression by foreign colonialists. They proceed from the hegemonistic concept that the destinies of peoples do not lie in their own hands but are allegedly determined by great powers, the newspaper states.

Peace-Seeking Foreign Policy in Action

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1441 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Successful implementation of the foreign policy tasks advanced at the 23rd MPRP Congress, emphasizes the newspaper UNEN in a lead article, and the content of the foreign policy activity of the MPR has determined and continues to determine all-out assistance to further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the nations of the socialist community, increasing its power and preserving peace and the security of peoples, the newspaper states.

UNEN points to the special position occupied by the friendly meeting between comrades L. I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal in the Crimea among the major political events of this year in bilateral relations between the MPR and the other brother countries. The Mongolian people view the results of the traditional Crimean meeting as an outstanding contribution toward strengthening and cementing the indissoluble Mongolian-Soviet friendship and toward close coordination of the actions of our two countries in the international arena.

The MPR is making every effort to foster implementation of the Soviet Peace Program for the 1980's. The principal area of these activities is Asia. The MPR is working persistently to help strengthen peace and stability on our continent, having advanced a proposal to draw up and conclude a convention on mutual nonaggression and repudiation of force in relations among the nations of Asia and the Pacific, and on convening for this purpose an international conference of nations of this region, with the participation of the permanent members of the UN Security Council. The position of the Mongolian Government on matters pertaining to the situation in Asia was expressed by Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal in messages to the heads of states and governments of this region and to the top officials of several international organizations. Progressive political leaders and peace-loving people throughout the world support the MPR initiative, considering that its implementation would be a weighty contribution to the cause of peace in Asia, the newspaper states.

Peace in the Near East

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 2006 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] The powerful voice of the Soviet Union, calling for "Peace to the Near East," has once again rung out from the Kremlin. Leonid Brezhnev, continuing his tirelesss, noble efforts to strengthen world peace and security, presented the most persuasive arguments and, most important, principles for resolving the Near Eastern problem, which will not tolerate further delay. The Soviet leader's speech at a dinner in honor of Ali Naser Muhammed was received in the Mongolian People's Republic as an exceptionally pertinent action by the Soviet State, which gives rise to legitimate hopes on the part of peace-loving peoples for a final settlement of the Near Eastern crisis, which has become extremely aggravated as a result of Israel's barbaric aggression against Lebanon, a MONTSAME commentator states.

The commentator further emphasizes that in his warm words directed toward the fighting Palestinians, L. I. Brezhnev, the most prestigious political leader of our times, visually portrayed to the world community the moral-political victory which they won on Lebanese soil against the greatly superior forces of the brazen aggressor. All those who hold dear the just cause of peoples standing up to imperialism, reaction and Zionism unquestionably agree with these fine words.

Extremely important for the subsequent development of events is that point in L. I. Brezhnev's speech where he reveals the contradictory, hypocritical essence of the U.S. position on the Near Eastern problem and its fallaciousness from the very outset, for both the previous and the present U.S. administrations, stubbornly refusing to acknowledge the right of the Palestinians to the establishment of their own nationhood, thus also shatter the international legal basis for the existence of Israel. The people of the MPR held and continue to hold that the 1947 UN decision applies in equal measure to both Palestinians and Israelis. Violation of this principle by the Zionist military is the reason for the crisis in this region.

The MONTSAME commentator also notes the fruitful course of the official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by Ali Naser Muhammed and its great importance in the development and strengthening of ties between the world's first socialist country, the USSR, and a young nation of socialist orientation, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

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BRIEFS

KNITWEAR ENTERPRISE--Hundreds of young workers are impatiently awaiting the day when they will take their stations on the complex machinery of the new knitwear enterprise in Ulaanbaatar. Soviet construction workers are presently installing process equipment and doing interior finishing work. This important construction project of the Mongolian 7th Five-Year Plan will be completed by the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR. This knitwear enterprise's future workers received practical on-the-job training in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and the GDR and obtained a job specialization at vocational schools and school combines in this country. The manufacturing process at the enterprise will be 86 percent automated. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 22 Sep 82 1447 GMT] 3024

NALAYH MINE--We shall soon be marking the 60th anniversary of nationalization of the Nalayh Mine -- first enterprise of this country's fuel and energy industry. In 1922 a single 24 kilowatt diesel-powered generator was in operation there, and the workforce totaled only a few dozen men. Picks were the sole coal mining tool. Today the Nalayh-Kapital'naya Mine has been transformed into a high-output source of fuel for Ulaanbaatar. As a result of mine renovation with the assistance of the Soviet Union, high-output modern equipment is employed at the mine, and the level of comprehensive mechanization has risen substantailly. Today the Nalayh miners bring to the surface as much coal in a single day as was produced in an entire year 60 years ago. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 22 Sep 82 1451 GMT] 3024

MINISTERS OF JUSTICE CONFERENCE--The agenda of the conference of ministers of justice of the socialist countries, which convened today in Ulaanbaatar, includes problems of law policy and development of forms of public participation in preventing law violations. MPR Minister of Justice O. Jambaldorj as well as Ts. Molom, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, spoke at the opening session. The ministers of justice of Bulgaria, Hungary, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia, as well as the ministers of justice of Laos, Kampuchea, Afghanistan, and Angola are taking part in the conference. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 23 Sep 82 1452 GMT] 3024

RURAL LABOR FORCE--As the material foundation of agriculture, the principal sector of the MPR economy, becomes stronger, its provision with manpower is steadily improving, the newspaper UNEN stated today in a lead article. In the last 10 years or more, more than 49,000 boys and girls, graduates of general curriculum secondary schools and vocational schools, have joined the ranks of rural workers. Today approximately 40 percent of this republic's animal husbandry workers and more than 80 percent of its crop farming workers are young people. The mentorship movement is quite extensive in this sector, the newspaper noted. At the present time 3000 mentors are working in animal husbandry and crop farming, teaching young stockmen, farm machinery operators and farmers the finer points of the agricultural profession. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 24 Sep 82 1922 GMT] 3024

CROP REPORT--Tens of thousands of people are working hard in Mongolia's grain fields, bringing in the harvest. Their task is to complete the job before the bad fall weather sets in. The grain has now been cut on 42 percent of planted acreage. A substantial percentage of the crop has been threshed, and almost 15,000 tons of grain has been put into the barn. Mongolian farmers are successfully surmounting difficulties caused by the late ripening of grain crops in a number of areas. Lodged grain must be harvested over a large acreage. More than half of the potato and vegetable crop has been harvested. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 25 Sep 82 1442 GMT] 3024

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UZBEK DELEGATION VISITS DURING MONGOLIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP MONTH

Meeting Begins Soviet Union Days

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME 1506 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] An official meeting of representatives of party, government, and public organizations and Ulaanbaatar working people, on the occasion of commencement of the traditional Mongolian-Soviet friendship month and Soviet Union days on the example of achievements of the Uzbek SSR in building communism, was held today at the Central Palace of Culture of the Mongolian Trade Unions.

The official meeting was attended by Yu. Tsedenbal, J. Batmonh, and other party and MPR government leaders. D. Gombojab, Politburo member, MPRP Central Committee secretary, and chairman of the Central Committee of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, addressed the meeting

Delegation Arrives

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1513 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by N. D. Khudayberdyyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, and chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, arrived today in Ulaanbaatar to take part in activities scheduled for Soviet Union days in the MPR on the example of achievements of the Uzbek SSR in building communism, being held in Mongolia within the framework of the traditional Mongolian-Soviet friendship month.

The arrivals were met at Ulaanbaatar's Buyant-Uhaa Airport by J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; D. Gombojab, Politburo member, MPRP Central Committee secretary, and chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association; T. Ragchaa, Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations; B. Badarch, MPR Council of Ministers administrative head and deputy chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association; and other officials, as well as A. I. Smirnov, USSR ambassador to the MPR.

Delegation Meets at Central Committee

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1526 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Excerpts] A meeting with the Soviet delegation headed by M. D. Khudayberdyyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, was held today at the MPRP Central Committee and MPR Council of Ministers.

Present at the meeting, which was held in a warm and cordial atmosphere, were Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural; J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo, MPRP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association; T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; B. Badarch, MPR Council of Ministers administrative head and deputy chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association; N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations. Also present at the meeting was A. I. Smirnov, USSR ambassador to the MPR.

Delegation Meets at Friendship Association

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1534 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Excerpts] A meeting was held today at the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association with a Soviet delegation headed by N. D. Khudayberdyyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers.

The meeting, which was held in a warm, cordial atmosphere, was attended by D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo, MPRP Central Committee secretary, and chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association; B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar MPRP City Committee, and deputy chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association; G. Ad'yaa, MPRP Central Committee secretary and first deputy chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association; D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and deputy chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association; other officials, as well as A. I. Smirnov, USSR ambassador to the MPR.

Delegation Meets Batmonh

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1911 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Excerpts] J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, today received the delegation headed by N. D. Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers.

Present at the meeting, which was held in a warm and cordial atmosphere, were D. Maydar and T. Ragchaa, members of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairmen of the MPR Council of Ministers; N. Sodnom, Ch. Molom, Ch. Suren, and M. Peljee, deputy chairmen of the MPR Council of Ministers; B. Badarch, MPR Council of Ministers administrative head and deputy chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association; other officials, as well as A. I. Smirnov, USSR ambassador to the MPR.

Delegation Visits Darhan

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1917 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Excerpts] A Soviet delegation headed by N. D. Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, visited the town of Darhan.

The delegation was accompanied on its tour of Mongolia by T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and B. Dashtseren, MPR Council of Ministers administrative head and MPRP Central Committee deputy department chief. The Soviet visitors returned to Ulaanbaatar by special train.

The delegation was met at the Ulaanbaatar Railroad Station by J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo, MRPR Central Committee secretary, and chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association; B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar MPRP City Committee, and deputy chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association; other officials, as well as A. I. Smirnov, USSR ambassador to the MPR.

Today the emissaries from Soviet Uzbekistan, headed by N. D. Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, visited Mongolian State University and attended a concert of masters of the arts at the MPR State Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet.

Delegation Visits Omnogobi Aymag

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1916 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The Soviet delegation headed by N. D. Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, visited Omnogobi Aymag, where they became acquainted with the daily life and productive activities of Mongolian rural workers.

The delegation was accompanied on its tour of the country by T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; B. Badarch, MPR Council of Ministers administrative head and deputy chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association; and A. A. Kondratenko, minister-counselor of the USSR embassy to the MPR.

The emissaries from Soviet Uzbekistan returned to Ulaanbaatar today by a special flight.

Reception at Friendship Association

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 2026 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Excerpts] A reception was held today at the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association in honor of the delegation from Soviet Uzbekistan headed by N. D. Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers.

The reception was attended by J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, other MPR party and government leaders, as well as by A. I. Smirnov, USSR ambassador to the MPR, and diplomatic personnel from the USSR embassy in the MPR.

At the reception, which was held in a friendly, cordial atmosphere, T. Gombojab, member of the Politburo, MPRP Central Committee secretary, and chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, and N. D. Khudayberdyyev, leader of the Soviet delegation, exchanged words of welcome and greeting and proposed a toast.

Delegation Departs

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1541 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] The Soviet delegation headed by the chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers departed today for home. The delegation had taken part in activities connected with USSR days in the MPR, on the example of the achievements of Uzbekistan in building communism, within the framework of traditional Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month.

During their time in the MPR, the Soviet guests visited the cities of Darhan and Erdenet, Omnogobi Aymag, and visited the Central State Museum and the V. I. Lenin Museum in the Mongolian capital. The delegation was received at the MPRP Central Committee and MPR Council of Ministers, and at the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association.

The emissaries from Soviet Uzbekistan were seen off at Ulaanbaatar's Buyant-Uhaa Airport by J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo, MPRP Central Committee secretary, and chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association; T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; B. Badarch, MPR Council of Ministers administrative head and deputy chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association; N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations; plus other officials.

Round-Table Discussion

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1531 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] A round-table discussion was held today at the Soviet Science and Culture House between representatives of the Uzbek SSR and officials from the MPR Ministry of Trade and Procurement.

M. N. Aliyev, Uzbek SSR first deputy minister of food industry, and Sh. A. Akmal'manov, director of the Uzbek SSR Institute of Animal Husbandry, discussed with specific examples progress in carrying out in Uzbekistan the USSR Food Program.

The round-table discussion was followed by the showing of a documentary film entitled "Tashkent, Capital of Uzbekistan."

Uzbek Economic, Cultural Exhibit

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1451 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] USSR Union Republic Days activities began at the V. I. Lenin Museum in Ulaanbaatar with an exhibit displaying the socioeconomic and cultural achievements of the Uzbek SSR. The exhibit is a part of the traditional Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month being celebrated here and is dedicated to the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR.

During these days lectures and discussions will be held in many rooms at the museum, at which visitors will learn many new and interesting things about the history of the establishment and development of the multinational Soviet State, the grandiose achievements of the Soviet people in building a Communist society, the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet Government, and the tireless struggle by the Soviet people for peace.

3024
CSO: 1819/13

MEETING OF SOVIET-MONGOLIAN ECONOMIC-SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION COMMISSION

Soviet Delegation Arrives

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1922 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] A Soviet delegation arrived in Ulaanbaatar today, headed by I. T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet part of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. The delegation will take part in the proceedings of a scheduled meeting of the Mongolian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

The Soviet visitors were met at Buyant-Uhaa Airport by D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Mongolian part of the Mongolian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; D. Sodnom, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; and other officials, as well as A. I. Smirnov, ambassador of the USSR to the MPR.

Meeting With Tsedenbal

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 2031 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, today received a Soviet delegation headed by I. T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet part of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

Matters pertaining to further deepening and broadening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the MPR and the USSR were touched upon during the meeting.

Present at the meeting, which took place in a warm and cordial atmosphere, were J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and chairman of the

MPRP Central Committee; D. Maydar, first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian part of the Mongolian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; D. Molomjamts, Politburo member and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; M. Dash, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; D. Sodnom, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the MPR State Planning Commission; D. Saldan, chairman of the MPR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; plus other officials.

Also present were A. I. Smirnov, USSR ambassador to the MPR, and diplomatic personnel from the Soviet Embassy.

I. T. Novikov Visits Facilities

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1540 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Today I. T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who heads the USSR government delegation at the 24th Meeting of the Mongolian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, and D. Maydar, first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian part of the commission, received a briefing on construction progress at Heat and Electric Power Plant 4, Building Construction Combine-2, a knitwear factory in Ulaanbaatar, and also on the work performance of the employees of [Ulaanbaatar Electric Power Plant No 3].

During their conversation with construction supervisors, comrades D. Maydar and I. T. Novikov gave them valuable advice and instructions.

During their visit to these facilities, Comrade D. Maydar and I. T. Novikov were accompanied by N. Ochirbat, MPR minister of fuel and power industry, G. Dagbadorj, MPR first deputy minister of light and food industry, N. M. Lopatin, USSR deputy minister of power and electrification, plus other officials.

Soviet Delegation Departs

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1502 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Excerpts] A Soviet delegation headed by I. T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left today for the return trip home.

The guests were seen off at Buyant-Uhaa Airport by D. Maydar, MPRP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, [?illegible], MPR ambassador to the USSR, other officials, as well as A. I. Smirnov, USSR ambassador to the MPR.

3024
CSO: 1819/14

MEETING OF MONGOLIAN-POLISH ECONOMIC-SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION COMMISSION

Polish Delegation Arrives

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1546 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] A Polish delegation arrived today, led by Z. Madej, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. The delegation will take part in the 10th Meeting of the Mongolian-Polish Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. The delegation was met at Buyant-Uhaa Airport by Ch. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian part of the Mongolian-Polish Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; D. Dul, deputy chairman of the MPR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and other officials, as well as S. Stawiarski, ambassador of the PPR to the MPR.

Session Proceedings

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1551 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Matters pertaining to further expansion of Mongolian-Polish cooperation were discussed at the 10th Meeting of the Mongolian-Polish Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. The meeting was held today in Ulaanbaatar.

An official statement of the meeting of the Mongolian-Polish Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation was signed by Ch. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and Z. Madej, deputy chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Polish part of the commission.

D. Gombojab, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and Politburo member, other officials, as well as S. Stawiarski ambassador of the PPR to the MPR were present during the signing of the documents.

3024
CSO: 1819/10

SELECTED PRESS AND RADIO COMMENTARIES 6-14 OCT 1982

Gromyko UN Address

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1917 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Commenting on the proceedings of the 27th Session of the UN General Assembly, the newspaper NOVOSTI MONGOLII stresses that the nations of the socialist community are taking constructive positions at this session, displaying an example of a consistent, realistic approach to urgent problems of international affairs. Vivid confirmation of this is the address by A. Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, containing a concrete program for strengthening peace, preventing the threat of thermonuclear war, and curbing the reckless arms race.

USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs A. A. Gromyko persuasively demonstrated in his address that Soviet policy aims at securing world peace. The Soviet proposal that the sphere of action of the two military-political groupings not extend to other continents constitutes a genuine example of concern for world peace and international security, the newspaper states.

NOVOSTI MONGOLII stresses that A. A. Gromyko, highly praising the MPR proposal for a convention pledging mutual nonaggression and repudiation of force in relations among the countries of Asia and the Pacific, stated that the Soviet [text ends].

33rd Anniversary of GDR

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1436 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] The 33d anniversary of proclamation of the German Democratic Republic is being widely publicized today in the Mongolian press. The newspaper UNEN states that the working people of the GDR have overcome with honor the difficulties and trials of the postwar period. Establishment of the GDR was a historic event not only in the destiny of the German people but also in the postwar development of Europe.

The newspaper stresses the transformation of the GDR into a country with a powerful, rapidly growing industry and successful implementation in that country of the socialist principle of everything for the benefit of man.

Integration ties between the GDR, the Soviet Union and the other brother socialist nations are steadily deepening. Of exceptional importance for the GDR economy is Soviet supply of oil and natural gas, rolled steel products and aluminum, cotton and other raw materials. The GDR is participating in the construction of various facilities in the Soviet Union, the author of the article notes.

UNEN emphasizes the vigorous external political activity of the GDR, which is making a substantial contribution to the cause of peace, democracy, and social progress. Socialist Germany enjoys considerable prestige in the international arena.

Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1442 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] The fraternal Mongolian-Soviet friendship, at the source of which stood the great leader of the working people of the entire world, V. I. Lenin, and that glorious son of the Mongolian people, D. Sukhe Bator, is developing and strengthening as a genuine embodiment of socialist internationalism and a model of intergovernmental relations of a new type. This is discussed today in the newspaper UNEN by N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations, in connection with the traditional Mongolian-Soviet friendship month.

The author of the article notes that Mongolian-Soviet treaties and agreements on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, and traditional get-togethers between party and government leaders of the two brother countries have played and continue to play an enormous role in the development and strengthening of fraternal friendship, close, comprehensive cooperation between the MPR and the USSR, and serve as an important factor in accelerating the pace of building socialism in Mongolia. The friendly meeting between comrades L. I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal in the Crimea in August of this year constituted another important step toward further deepening Mongolian-Soviet friendship and cooperation, N. Lubsanchultem noted.

The article stresses the steady growth of selfless fraternal assistance rendered by the Soviet Union in the cause of building socialism in the MPR. In the current 5-year plan the volume of Soviet assistance will almost double.

With the assistance of the Soviet Union more than 340 new industrial, agricultural, and cultural-services facilities will be built in Mongolia during this period.

The 31st Mongolian-Soviet friendship month, the author states, a traditional celebration of friendship and brotherhood, is sweeping across Mongolia. This year's friendship month is significant in the fact that it is taking place on the threshhold of celebration of the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR, the world's first multinational state. Each friendship month constitutes an outstanding event in the life of the Mongolian people and serves as an important school for successful accomplishment of the tasks of achieving comprehensive drawing together and consolidation with the Soviet Union, as well as deep, productive study of the wealth of experience of the CPSU and the Soviet people in building communism, the article states.

Venezuelan Leaders Appeal to Brezhnev

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1446 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] The press here has published Leonid Brezhnev's reply to an appeal from Venezuelan political and civic leaders. The MONTSAME commentator notes that in this reply the international community has received another convincing explanation of the peace policy pursued by the Soviet Union at the present time of deterioration of the international situation, particularly in Central America and the Caribbean basin. Sharing the concern of Venezuelan leaders over the state of affairs in their region, comrade L. I. Brezhnev points to the source of the threat to international security. Militarist, aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism and their NATO allies are standing in opposition to realization of the aspiration of peoples to live under a peaceful sky.

All the experience of international affairs confirms the noble aims of the foreign-policy activity of the Soviet State. As L. I. Brezhnev emphasizes, the Soviet Union has done and is doing everything it can to end the nuclear danger first and foremost. The Soviet Union's unilateral pledge to refrain from first use of nuclear weapons is an act of historic significance. Washington's attempt to impose a doctrine of "limited" nuclear war and to count on delivery of a nuclear first strike, the commentator states, appears as a crude dissonance and extreme irresponsibility in this context.

The statement that the collective efforts of all nations, large and small, are needed in order to preserve peace, a statement repeated time and again by the Soviet Government, is of exceptional significance, notes the MONTSAME commentator.

Mongolian Peace Proposal

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1442 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] One of the important foreign policy tasks of the MPR is comprehensive assistance to the cause of strengthening peace, security and cooperation on the Asian continent, the newspaper UNEN stated today in an article dealing with a peace initiative by the MPR.

A concrete example of this is the MPR proposal calling for a convention on mutual nonaggression and repudiation of force in relations among the nations of Asia and the Pacific. The principal aim of this peace initiative is to eliminate all kinds of aggression in relations between nations, and in particular among the countries of the Asian continent and the Pacific basin, and to foster the development of good-neighbor relations between them, the newspaper states.

Since this proposal was made, the MPR has taken a number of effective steps to implement it. In particular, Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal sent a personal message to the heads of state of the UN Security Council member nations as well as to the leaders of the UN, (BVSM), the PLO, and the nonaligned movement, which contained a detailed explanation of the aims and tasks of the MPR peace proposal. Extensive support for the Mongolian initiative, expressed in replies from the leaders of many nations and organizations, constitutes clear and irrefutable evidence of the growing international prestige of the MPR, evidence that Mongolia's peace proposal and its peace-seeking foreign policy are in the interests of the Asian community as a whole and of all men of good will.

UNEN emphasizes that the MPR step toward peace will continue in the future to enjoy widespread support by peoples, for it is fully in conformity with the spirit of the constructive proposals advanced by the Soviet Union and others of the world's progressive nations.

Brezhnev Speech Supporting Africa

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1452 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] The press and the other mass media in the MPR are commenting on L. I. Brezhnev's speech at a dinner in the Kremlin in honor of Haile-Mariam Mengistu, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Commission on Organization of the Ethiopian Workers Party, who is in Moscow on a friendly working visit.

Leonid Brezhnev's speech clearly confirms that the Soviet Union inalterably has supported and continues to support socialist Ethiopia, and defends the vital interests of the peoples of Africa which are fighting for their freedom, national independence and social progress, against colonialism and neocolonialism, the Mongolian radio and television commentary states. His deeply content-filled speech stresses the steady development and deepening of the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Ethiopian peoples, between the USSR and Ethiopia. Mongolian radio and television stress the statement made by the Soviet leader that the CPSU and the Soviet State, as well as all Soviet citizens, want Africa to be a continent of national independence, a continent of peace, good-neighbor relations and prosperity, and support immediate and total elimination of remnants of colonialism and racism.

In his speech L. I. Brezhnev laid bare the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges toward the African peoples. They are attempting to push back liberated peoples, to take away those gains they have achieved through long and difficult struggle, and to nullify their role in world politics, the commentary notes.

Asian-African Solidarity Organization

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1441 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] The newspaper UNEN stresses the increased international prestige of the Organization for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa, which is celebrating its 25th anniversary this year. This organization has become an influential force in contemporary international affairs, uniting more than 60 countries in various parts of the world. In his message to the participants in the 11th Session of the organization's Presidium, Yu. Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, noted the profound gratitude of the Mongolian people for this international organization's persistent campaign in defense of peace and the security of peoples, the newspaper states.

UNEN notes that the session proceedings confirm enthusiastic support for the constructive, productive, peace-seeking initiatives of the Soviet Union by broad segments of the world community. In conditions of aggravation of the international situation, this presidium session should become an important step along the road toward consolidation of joint efforts by the peoples of the two continents directed toward achieving world peace and security.

3024
CSO: 1819/11

MONGOLIAN STATE UNIVERSITY NUCLEAR RESEARCH LABORATORY

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1453 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] The nuclear research laboratory of the Mongolian State University was established with the assistance of the Joint Nuclear Research Institute at Dubna. Since 1975 it has been receiving financial assistance from IAEA.

The laboratory combines teaching and research. Here students take general and specialized courses in nuclear physics, and methods of using nuclear-physical analysis in the nation's economy are formulated at the laboratory. Of great significance is a method, developed at the laboratory, of determining the chemical composition of minerals and raw materials with the aid of neutron generators and other instruments.

In addition to the Joint Institute at Dubna, the laboratory has established direct contacts with the Institute of Nuclear Physics at Moscow State University and with counterpart laboratories at the universities of Irkutsk and Kiev, which creates favorable conditions for increasing the effectiveness of scientific research activities.

3024
CSO: 1819/12

MEDICAL SECONDARY SCHOOL IN ALTAY

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1952 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] The medical school in the town of Altay in Western Mongolia is celebrating its 15th anniversary. During the years of its existence it has become a source of rural medical personnel. The school has trained for the state more than 1000 doctor's assistants and midwives with a secondary specialized education, who today are successfully working in this country's western areas.

More than 550 boys and girls are currently enrolled at the Altay Medical Secondary School. These future rural medical personnel are taught by experienced teachers and doctors. They have well equipped laboratories and classrooms at their disposal. Students from other, distant aymags reside in a dormitory which offers all the amenities. The medical secondary school is a cultural and indoctrinational center in the town of Altay, boasting the Nohorlol (Friendship) student amateur performing ensemble. It is not mere happenstance that the ensemble bears the name Nohorlol. It contains members of minority ethnic groups, such as Kazakhs, Dorbets, Torguts, etc. The Nohorlol ensemble won second place in the regional amateur artistic performer competition held last year in the administrative center of Hobd Aymag.

3024
CSO: 1819/12

MONGOLIAN STUDENTS ENROLLED IN SCHOOLS IN USSR

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1536 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Mongolia is engaged in extensive preparations to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the commencement of training of MPR indigenous cadres at Soviet educational institutions, as a most important event in this republic's cultural life.

Fifteen boys and girls -- the first emissaries of revolutionary Mongolia -- were sent to Soviet Russia for schooling in 1922. Since that time Soviet higher educational institutions, secondary technical schools and vocational schools have graduated more than 27,000 Mongolians. They include 11,000 specialists with higher and secondary specialized education. At all stages in the development of the MPR, graduates of Soviet educational institutions have marched and continue to march in the front ranks of the nationwide campaign to defend and strengthen the revolutionary achievements of the Mongolian people and to build a new society. They are making a weighty contribution toward building the material and technological foundation of socialism in the MPR. They play an important role in establishment and development of public education and health care systems and in growth of our nation's industry and socialist agriculture.

Almost 10,000 Mongolian students are presently enrolled at more tha 300 universities, colleges and secondary technical schools in the Soviet Union. In addition to this, thousands of boys and girls from the MPR are learning trades at Soviet vocational schools.

3024
CSO: 1819/12

GUULIN STEPPE IRRIGATION SYSTEM

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1946 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] The Guulin irrigation system, built with the aid of the Soviet Union in Gobi-Altay Aymag (Western Mongolia), is one of the first such projects in Mongolia. It was built in 1969 on the famous Guulin Steppe which, due to a lack of water, had not been used by man for many years. Construction of an irrigation system on the steppe brought water to 120,000 hectares of grassland; shelterbelts were also established. Today a large fodder-producing farming operation exists on the steppe, growing fodder crops for the Gobi-Altay and a number of other of Mongolia's western aymags.

The Guulin Steppe is changing its countenance. 13 years ago it awakened from a deep sleep: water came to the steppe, and people also came, by whose intellect and labor a new life was born and is today developing in this vast Gobi steppe. A modern community of land reclamation workers and fodder producers has been established on the Guulin, with a school, a medical facility, a clubhouse, and other cultural and services facilities. A tree nursery, established to protect the soil and the numerous irrigation canals from wind and sand, is the pride of the people of Guulin. Today there are more than a million trees and shrubs in Guulin, including Siberian aspen, willow, sea buckthorn, and other species. In recent years the tree nursery has been supplying its "products" to several Mongolian aymags and towns, including Ulaanbaatar. It grows almost 20 different species of trees.

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END

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MONGOLIA REPORT

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CRIMEAN MEETING OF BREZHNEV, TSEDENBAL

'DZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN' Article

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "DZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN on the Crimean Meeting"]

[Text] The results of the traditional friendly meeting of Comrades L. Brezhnev and Y. Tsedenbal, which was held a few days ago in the Crimea, continue to remain at the center of attention of the Mongolian press.

The newspaper DZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN called the Mongolian-Soviet summit meeting in the Crimea an event of historical importance. The traditional Crimean meetings of the party and state leaders of the fraternal socialist countries promote the further development and expansion of friendship and cooperation between these countries, the successful solution of their large-scale socioeconomic problems and the strengthening of the universal struggle for the protection and preservation of peace throughout the world.

"The current Crimean meeting of the leaders of the USSR and the MPR is noteworthy for the fact that it took place at the time when the Mongolian and Soviet people are working to mark worthily forthcoming memorable dates: the 65th anniversary of Great October and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR," the newspaper notes. "The [words missing], which were agreed upon during the meeting and discussion of Comrades L. Brezhnev and Y. Tsedenbal, will unquestionably play an important role in the further intensification of fraternal Mongolian-Soviet cooperation in all spheres of the life of the two countries and in the strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the countries of the socialist community."

Public Reactions

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1450 GMT, 1916 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "The Mongolian Public on the Crimean Meeting"]

[Text] The Mongolian public continues to respond extensively to the Crimean meeting of the leaders of the Soviet Union and the MPR, Comrades L. I. Brezhnev and Y. Tsedenbal.

"The fact that the leaders of the two fraternal states during their meeting and discussion touched upon 'a general plan of the development and distribution of the productive forces in the MPR up to the year 2000,' on the drafting of which Mongolian and Soviet specialists are working, is convincing evidence of the const concern of the CPSU and the MPRP, the governments of the two fraternal countries and Comrades L. I. Brezhnev and Y. Tsedenbal personally about the further development and strengthening of Mongolian-Soviet cooperation in the area of science and economics," Deputy Chairman of the MPR State Planning Commission and MPR Minister P. Jasray writes today in the newspaper DZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN.

"Like all my colleagues and all our working people, I believe that the current meeting in the Crimea of Comrades L. I. Brezhnev and Y. Tsedenbal not only determined the further prospects of the development of our friendship and cooperation, but also confirmed anew the devotion of our two parties and states to the cause of peace. We fully support the position of our states with respect to the Near East problem. Only a comprehensive and just solution of this problem is a real means to the creation of peace and stability in this region, in Asia and thoroughout the world," driver and shockworker T. Zorigtbaatar writes in this newspaper.

'UNEN' Article

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1455 GMT, 1921 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "For the Strengthening of Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] "The current friendly meeting of Comrades L. Brezhnev and Y. Tsedenbal in the Crimea has become a great contribution to the cause of the strengthening of peace and socialism and was a new important step on the path to the further development and intensification of the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the MPRP and the CPSU, the MPR and the USSR, the Mongolian and Soviet peoples," the newspaper UNEN writes today.

"The communists and all the workers of the MPR believe that the summit meeting of the leaders of the two fraternal countries serves as a reliable guarantee of the successful creation of the material and technical base of socialism in the MPR, and therefore they wholeheartedly welcome and unanimously support the results of this meeting." UNEN emphasizes that from year to year the fraternal friendship and comprehensive fruitful cooperation of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples are intensifying more and more. Mongolian-Soviet cooperation is being enriched by new forms and a new content, its effectiveness is increasing. As a result of this the prerequisites have been created for the completion of the drafting of the general plan of the development and distribution of the productive forces of the MPR up to the year 2000.

"During the discussion of a wide range of questions of international relations Comrades L. Brezhnev and Y. Tsedenbal devoted much attention to the situation in Asia and the Near East, which is of exceptionally great importance under the current conditions of the dangerous aggravation of the international situation through the fault of the imperialist, reactionary circles headed by the United States," the newspaper writes. "The leaders of the USSR and the MPR again confirmed their resolve to continue the tireless struggle for the establishment of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world, for the peaceful settlement of controversial international problems by just, equal negotiations."

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CSO: 1819/88

PARTY AND GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE TO MPR PUBLIC SECURITY ORGANS RELEASED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 20 Jul 82 p 1

[Communique of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers of 17 July 1982 (Ulaanbaatar): "To the Workers of MPR Public Security Organs"]

[Text] The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers wholeheartedly and warmly salute and congratulate the Mongolian security officers on the occasion of the glorious 60th anniversary of the public security organs.

The MPR public security organs, which were set up by the fearless D. Sukhe Bator and his loyal comrade in arms H. Choybalsan, the founders of the MPRP and the popular state, under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party have traversed during the years of popular power the glorious path of struggle and victories. The Mongolian security officers have fulfilled and are fulfilling with honor their honorable and responsible duty on protecting the revolutionary gains of our people.

In recent years important measures on the further improvement of the activity of the public security organs and their reinforcement with skilled personnel have been implemented for the purpose of the reliable guarantee of the state security of the country under the conditions of the increase of the activeness of the forces of imperialism and its sympathizers.

Owing to the constant attention of the party and government and the comprehensive fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union the public security organs are being strengthened more and more and are being enriched by experience in conformity with the demands which are being made on them by the party and the government.

The utmost strengthening and extension of the traditional ties and comprehensive cooperation with the state security organs of the fraternal socialist states, first of all the Soviet Union, and the systematic training of our security officers on the basis of their abundant experience are of enormous importance for the public security organs.

The urgency of the closest cooperation and the constant training of the workers of the MPR public security organs among Soviet security offices is invariably increasing from year to year in connection with the fact that our adversaries are coordinating and consolidating more and more their subversive actions against the forces of peace, progress and socialism.

We are obliged to constantly direct our attention to the fact that in their cunning and subtle struggle the enemies of peace and socialism are using extensively the achievements of the modern scientific and technical revolution, particularly electronics, microelectronics and laser technology.

The imperialist reaction headed by the American militarists, its voluntary allies and assistants, who are worried by the loss of their positions and influence in the world, are pressing the world situation more and more, are stepping up the arms race at an unprecedented pace, attempting to push peoples to a thermonuclear catastrophe.

The forces of the imperialist reaction headed by the American monopolists are also persistently implementing discriminatory actions in the trade and economic field against the socialist states and the countries which have freed themselves from the yoke of imperialism.

Under these difficult conditions of the aggravation of the international situation the public security organs are obliged to increase in every possible way the revolutionary vigilance and to steadily improve the forms and methods of their work in conformity with present requirements.

At present, when the imperialists and their accomplices are stepping up more and more their hostile activity against the Soviet Union, the MPR and the other socialist states, the main and immediate task of the public security organs is the utmost intensification of their activity on the protection of the revolutionary gains of the Mongolian people, the guarantee of the security of the socialist homeland and the timely identification and exposure of the insiduous intrigues of our enemies.

For the successful accomplishment of the tasks assigned by the party and government the workers of the public security organs are obliged, in particular:

first, to approach henceforth in principle all questions of their activity from a party and class position, using in their work self-analysis and self-criticism, to increase systematically the level of their theoretical knowledge and to improve their practical skills;

second, to steadily increase the political viligance, to strengthen the contacts with the working masses, to rely on their active assistance and support in the struggle against the forces of imperialism, the reaction and war;

third, the systematic study and creative use of the abundant experience of the security organs of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, its planned introduction in everyday practice and the broadening of the friendly ties with the state security organs of these countries are the most important task of the public security organs;

fourth, a priority task of the management of the Ministry of Public Security and its party organizations consists in the focusing of attention on the steady increase of the Marxist-Leninist education, the legal and military knowledge, the practical skills and cultural level of each security officer, on the improvement of the forms and methods of their work and on the systematic increase among security officers of discipline and the responsibility for the assigned matter.

The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers are firmly convinced that the Mongolian security officers, as in the past, will honorably fulfill their sacred duty to the socialist homeland, by actively and persistently mobilizing their forces and knowledge for the successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress on the protection of the security of our beloved homeland, in the common interests of the further strengthening of the forces of peace and socialism.

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CSO: 1819/92

FIRST HALF 1982 MPR ECONOMIC PLAN FULFILLMENT REPORT RELEASED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 9 Jul 82 p 3

[Report of the MPR Central Statistical Bureau: "On the Results of the Fulfillment of the State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR During the First Half of 1982"]

[Text] The workers of our country, having developed extensively the national socialist competition in honor of the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution and displaying great political and labor activeness, successfully fulfilled the plan assignments of the first half of 1982 with respect to the main indicators.

I. Agriculture

As of 1 July in the country as a whole 9.4 million young animals are being raised, which is 350,000 head more than during the corresponding period of last year.

The workers of Dornogobi, Dundgobi, Ubs, Bayan-Olgiy, Bulgan, Arhangay, Hobsgol and Tob Aymags are in the forefront of this most important national economic campaign, raising more than 96 percent of the obtained offspring.

The half-year plan of the procurement of hides of large-horned cattle, sheep and goats was exceeded by 25.7 percent.

The annual plan of the procurement of the molt of large-horned cattle was fulfilled by 99.9 percent, hair--106.3 percent, camel's hair--84.5 percent, goat's fleece--74 percent and goat's fluff--101.8 percent. The amount of livestock, goat's fleece and goat's fluff, which were procured for centralized state consumption, is considerably greater as compared with the same period of last year.

In all 611,600 hectares were planted with cereals, potatoes, vegetables and fodder crops.

For the purpose of the further strengthening of the material and technical base of agriculture during the first half of the year many tens of tractors, combines, trucks and other equipment and mineral fertilizers were supplied to agriculture, 1,828 livestock barns and 648 watering stations were put into operation by means of assets of the state.

II. Industry

The volume of industrial production as compared with the corresponding period of last year increased by 14.1 percent, the half-year plan of the production of output was fulfilled by 103.9 percent.

The fulfillment of the plan and the growth rate of the production of the gross output of industry by the main sectors are characterized by the following data (in percent):

Sectors	Fulfillment of plan	As compared with corresponding period of last year
Power industry.	97.8	95.9
Fuel industry	100.6	108.9
Nonferrous metallurgy	104.7	147.5
Metalworking industry	99.4	119.1
Construction materials industry	102.3	115.5
Forestry and woodworking industry	103.0	98.5
Textile industry.	104.8	160.3
Leather, fur and footwear industry.	105.5	110.2
Sewing industry	104.5	98.8
Printing industry	101.5	95.3
Food and flavoring industry	163.9	109.4

The indicators of the economic efficiency of production and work quality are improving. Labor productivity in industry increased as compared with the same period of last year by 5.5 percent, the plan of the first half of the year was exceeded by 5 percent. The production cost of products decreased and the profit of the sector increased.

The volume of output of products of the first quality category increased as compared with the same period of last year by 10 percent and the plan assignment was exceeded.

The fulfillment of the plan, the growth rate of the output and sale of products and the rate of increase of labor productivity by ministries and departments are characterized by the following data (in percent):

Ministries and departments	Fulfillment of plan			Output of products as compared with first half of 1981
	Output of products	Sales	Increase of labor productivity	
Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry.	98.2	105.3	99.6	102.0

[Table continued on following page]

Ministries and departments	Fulfillment of plan			
	Output of products	Sales	Increase of labor productivity	Output of products as compared with first half of 1981
Ministry of Geology and Mining Industry.	106.1	106.5	103.9	135.1
Ministry of Light and Food Industry.	105.8	105.3	107.2	121.1
Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry. .	105.5	101.6	109.3	103.0
Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials.	101.4	103.4	100.5	113.7
Ministry of Transportation	102.2	100.7	102.1	101.3
Ministry of Health	106.6	105.8	112.7	102.5
Ministry of Agriculture.	102.5	101.7	107.5	122.2
Ministry of Culture.	103.5	110.8	105.5	89.8
Ministry of Social Economy and Services.	101.7	103.9	101.0	99.7

The Joint Mongolian-Soviet Erdenet Mining and Concentration Combine, the Mongolsovtsvetmet Economic Association, the central power system, the Nalayha-Kapital'naya Mine, the Aduunchuluun, Hartarbagatay, Tsagaan oboo, Nursthotgor and Bayanteg open-pit coal mines, the production associations for wool processing and sewing enterprises and enterprises for the processing of hides, the Tosontsengel Woodworking Combine, the Yoroo lumber industry, the Tsagaanhayrhan Sawmill, the plant of lime and silicate brickwork, the reinforced concrete and cellular concrete plants, the Construction Machinery and Equipment Repair Plant, the Ulaanbaatar and Hobd motor vehicle repair plants, the sheepskin coat factory, the Ulaanbaatar Meat Canning Combine, the dairy plant, the Bulgan and Moron milling and fodder enterprises, the baking plant, the confectionary factory and many other industrial enterprises exceeded the half-year plan of the sale of products.

However, 16 industrial enterprises did not fulfill the plan of the sale of products worth 13.6 million tugriks. Among them are the Sharyn gol Open-Pit Coal Mine, the Sayhan oboo Mine, the Ulaanbaatar Woodworking Combine, the furniture factory, the wall materials combine, the administrations of social economy and services of Bulgan and Bayanhongor Aymags and others.

The fulfillment of the plan and the growth rate of the output of the basic types of industrial products are characterized by the following data (in percent):

Basic types of products	Fulfillment of plan	As compared with corresponding period of last year
Electric power.	94.8	95.9
Thermal energy.	101.9	96.2

[Table continued on following page]

Basic types of products	Fulfillment of plan	As compared with corresponding period of last year
Coal	100.6	108.9
Fluorspar	103.9	108.9
Lime	105.1	105.9
Construction brick	95.9	94.1
Cement	100.5	221.4
Lumber	100.4	104.4
Scoured wool	115.8	156.7
Felt	100.5	100.2
Wool fabrics	100.6	93.6
Rugs	100.2	191.4
Knitwear	102.8	111.3
Rough hides	122.9	118.8
Kid	103.9	117.9
Chrome leather, Russian leather	100.7	101.1
Leather footwear	87.4	90.3
Leather coats	100.0	113.1
Leather jackets	104.7	101.0
Glassware	117.9	109.9
Earthenware	103.1	180.1
Pork	122.8	119.4
Canned meats	100.9	106.4
Sausages	103.1	110.4
Milk, dairy products	102.9	130.8
Flour	98.5	125.0
Bread	105.9	109.0
Confectionary items	107.2	105.1
Fruit drinks, mineral waters	105.9	97.0
Household soap	98.5	111.4
Mixed fodders	242.8	102.8

III. Construction

The amount of construction and installation work performed by domestic construction organizations increased as compared with the corresponding period of last year by 5.1 percent. During the first half of the year 143 projects in all were put into operation. The plan of the increase of labor productivity in construction was exceeded by 3.7 percent.

The fulfillment of the plan and the growth rate of the placement of projects into operation and of construction and installation work by the main contracting ministries and departments are characterized by the following data (in percent):

Ministries and departments	Fulfillment of plan: Delivery of projects	Fulfillment of plan: Construction and installation work	Construction and installation work as compared with corresponding period of last year
Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials.	107.5	100.1	105.7
Main Construction Troops Administration.	80.0	94.2	102.5
Ministry of Water Management	0	107.0	105.1
Ministry of Transportation	0	88.9	114.7
Ministry of Communications	71.4	98.1	94.6
Ministry of Social Economy and Services.	0	100.9	102.5
Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry.	14.3	93.1	90.2
Main Highway Administration.	116.7	98.3	115.7

The Ulaanbaatar City Construction Trust of the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials, the Main Administration of Technical Assistance to the Social Economy, the Technical Assistance Construction for Large-Panel Housing Construction, the trusts and offices of Bayan-Olgiy, Bulgan, Oborhangay, Suhbaatar, Tob, Ubs and Hobd Aymags and a number of other construction organizations exceeded the half-year plan of the placement of projects into operation and construction and installation work.

However, Trust No 1 of Technical Assistance to Production Projects, the construction trusts and offices of Dornod, Bayanhongor and Omnogobi Aymags, the construction, installation and repair trust of power engineering, the road maintenance offices and sections of Selenge, Dzabhan and Tob Aymags did not cope with the plan assignments.

IV. Transportation and Communications

The plan of freight traffic of all types of transport during the first half of the year was fulfilled by 101.6 percent, the passenger turnover--103.7 percent, the transportation of passengers--105.4 percent.

The plan of the increase of labor productivity (in adjusted ton/kilometers) in transportation was fulfilled by 99.9 percent, including in motor transport by 105.5 percent, in rail transport by 95.9 percent and in air transport by 99.6 percent.

The fulfillment of the plan by individual types of transport is characterized by the following data (in percent):

Types of transport	Fulfillment of plan	As compared with corresponding period of last year
Freight turnover		
motor transport	103.1	104.1
rail transport	96.7	101.7
air transport	102.4	95.5
river transport	108.3	129.6
Freight traffic		
motor transport	103.5	110.8
rail transport	97.7	101.7
air transport	104.5	101.2
river transport	103.8	124.9
Passenger turnover		
motor transport	104.9	105.0
rail transport	104.3	102.5
air transport	99.8	110.0
Transportation of passengers		
motor transport	105.4	105.6
rail transport	106.5	109.4
air transport	98.1	108.2

The administrations of transportation enterprises of Arhangay, Bayan-Olgiy, Oborhangay, Ubs and Hobd Aymags, motor transport bases Nos 1, 5, 22, 25, 28, 29 and 36 and many other transportation enterprises exceeded the half-year plan of the freight turnover and freight traffic.

The Administration of Transportation Enterprises of Hobsgol Aymag, Motor Transport Depot No 40, the motor transport bases of the Ministry of Water Management, of the Main Construction Troops Administration, as well as of the Ulaanbaatar Railroad Administration did not fulfill the plan of the freight turnover and freight traffic.

The amount of receipts of communications enterprises increased as compared with the same period of last year by 12.7 percent, the half-year plan was fulfilled by 103.9 percent.

The fulfillment of the plan of the basic indicators of work of communications is characterized by the following data (in percent):

Basic indicators	Fulfillment of plan	As compared with corresponding period of last year
Automatic telephone exchanges	100.0	101.4
Telephone stations	100.7	103.8
Radio stations	100.8	108.4

[Table continued on following page]

Basic indicators	Fulfillment of plan	As compared with corresponding period of last year
Radio receivers	101.0	104.2
Televisions	103.1	111.0
Newspapers and journals	104.3	104.2
Sending of letters	99.8	107.3
Parcels	102.7	113.8
Sending of telegrams	101.3	103.0
Telephone conversations	102.5	105.0

The number of brigades and departments of agricultural cooperatives and state farms, which are furnished with communications, increased as compared with the same period of last year by 1.4 percent and the plan was thereby fulfilled.

V. The Increase of the Material Well-Being and Cultural Level of the People

As compared with the corresponding period of last year the volume of the retail commodity turnover increased by 4.9 percent, while the plan for the first half of the year was fulfilled by 100.7 percent.

The fulfillment of the plan and the growth rate of the retail commodity turnover by individual ministries and departments are characterized by the following data (in percent):

Ministries and departments	Fulfillment of plan	As compared with first half of 1981
Ministry of Trade and Procurement	100.6	104.3
Ministry of Culture	105.0	107.6
Ministry of Communications	100.5	94.0
Ministry of Social Economy and Services	96.1	110.2
Ministry of Health	109.9	108.1
Ulaanbaatar Railroad Administration	101.4	103.0

The volume of sold products of public dining enterprises increased as compared with the same period of last year by 7.1 percent, the plan was exceeded. The amount of services of social economy and services, which were rendered to the population, increased as compared with the first half of 1981 by 7.4 percent, the plan was fulfilled by 105.8 percent.

During the 1981-1982 school year 9,200 specialists were trained by the higher and secondary specialized educational institutions of the country, 50,700 people graduated from the 8th and 10th grades of general educational day schools. In all 11,400 skilled workers were trained by vocational and technical schools.

The medical service of the population and preventive services are being improved. Much work was performed on the improvement of cities and settlements.

The economic cooperation of our country with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries has expanded. The foreign trade turnover of the country as compared with the same period of last year increased by 15.6 percent, including exports by 43.7 percent and imports by 4.8 percent.

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CSO: 1819/76

STATUS OF MONGOLIAN-SOVIET TRADE REVIEWED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 Jun 82 p 2

[Article: "Mongolian-Soviet Trade: The Status and Prospects"]

[Text] Mongolian-Soviet trade is being successfully developed. In the past 10 years its volume has increased fourfold.

Qualitative changes are occurring in the structure of reciprocal deliveries. The country annually imports from the Soviet Union 300 to 400 low-power diesel electric power stations, which are an important source of the power supply of the Mongolian countryside. Today all the central farmsteads of state farms and rural cooperatives and the majority of their production subdivisions are electrified. Washing machines, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, radios, televisions and other household electrical appliances, which make up an important part of Soviet exports, have come into general use among the rural workers.

The MPR is purchasing in the Soviet Union various machine tools, electric motors, cables, equipment, tools and chemical agents, which are necessary for national industry. The USSR annually supplies the country with hundreds of trucks, motor vehicles and special-purpose buses. Mongolian drivers rate highly the performance of the truck with the mark of the Moscow ZIL Production Association.

Capital construction is acquiring an extensive scale in the country. The MPR is importing from the Soviet Union various construction materials, machinery and equipment. Powerful tractors, highly productive combines and other agricultural equipment, which is helping the rural workers to supply the population with food products, make up a significant portion of the Soviet exports.

The MPR is importing from the Soviet Union a large amount of consumer goods and food products: green tea, rice, fruit, cotton prints and silk.

Important changes are also occurring in Mongolian exports. Industrial items now predominate in them. The placement into operation of the Erdenet Mining and Concentration Combine was an important factor of the increase of the export resources of the republic. Owing to this the share of the mining industry in the total volume of Mongolian exports in 1980 came to 30 percent. This indicator 3 years ago came to only 9 percent.

Timber and lumber hold a significant place in the exports of the MPR to the Soviet Union. The volume of imports by the USSR of wool blankets, rugs, leather and haberdashery items is increasing from year to year. Meat and wool continue to remain the most important item of Mongolian exports.

During the current 5-year plan the volume of Mongolian-Soviet trade will increase by 70 percent. The share of the mining industry in Mongolian exports will increase as compared with the past 5-year plan by 4.6-fold and will come to about 45 percent. A number of industrial capacities, which are being built with the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union, will be put into operation. As a result of this the volume of industrial products being exported to the USSR will increase by twofold.

The trade and economic relations between the MPR and the USSR have always been of an equal nature and are serving as an example of the practical realization of socialist internationalism.

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CSO: 1819/74

STATUS OF MPR AND CEMA COUNTRIES JOINTLY OWNED ENTERPRISES DISCUSSED

Moscow KHOZYAYSTVO I PRAVO in Russian No 6, Jun 82 pp 72-75

[Article by Dabaasurengiyn Dariymaa, scientific associate of the Institute of Philosophy, Sociology and Law of the MPR Academy of Sciences: "The MPR. Joint Enterprises of the CEMA Member Countries"]

[Text] The further intensification of socialist economic integration is contributing to the solution of the most urgent, vitally important problems of the national economy of the countries of the socialist community. The convergence of the structures of the economic mechanisms, the further development of direct ties between ministries, associations and enterprises which are participating in cooperation, the creation of joint firms and other forms of the pooling of the efforts of the countries of the socialist community are ensuring their harmonious development and the efficient use of the natural resources, capital and manpower resources of the interested CEMA member countries.

Thus, with the assistance of the Soviet Union during the years of the 6th Five-Year Plan (1976-1980) in Mongolia about 150 national economic projects were put into operation and the construction of tens of industrial and agricultural enterprise was begun.

The CEMA member countries are giving comprehensive aid and assistance to Mongolia in the development of industry. For example, Bulgaria took part in the construction of a plant for the dressing and processing of furs, Hungary--a sewing factory, the GDR--a plant for the production of rugs, Poland--a furniture enterprise, the USSR--a thin cloth factory, the CSSR--a leather and shoe enterprise. The rendering of fraternal assistance to Mongolia by the CEMA member countries in recent years has assumed a focused nature: Bulgaria specializes in giving assistance in the area of the dressing and processing of pelt and fur items, Hungary--garments, the GDR--carpet items, the USSR--thin fabric, the CSSR--leather and shoe items and so on.

Such specialization helps to concentrate resources and the scientific, technical and industrial potential in a single area, to concentrate efforts and to utilize scientific achievements more completely.

At present the CEMA member countries have changed over to international programs of joint construction, which are characterized by the subsequent long-term use of the construction projects in the interests of all the participating countries.

Such a form of relations of the countries of the socialist community is most advisable. The countries, which for the present are not participating in the construction of joint projects, can subsequently change over to the establishment of the cooperation of the enterprises and organizations, which exist in them, with the jointly built projects. This will make it possible to increase the possibility of joint appearance on the world market with allowance made, of course, for the interests of all the CEMA member countries.

The creation of joint enterprises involves a group of complicated problems, such as their inclusion in the system of national planning, the organization of distributive relations on the international level, the appropriate transformation of the national systems of the planning and stimulation of foreign economic activity and so on. These problems are being solved by the coordination of the corresponding methods, legal norms and so forth, which enable each participating country to appropriately guarantee the protection of its interests, to determine the degree of participation in the risk connected with their activity, to establish the conditions of functioning and elimination. The creation of joint enterprises becomes expedient in those instances when a higher concentration of resources than on the scale of the individually taken country, which makes it possible to ensure stable indicators of economic operations in specific areas of the economy, is achieved.[1]

The Comprehensive Program of the Further Intensification and Improvement of Cooperation and the Development of the Socialist Economic Integration of the CEMA Member Countries envisages the formation by the state or economic organizations of the interested countries of joint enterprises, which have their own property, are the subjects of civil law, operate on the basis of cost accounting and are completely answerable with respect to the assumed obligations with their own property.

It is necessary to note that subject to the specific conditions of each country international agreements on the building of joint enterprises are concluded, can be revised, improved and updated in connection with the emergence of previously unforeseen situations in the interests of both the participants in the joint enterprises and the entire socialist community. Here the interests of the entire socialist community are of decisive importance.

On the territory of Mongolia two Mongolian-Soviet and one Mongolian-Bulgarian joint enterprises are in operation. A joint Mongolian-Soviet enterprise was created by the agreement of 22 November 1973 between the MPR Government and the USSR Government on economic and technical cooperation in the development of the copper and molybdenum deposit of Erdeneytiyn Oboo in the MPR.

The Erdenet Mining and Concentration Combine was built ahead of time by Soviet and Mongolian construction workers and is of great importance in the acceleration of the industrial development of the MPR. The capacities of the combine, which have been put into operation, in 1980 already yielded products which were equal to one-fifth of the Mongolian exports in value terms.

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[1] Yu. S. Shiryayev, "Mezhdunarodnoye sotsialisticheskoye razdeleniye truda" [The International Socialist Division of Labor], Moscow, "Nauka", 1977, p 102.

The Mongolsovtsvetmet Mongolian-Soviet Joint Economic Association was established on the territory of Mongolia by the agreement of 24 February 1973 between the MPR Government and the USSR Government.

About 100 large enterprises and organizations of the Soviet Union, which are located in different corners of the country, are receiving its products. The demand for the mineral raw material fluorite, or fluorspar, as it is still called, which is produced by it, is great. Especially in the industrially developed countries, where it is used extensively in the production of steel, aluminum, cement and plastics. If you take into account that in the amount of the discovered deposits and reserves of this valuable raw material Mongolia has moved into one of the leading places in the world, it is not difficult to imagine the possibilities for the increase of Mongolian exports already during the current 5-year plan.

The construction of joint enterprises and associations on the territory of Mongolia has been carried out in the proximity of sources of raw materials, which was dictated by economic considerations. The study of the possibility of building joint Mongolian-Soviet enterprises on the basis of operating Soviet enterprises, which are located in the immediate vicinity of the Mongolian border, when the deposit of minerals runs in the direction of Mongolian territory, seems interesting.

The joint enterprises and associations, which operate on the territory of the MPR, in conformity with Article 18 of the MPR Civil Code are recognized as legal entities which have separate property, can on their own behalf acquire property rights and the nonproperty rights connected with them and bear responsibilities, can be plaintiffs and defendants in court and in arbitration. In this case their property belongs to two or several participating states, and not only to the MPR. Moreover, some of their special rights and duties, which Mongolian legal entities do not have, are stipulated in the international organizational agreement. Their basic difference from MPR legal entities consists in the fact that they are not state organizations of the MPR, but are international organizations which belong to two or several states. The rights and duties of the participating states are set forth in an international agreement which has been signed at the governmental level.

Article 22 of the MPR Civil Code indicates that a legal entity acquires and exercises civil rights and duties through its organs, which operate within the limits of the powers granted to them in accordance with the law, the charter or the statute. Unlike legal entities of the MPR the joint enterprises and associations along with the indicated legal bases of their activity acquire rights and duties and conduct their activity also on the basis of the international agreement, which is the basic main legal document for all their activity and very existence.

The joint enterprises and associations in accordance with the procedure established in the MPR can create in the region of their activity subsidiary, production and economic subdivisions, as well as can perform other functions which are stipulated for legal entities of the MPR. Moreover, they are competent on the territories of those states which signed the agreement on their creation. For example, the Erdenet Joint Mongolian-Soviet Mining and Concentration Enterprise and the Mongolsovtsvetmet Mongolian-Soviet Joint Economic Association have competence both on the territory of the MPR and on the territory of the USSR.

Like MPR legal entities, the joint enterprises and associations carry out their activity in conformity with MPR legislation, here their compliance with MPR currency legislation is of particular importance.

Thus, although the joint enterprises and associations are recognized as legal entities of the MPR with the powers to conclude contracts, to acquire, lease and alienate property on the territory of the MPR, their rights and duties differ from legal entities of the MPR.

The negotiating states themselves specify in the agreement or charter the structure of the joint enterprise, the procedure of financing the activity, the system of the distribution of the profit and so on.

The activity of such enterprises and associations in the area of exports and imports is carried out through the corresponding foreign trade organizations of the participating states in the prices, which have been established by competent organs of the states which created them, and in conformity with the principles of pricing, which are in effect in the trade between CEMA member countries. The settlements for raw materials, materials, equipment, products and other commodity stocks, which are purchased and sold by the joint enterprises and associations, are made in the currency of the country of their location and in accordance with the prices and rates which are in effect for the state enterprises and organizations of the country of location.

In conformity with the General Statute on the State Socialist Enterprise, which was approved by a decree of the MPR Council of Ministers of 16 April 1980, the joint enterprises and associations are bound to observe socialist legality and state discipline and to use the rights granted to them in the interests of the collective and the entire national economy of the MPR (Article 6). They make available to trade union and other public organizations for free use the facilities necessary for the performance of cultural, educational, health, propaganda, physical cultural and sports work, as well as bear the costs for repair, heating, lighting, cleaning and other types of operating expenses.

In conformity with Article 20 of this statute facilities are made available free of change for the dining rooms, hospitals and sanatoriums, which serve the workers and employees, with the covering of the expenses from the funds of the joint enterprise or association. Facilities, laboratories for educational purposes, the necessary machinery and equipment, instruments, tools and materials are turned over free of charge to the courses for the improvement of skills and the evening, shift and correspondence schools of working youth, which are located at them. They ensure their repair and provision with services, including their supply with water, electric power and fuel. They can turn over free of charge or make temporarily available for educational purposes to the higher and secondary specialized educational institutions, which train specialists and skilled workers for them, machinery, machine tools and instruments with the covering of the costs by means of their own funds.

The statute orders (Article 38) the joint enterprises and associations to constantly organize work on the training of new personnel and the systematic increase of the production qualifications and skills of workers by the organization of individual and brigade apprenticeship, technical and vocational courses, schools for the study of advanced work know-how and advanced labor methods. The necessary conditions for the combination of studies with work are created for the workers studying without leave from work, and the preferences stipulated by prevailing Mongolian legislation are granted to them.

It is envisaged to improve systematically the housing, cultural and living conditions. The construction of apartment houses, kindergartens, nurseries, Pioneer and labor camps, country houses, hospitals and other projects for cultural and personal purposes is carried out within the limits of the assets of a specially designated fund. Along with this assistance is given to the workers in the construction of cooperative apartment houses.

With respect to the organizational and administrative structure the joint enterprises and associations differ from Mongolian enterprises in connection with the specific nature of their organization and activity, although it is possible to find common traits. Authorized capital stock is formed for the creation and the assurance of the activity of the joint enterprises and associations. A council, which appoints the general director and his deputies, disposes of it; in this case the general director carries out the management of the activity of the joint enterprise or association on the basis of one-man management within his competence and rights, which are specified by the charter and the decisions of the council. An auditing commission, which is appointed by the council, is set up for the monitoring of the financial and economic activity of the joint enterprise or association.

The negotiating states determine the principle of the formation of the council, as a rule, on an equivalent basis. The decisions of the council are made by the mutual consent of the permanent representatives of their participants. Regular and extraordinary meetings of the council, the chairing of which is carried out in turns, are envisaged.

The council specifies the general direction of the activity of the joint enterprise or association in conformity with their tasks and functions, which are stipulated by the agreement on their creation and by their charter. The determination of the procedure of obtaining long-term and other credits and the conditions of the performance of operations, the approval of the rules of procedure of the council, the plans of activity, which are necessary for the fulfillment of the assigned tasks and functions, as well as the reports on the fulfillment of these plans are within their competence.

The council establishes the procedure and the dates of the payment of the contributions of the negotiating parties to the authorized capital stock and makes decisions on the formation of various funds and on the creation of subsidiary production and economic subdivisions. It represents the joint enterprise or association before other organizations, institutions and enterprises on all questions of its activity.

The general director carries out the day-to-day management of all the work of the joint enterprise or association in conformity with their plans and the preparation of the necessary materials and suggestions for consideration at the meeting of the council. He disposes of all the financial assets and property of the joint enterprise or association and submits for the approval of the council the drafts of the annual and long-range plans, which are coordinated with the national economic plans of the participating countries.

The general director concludes contracts on behalf of the joint enterprise or association, signs the obligations, which are necessary for the implementation of the plans of the joint enterprise or association, and ensures their fulfillment. He speaks on their behalf in court and in arbitration, as well as carries out the fulfillment of the other functions which are stipulated for a legal entity of the country of location.

The general director has the right to appoint and dismiss the workers of the joint enterprise or association, to establish the wages for them, to make decisions and issue orders on operational questions and to offer specialists temporary work for the performance of operations in which the enterprise or association is interested. In this case the questions of the dismissal of workers are settled with the observance of the provisions of the MPR Labor Code.

The Erdenet Joint Enterprise, which was created on the level of world enterprises such as (Pima and Morensy) (United States) and Brenda (Canada), has a complex infrastructure. It includes the mining and concentration combine, the Salhit-Erdenet and Darhan-Erdenet railroads, the Darhan-Erdenet highway, the State Boundary-Darhan-Erdenet high-voltage electric power transmission line, housing, cultural and personal and other production and auxiliary facilities, which are connected with the support of the activity of the joint enterprise. Some 60,000 people will live in the city of Erdenet, which has arisen on the steppe. Along with apartment houses food industry enterprises, a rug-weaving factory, a hospital, a trade center, three children's combines with accommodations for 280 children each, a hotel with a restaurant, a stadium, a swimming pool and other projects are being put into operation. At present many projects have already been put into operation, while the remainder are being readied for placement into operation.

In June 1982 20 years have passed since Mongolia joined CEMA. The successful implementation of the provisions of the Comprehensive Program on joint enterprises on the territory of Mongolia shows the advantages of the international economic integration of the countries of the socialist community.

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CSO: 1819/91

MPR-CSSR COOPERATION IN TANNING AND SHOE INDUSTRY REVIEWED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 27 Jul 82 p 3

[Article: "MPR-CSSR: Cooperation in the Tanning and Shoe Industry"]

[Text] The shoe factory of the capital, which is the largest in the republic and is being built with the technical assistance of the CSSR, has yielded its first products. The production association of tanning and shoe enterprises, to which it belongs, in accordance with the intergovernmental agreement between the two countries, is being equipped with modern machines and is being modernized with the assistance of Czechoslovak specialists. The new factory, which does not have equals in capacity not only in Mongolia, but also, perhaps, throughout the Asian continent, will annually produce about 3 million pair of children's, women's and men's shoes. The eight conveyor shops, the dispatcher system of the control of production processes, the automation of labor-consuming operations and the use of the latest methods of cutting and sewing shoes will enable the collective to produce high quality products which are not inferior to the best world models.

Not far from the shoe factory is another enterprise which is being built with the assistance of the CSSR--the Ulaanbaatar Plant of Large Hides. A few days ago a new product was assimilated here--items made from yak skins. This year the plant also began to produce in accordance with a new technology high quality chrome leather for shoes. By the end of the year about 20,000 m^2 of it will have been produced.

Machines with the stamp "Made in the CSSR" have also been installed in the shops of this enterprise. More than 100 workers of the plant with the assistance of their Czechoslovak friends have acquired new specialties and have become genuine experts of their trade and skillful tutors of young people.

The envoys of People's Czechoslovakia, who are in the MPR, are making a considerable contribution to the matter of training national personnel. They are generously sharing their know-how and knowledge and are helping Mongolian workers to learn various specialties right at the workplaces. The fraternal cooperation is yielding good fruits: today among the enterprises of the association the proportion of products of the first quality category comes to nearly 40 percent. The bulk of the leather items have been awarded gold medals and the State Seal of Quality. And this, in turn, is making it possible to steadily increase production efficiency. The Czechoslovak engineers and designers together with their Mongolian colleagues have drafted a comprehensive plan of the development of the tanning and shoe industry of the country up to the year 1990.

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NEW ULAANBAATAR AIRPORT COMPLEX DESCRIBED

Moscow VOZDUSHNYY TRANSPORT in Russian 19 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by VOZDUSHNYY TRANSPORT temporary correspondent A. Leont'yev: "The New Airport of the Capital of Mongolia"]

[Text] The work on the plan of the new airport complex of the capital of the Mongolian People's Republic, Ulaanbaatar, is being completed at the Aeroproyekt Institute. Here is what G. Smirnov, chief architect of the plan, said:

"The new airport complex will be located on the grounds of the old airport. For the present it is the main airport of the country and serves all the international flights, as well as a large portion of the domestic flights. In the future the new complex will perform this work."

The volume of passenger traffic will increase to 800,000 people a year (including 640,000 people on domestic air routes). The principle of the separation of the flows of passengers was taken into account when designing the air terminal. The arriving passengers get their baggage and go to the city through the first floor. The registration of cargo, registration and seating will be carried out on the second floor. Buses will bring air travellers here via a wide ramp which is connected with the main highway leading to the city.

Now at Buyant-uhaa (as the place where the airport complex will be located is called) it is proposed to create the maximum comfort at the level of modern requirements. There are a savings bank, a telegraph and postal center, a room for mothers and children and numerous public dining units. The container shipment of baggage and freight will receive extensive use, which will make it possible to save passengers considerable time.

The administrative services will be located in the central part of the main building. Premises are being set aside on the fourth floor for the Board of the state airline, Air Mongol.

National traditions and the modern trend of architecture are combined in the architecture of the airport complex. Graceful forms will emphasize the compositional centers of the entire ensemble. The strict symmetry of the lines and the decorative panels of the interiors will be integrally combined with the industrial construction materials.

The completely new airport of Ulaanbaatar will be put into operation in 1985.
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IMPORTANCE OF DARHAN HOUSING CONSTRUCTION COMBINE DESCRIBED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by IZVESTIYA special correspondent F. Seleznev (Darhan-Moscow): "Sworn Brothers"]

[Text] It would seem that the combine is still very young, not 5 years have passed since the day of its start up, but its items are spoken about with praise at the new construction projects of Darhan, Erdenet, Baga nuur and Dzabhan Aymag. This international collective already has to its credit more than 200 different projects, which have been built and put into operation with irreproachable quality.

Together with our countryman, the chief of the combine and former construction engineer N. G. Akopov and director of the pre-operational Mongolian board of directors of the housing construction combine L. Amarsanaam we walk along the technological chain of the enormous works. Not only the scale of the shops, the abundance of machines, devices and automatic equipment, but also the synchonism, with which the continuous output of finished items, which at times are very large and weigh many tons, is ensured, are striking. And comparatively young Soviet and Mongolian specialists are controlling this entire complex process.

In the conveyor shop we encountered two tanned lads--a Russian and a Mongolian, who were engaged in an animated friendly conversation. They were the managers of the international multistage brigade of molders--Nikolay Semenov and his counterpart L. Nyamesu. Right during these minutes the turning over and acceptance of the second shift were taking place, there was a quick examination of its results, the tasks were set, instructions were given. And all this, to all appearances, occurred in an atmosphere of benevolence and mutual interest.

The conversation touched on the counterpart. The natural power of observation and quickness, which are characteristic of Mongolians, enabled him with the assistance of the Soviet brigade leader and tutor in a comparatively short time to learn the secrets of the occupation of molder, to obtain the sixth category and now to manage a large brigade independently. The following interesting detail also came to light: shortly before the opening of the Moscow Olympics this Mongolian youth went to the Soviet Union for 3 months of on-the-job training, and then took part in the construction of the Olympic Village.

"I liked the occupation of construction worker very much," L. Nyamesu said to us in flawless Russian. "And Nikolay cultivated this liking in me. Thanks to him both for the new occupation and for friendship. They say that a branch of the construction institute will open soon in Darhan. My immediate dream is to become a student of it and to acquire the occupation of construction engineer. True, when I was a little boy, my father, who was a peasant, intended for me the hereditary occupation of herdsman. But the times are changing. For by the example and with the assistance of the Soviet Union we are building a new Mongolia and are creating the material and technical base of socialism, in order to transform our country from an agro-industrial into an industrial-agrarian country."

Listening to this Mongolian lad and acquainting yourself with his affairs, you automatically arrive at an idea of how the Mongolian people have grown occupationally and spiritually. They are people with an active position in life and a broad state outlook and thoroughly interested participants in the building of socialism.

Specific deeds of the international brigade also bear out this conclusion. Having taken up a special labor effort under the motto "60 Shock Weeks for the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR," its collective assumed the obligation to produce by the end of the year 1,000 m^3 of precast reinforced concrete in excess of the plan. But already during the first half of the year the volume of above-plan production came to 1,578 m^3. Now a new, higher obligation has been assumed--to increase during the current anniversary year the above-plan production of precast reinforced concrete to 2,000 tons. Judging from how the Soviet and Mongolian lads are working hand in hand these days, this obligation will also be met and exceeded.

Two inscriptions made in large letters directly on the wall attract attention in this shop. One of them reads: "In Battle in a Single Crew, in Labor in a Single Brigade." Our companion, the Mongolian director of the housing construction combine, L. Amarsanaam, added with understandable pride: "And in space in a single vehicle."

The other inscription as if has something in common with the first one: "We Are Studying Russian." About 30 people, who under the supervision of a Soviet instructor had determinedly conquered Russian, gathered at this spot of the shop after the shift.

"We are studying this fine language," one girl noted, "because the great Lenin spoke it. We want to follow his teachings, to understand each other better, to learn the skill of our Russian brothers."

We also saw approximately the same picture in the neighboring prefabricated unit shop, where the link of Nikolay Maslyuk and his counterpart O. Lhaasuren worked. Their obligation is to complete in honor of the memorable date the fulfillment of the annual assignment 12 days before the deadline. In fact their international link is now already 16 days ahead of schedule and is confidently holding first place in the shop.

At the conclusion of our meeting the managers of the combine told how the friendly collective of the entire enterprise is preparing to greet the memorable date.

"This is not the first year," Nikolay Grigor'yevich Akopov noted, "that it has been the custom that we implement all social measures jointly, be it the elaboration and adoption of socialist obligations in honor of events of both countries, their organizational and ideological support, the holding of solemn meetings, lectures, speeches of our physical culturalists and participants in amateur artistic work. And if we outline the obligations and other measures together, we fulfill them all together. Thus, in honor of the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution, which was celebrated this summer, the collective assumed the joint obligation to fulfill ahead of time, by 20 June, the half-year plan of the production and sale of commodity production. In fact it was fulfilled on 14 June, while for the half-year period as a whole it was fulfilled by 109 percent. In honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR we planned during the current year to produce in excess of the program products worth 2.1 million tugriks. But the heat of the competition was so great that it was possible to realize this high obligation by the end of the first half of the year and to go farther."

"Such results," L. Amarsanaam in turn noted with satisfaction, "became possible owing not only to the enthusiasm of the entire collective, but also to the increased skill of the Mongolian workers. Our Soviet brothers are also accomplishing efficiently and with great tact their second main task--they are patiently teaching Mongolian boys and girls the art of the construction worker and are showing an example of good organization and discipline, friendship, collectivism and mutual assistance. Suffice it to say that during the past 4.5 years more than 700 of our young working men and women have studied in such a remarkable school, and 16 of them have themselves become teacher-tutors and are working successfully at many other enterprises of the construction industry."

On this level the efforts of the collective of the combine of production enterprises and several other factories and plants, at which Soviet specialists work, are also very effective. Here the competition of the international brigades and crews of Nayramdal-Druzhba, which have become for Mongolian workers a genuine school of the mastering of a new or related occupation, the improvement of their skills and the learning of the know-how of Soviet experts, is being expanded.

Soviet workers and specialists work in these brigades and crews alongside their Mongolian comrades, performing the role of tutors. As a rule, the work here is organized on the basis of contracts between the tutor and the apprentice, who is obligated at the first stage to learn the corresponding specialty, at the second to learn the methods and style of work of the tutor and to work independently, and at the third to achieve or increase the rate of output of the teacher and, thus, to become a tutor himself. Now in the international brigades 1,800 young workers and specialists of Darhan are working in accordance with such contracts and are learning Soviet know-how.

The strengthening Mongolian-Soviet friendship and the increase of the occupational skills of the Darhan workers have enabled them to become the initiators of two important initiatives--to work without laggards and to ensure the timely and high quality making of export deliveries of Mongolian products to the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. It must be said that the initiators of the competition are showing a good example of the unity of word and deed.

Before the trip through People's Mongolia the workers of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association told me that whoever does not visit Darhan will not see the Mongolia of today. And it is impossible not to agree with this, at first glance, bold statement.

The people of Darhan are proud of the fact that the name of their city when translated into Russian means "master," "blacksmith," "expert of the trade." It seems that all three words accurately reflect the affairs and plans of this rapidly developing city of international friendship, which as if personifies all of Mongolia which has been thrown into the future.

7807
CSO: 1819/93

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, HARVEST WORK

Grazing

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1415 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "At the Summer Pastures"]

[Text] Summer is a time of intense worries not only for farmers, but also for stock breeders. Precisely during this season of the year, which is rich in grasses, animals gain the necessary maximum fatness, which is so useful to them during the harsh winter period. Today more than 80 percent of the public herd of People's Mongolia is at the summer range pastures. Taking into account the good standing grass crop, specialists quite justly believe that the live weight of animals this year will considerably exceed the indicators of a number of previous years. This will make it possible to increase substantially the productivity of livestock and to obtain more meat, milk, wool and other products of animal husbandry.

In order not to tear the stock breeders away from the main work, party, state and public organizations locally have shown concern for the organization of personal services for the stock breeders at the pastures. Mobile personal service brigades have been enlisted for this purpose. Actors of the aymag houses of culture are performing before the stock breeders directly at the site of pasturing. Work on the shearing of sheep at the sites has also been organized, mobile dairy plants are in operation.

Harvest Begins

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1451 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "Harvest Time Has Begun"]

[Text] The Baranturuun State Farm of Ubs Aymag (western Mongolia) was one of the first to begin the harvesting during harvest time. The workers of this state farm are working with great enthusiasm in order to exceed the state plan on the harvesting of the crop. This year they plan to gather more than 25,000 tons of grain.

The Halh gol State Farm of Dornod Aymag has also begun the harvesting of the crop.

Haymaking

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1445 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "The Pace of Haymaking Is Increasing"]

[Text] Haying is in full swing in People's Mongolia. As the Central Statistical Bureau of the country reports, at the beginning of the last 10-day period of August 413,000 tons of succulent grasses had been procured in the republic. This is nearly 99,000 tons more than during the same period of last year.

At a number of farms of Dornogobi, Hobsgol, Dzabhan, Oborhangay and Hobd Aymags the state plans on the procurement of fodder hay have been successfully fulfilled. The workers of the Arhust Fodder Farm and the Jargalant State Farm of Tob Aymag coped with the plan of the delivery of hay to the state fodder fund. For the country as a whole Dzabhan, Oborhangay and Ubs Aymags are in the forefront of the national campaign.

Virgin Land Harvest

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1512 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "The Shock Work Effort of the Virgin Land Workers"]

[Text] The workers of the virgin land Dzaluuchuud State Farm of Tob Aymag have begun with great labor enthusiasm the fall harvest work. The gathering of the crop here is being carried out in accordance with the comprehensive method of Ipatovskiy Rayon of Stavropol Kray. The Dzaluuchuud State Farm is one of the state farms of the MPR, which are using creatively in their work the experience of the Ipatovskiy Rayon workers in the high quality conducting of the harvest campaign.

The virgin land workers took up few days ago the "Golden Ears" shock work effort. It was declared by the editorial board of the youth newspaper DZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN among the machine operators and grain growers of the farm. They bound themselves to complete the harvesting of the cereal and vegetable crops in 20 working days and to exceed the state plan of the harvesting of the crop by 554 tons. A significant increase of the harvest of potatoes and vegetables per hectare and the complete utilization of the capacity of combines and other agricultural machinery are stipulated in the socialist obligations of the virgin land workers. "To harvest the spike of grain without losses" is one of the main tasks of the workers of the young virgin land state farm.

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CSO: 1819/85

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Working Class in Literature

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1451 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "The Theme of the Working Class in Literature"]

[Text] The theme of the working class holds a leading place in all genres of modern Mongolian realistic literature. It appeared in it with the birth of the working class in Mongolia and with the formation of the new personality, the new morals and the new way of life.

The first fiery word about the working man resounded in Mongolian poetry. Many verses and poems of such well-known masters of the artistic word as B. Yabuhulan, S. Lhamsuren, D. Purebdorj and others are devoted to this theme. The production theme has become one of the main themes of fictional prose. Fine images of people of labor--the miner, the construction worker, the [word illegible] and so forth--are embodied in the novels and short stories of the prose writers D. Darj, N. Bandzragch, L. Choyjilsuren, D. Garma, S. Dashdoorob and many others. Many of them have been translated into Russian.

In recent times in the works on the theme of the working class a new thing has been observed. It is the great events connected with the historical period of the completion of the building of the material and technical base of socialism in the MPR. On the Mongolian steppes new cities and settlements, new plants and factories are being erected. These changes cannot but attract the attention of writers and poets. They have become the theme of new works, a source of the creation of an interesting image. The publication of a number of new books of collective authors was vivid evidence of this. Among them are the collections "International Darhan," "Erdenet-75," "Erdenet-77," "Erdenet-79" and "Baga nuur-80."

Chinese Policy

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1442 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "UNEN on the Maoist Policy of China"]

[Text] "The current Beijing rulers are continuing to preserve Maoism as a program aim of the CCP, the ideology and politics of Chinese society. This testifies that the CCP as in the past is standing aloof of the class and internationalist policy, which was approved at the 2d congress of the Chinese communists," UNEN states in an article which analyzes the path of the Maoist leadership of China to the betrayal of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

"Since the 1970's Beijing has entered into an open conspiracy with the most reactionary forces of imperialism, having proclaimed anti-Sovietism as the main content of its foreign policy and summoning the motley, nationalistic rabble to the creation of what is called a 'united front' of the struggle against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries," the newpaper writes. "At the same time Beijing has begun to flirt with the United States and other western powers, pursuing the goal to create a firm material base for the implementation of its great power hegemonic plans. Thus," the newspaper indicates, "today it is no longer sufficient to say that the current political course of the Maoists does not conform to the teachings of Marxism-Leninism. It is plainly hostile to these teachings and to the principles of a class character and internationalism."

Rural Personal Service

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1914 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "To the Services of Rural Workers"]

[Text] During these hot days of the haying season, the summer range pasturing of livestock and the preparation for harvesting the crop it is possible to encounter frequently on the roads of People's Mongolia brightly painted vans with lettering on the side--"Mobile Service."

Such a form of the rendering of personal services to the rural population is becoming firmly established in the life of the Mongolian village. Now the hay cutter, the stock breeder or the grain grower does not have to waste "golden" hours in order to make a trip to the nearest population center to meet his own needs for personal service. The repair of footwear and clothing, the repair of a timepiece or hair styling will be done directly at the field or at the field camp.

During this season more than 50 such multiple-skill mobile brigades, which are capable of providing up to 300 types of personal services, are working in the village. In all for each aymag there are 15 such "mobile brigades," which annually fill about 3.5 million orders.

With each year the personal service of the rural population in the MPR is being improved. More than 1,000 combines, centers, stations and departments of personal service are in operation in the cities and aymags of the republic. This sector will undergo further development during the current 5-year plan. The state has allocated more than 344 million tugriks for these purposes. During the current 5-year plan it is planned to put into operation 9 combines and more than 40 centers of personal service, the provision of the sector with skilled personnel and specialized equipment will improve considerably, the assortment of personal services will be enlarged.

Chemical Weapons

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1452 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "'Ban Chemical Weapons'"]

[Text] Today the newspaper UNEN published under this title a signed article, which categorically condemns the criminal actions and plans of the Reagan Administration, which is stepping up the arms race in every possible way.

"The ruling circles of the United States are striving to develop and produce newer and newer types of weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons, pursuing the mercenary goal to obtain one-sided military superiority over the Soviet Union and to establish world domination," the newspaper writes. "The Reagan Admisistration has drawn up a program for the development and mass production of new types of chemical weapons. In the United States there are a considerable amount of chemical weapons, which are capable of exterminating mankind several times. Everyone knows that chemical weapons are not defensive weapons but, on the contrary, are a means aimed at the mass destruction of life.

"The re-arming by the United States of its army with new types of these weapons," it is indicated in the article, "is offering the real possibility for the further spread of chemical weapons and is creating obstacles in the way of the successful conducting of talks on the banning and elimination of this most dangerous type of weapons.

"In order to mislead world public opinion, the rulers of the United States have raised the myth of what is called 'the Soviet military threat.' They have expatiated that the Soviet Union used chemical weapons in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia. This is regular disgraceful slander and inventions of official Washington aimed at the USSR," UNEN emphasizes. "The Soviet Union has never used chemical weapons anywhere and is not supplying them to other countries. The position of the USSR on chemical weapons is clear. It categorically states: 'No to chemical weapons!' The Soviet Union has consistently supported and supports the complete banning and elimination of chemical and bacteriological weapons," it is noted in the article.

Near East Problem

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1454 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "UNEN on the Near East Problem"]

[Text] "In 1948 in accordance with a UN decision on the territory of Palestine a Jewish state was created alongside the Arab state. Soon due to the subversive actions of imperialism a war, which went down in the history of international relations under the name 'the Palestine War,' broke out between the Arab and Jewish states. This war was the beginning of the Near East crisis," the newspaper UNEN writes in a signed article, which analyzes the Near East problem. "The Palestine War concluded with the defeat of the Arabs. The occupation by Israel of more than half of the territory of Palestine was its most serious consequence. Israeli troops drove 900,000 Palestinians from their homeland. And thus arose the question of Palestinian refugees, which is one of the key problems of the Near East crisis," the newspaper notes.

"The withdrawal of the Arab Republic of Egypt from the national liberation movement of the Arab peoples due to the nationalistic, ruinous policy of the reactionary forces headed by A. Sadat," it is indicated in the article, "serves as a special feature of the present stage of the crisis in the Near East. The capitulatory, treasonous actions of the rulers of Egypt began with the decision on the discontinuation of the good will mission of Soviet military specialists in this state. The partnership of the United States, Egypt and Israel was stepped up even more, which led to the making behind the backs of the other Arab states of various separate deals.

"The forces of peace and socialism, including the Arab countries, as well as some reasonable state figures of America are categorically protesting against this triple alliance--the United States-Egypt-Israel," UNEN writes.

"The Israeli Zionists with the direct support of the United States have kindled the fifth war in the Near East. On the basis of a plan worked out by Washington and Tel Aviv, Israeli troops are committing atrocities on Lebanese territory. The Israeli aggressors are attempting, first of all, to strengthen the position of imperialism in the Near East and to eliminate the national liberation movement of the Arab people of Palestine, in order to take the 'next steps' on the path to the creation of a 'great Israel'," it is stressed in the article. "However, the invaders from Tel Aviv are encountering insurmountable resistance: the Lebanese Army and the Palestinian insurgents, displaying courage and heroism, are repulsing the Israeli troops."

UNEN notes that the peace-loving, principled and active policy of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community is serving as an important factor of the quickest possible cease-fire in the Near East and the establishment of peace and stability in this region. The personal message of L. I. Brezhnev to R. Reagan is a serious warning to Tel Aviv and its Washington patrons.

Geneva Talks

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1441 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "UNEN on the Geneva Talks"]

[Text] "Under the conditions of the aggravation of the international situation, the homeland of the great Lenin--the Soviet Union--is the state which is approaching most seriously the problem of war and peace," the newspaper UNEN writes in its editorial, which is devoted to the problem of the prevention of nuclear war.

"The problem of stragetic arms limitation is one of the important components of the struggle for the universal and complete banning of thermonuclear weapons," the newspaper notes. "On this level the enormous efforts of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are acquiring truly invaluable and topical importance. At one time these efforts were not in vain: as a result of 7 years of negotiations of the USSR and the United States the SALT-2 agreement was concluded. But, unfortunately, this document so far has not been ratified by the American side. Citing the ostensibly existing 'military superiority' of the USSR over the United States, the new head of the White House impudently trampled everything that had been achieved in preceding years between the Soviet Union and the United States in the area of strategic arms limitation. Moreover, he stepped up sharply and unprecedentedly the arms races, in a foolish attempt to achieve military superiority over the USSR, having insolently declared to the entire world that 'there are problems more important than peace'," UNEN writes.

"And today, when Soviet-American negotiations on the questions of strategic arms limitation and reduction are under way in Geneva, the U.S. Administration has not abandoned its pernicious idea of surpassing the USSR in the military field. Meanwhile," the newspaper writes, "the Soviet Union has already repeatedly come forth with proposals, which are aimed at the assurance of equal conditions in these talks and the achievement of concrete gains in the present dialogue. The example of the initiative of the USSR on the assumption by the two parties of obligations on the maintenance of a strategic balance during the talks is one of these suggestions. But the United States is evading in every possible way the taking of mutually acceptable steps in the Geneva dialogue, thereby creating the main obstacle in the way of the achievement of concrete results."

In this connection the newspaper expresses the resolute and insistent demand of the Mongolian public on the Washington administration to treat the talks in a businesslike manner and with an awareness of the great responsibility for the fate of the peoples of the entire world, including the American people. "The Mongolian People's Republic believes that the achievement of success in the talks at Geneva will be an enormous contribution to the cause of eliminating for mankind the threat of a nuclear catastrophe," UNEN indicates.

Construction Worker's Day

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1502 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "The Day of the Construction Worker"]

[Text] Tomorrow the Day of the Construction Worker is being marked in Mongolia. The Mongolian construction workers are greeting their occupational holiday with great labor successes. The construction organizations of the MPR during the first 8 months of 1982 performed construction and installation work worth 740 million tugriks, which is 4.7 percent more than during the same period of last year. Labor productivity in this sector increased by 2.4 percent as against last year.

A solemn meeting, which was held today in Ulaanbaatar, was devoted to the traditional holiday of the construction workers. MPR First Deputy Minister of Construction and Construction Materials A. Dabaa made a speech to those who had gathered. He emphasized that capital construction has become one of the leading fronts of the MPR national economy. At present in Mongolia as much construction and installation work is being performed in a year as was performed during all the years of the 1st Mongolian Five-Year Plan.

In the cities and villages of the republic hundreds of important national economic, culture and personal service facilities are being built by the hands of the construction workers. During the past 5-year plan alone the Mongolian construction workers put into operation about 4,000 projects. The Soviet Union is giving invaluable fraternal assistance in the development of capital construction. During the past 20 years more than 600 industrial, agricultural, housing, cultural and personal service facilities, among which there are about 150 large complexes which have been furnished with modern equipment, have been built with the assistance of the USSR.

7807
CSO: 1819/89

FLOOD REPAIRS, AID

Repair Work

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1501 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "With Great Patriotism"]

[Text] Work is being carried out rapidly in the Mongolian capital on the restoration of roads, bridges, drainage canals and levees and the building of new ones. Employees of ministries, departments and various institutions of Ulaanbaatar are taking part in it. The great enthusiasm of the masses and the sense of great responsibility and civic duty are felt in each section of this work.

Soviet Aid

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1507 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "Good Will Aid"]

[Text] The Union of Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of the USSR has turned over to the residents of Ulaanbaatar, who experienced hardship from the flood caused by torrential rain, 5 tons of medicines, 5,000 m of various fabrics and 2,500 cartons of Malysh food products for children.

The residents of the Mongolian capital regard this act of good will as a new display of the constant concern and attention of the Soviet people about the well-being of the Mongolian people.

Soviet Air Lift

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1512 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "Red Cross Assistance"]

[Text] Today a special airplane of Aeroflot arrived in the Mongolian capital. It delivered here medicines, fabrics and children's food, which are being turned over as outright aid of the Union of Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of the USSR to the residents of Ulaanbaatar, who experienced hardship from the flood caused by torrential rain.

On this occasion a well-attended meeting of the workers of the Mongolian capital and active members of the Mongolian Red Cross Society was held at the Buyant-uhaa Airport. Deputy Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Red Cross Society N. Shura, who spoke at it, expressed the most sincere gratitude to the Soviet Red Cross and all the Soviet people for the given fraternal assistance. He stressed that the people of the city of Ulaanbaatar regard this act of good will as a new display of the constant concern and attention of the Soviet people about the fraternal Mongolian people.

7807
CSO: 1819/83

PARTY AND COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' MESSAGE TO MPR SCIENTISTS

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 2 Jul 82 p 1

[Message of greeting of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Mongolian science on 30 June 1982 (Ulaanbaatar): "Message of Greeting of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers to the Collectives of the MPR Academy of Sciences and Other Scientific Institutions of the Country"]

[Text] The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers wholeheartedly congratulate the scholars and scientists of the different sectors of the economy and culture of the country on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the scientific research institution in revolutionary Mongolia. The Scientific Committee, which in 1961 was transformed into the MPR Academy of Sciences, was this firstling of the scientific organization.

The conception and development of the corresponding sectors of science, the formation of sectorial scientific research institutes, the creation of higher educational institutions and their subsequent enlistment in scientific research work were component of the historic achievements of the Mongolian people during the years of the People's Revolution.

The party and government are devoting constant attention to the strengthening of the material base of scientific organizations, to their provision with personnel with the appropriate training and to the development of close cooperation with scientific institutions of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. This cooperation encompasses joint research, which is aimed at the identification of the mineral raw material resources of the country, the study of the animal world, soils and vegetation, the improvement of the pedigree of livestock, the increase of the yield of the fields and the introduction of the technology of the production of individual types of medicines and biologicals.

The amount of scientific research work on the study of the history, language and culture of the Mongolian people and of theoretical and practical questions of the noncapitalist development of the MPR is being increased.

The joint Soviet-Mongolian space flight within the Interkosmos Program and the scientific experiments conducted in space were an outstanding event in the development of multifaceted Mongolian-Soviet cooperation.

The party and government consider it a most important task to steadily increase the amounts of scientific research work and the training of scientists and to aim the activity of scientific institutions at the utmost rendering of assistance in the creation of the material and technical base of socialism and the improvement of socialist production relations and at the skillful use of the achievements of science and technology in the development of the economy and culture and the increase of labor productivity. The achievements of science and technology in the socialist countries are becoming decisive levers in the planning and development of the national economy.

The scientific and technical cooperation of our country with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is steadily being developed. Precisely this is a decisive factor of the development of the scientific and technical potential of our country. Taking into account that scientific knowledge is the spiritual productive forces of society and plays an enormous role in the development of physical production, the Academy of Sciences and other scientific institutions are obliged to actively promote the efficient use of the created production potential of the country and the increase of the intensification of production on the basis of the use of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution.

The systematic increase of the ideological and political level and the occupational skills of scientists and their furnishing with the fundamentals of economic knowledge and a thorough understanding of the scientific and technical basis of production and the means of increasing labor productivity are an important task of the Academy of Sciences and sectorial scientific research institutes. It is necessary to devote particular attention to the accomplishment of the task of the greatest increase of the socioeconomic effectiveness of the development of science.

The increasing requirement of the mastery of the modern achievements of scientific and technical progress and the steady increase of the growth rate of the productive forces of the country require the training of highly skilled personnel. This requirement is also dictated by need for the development of science in close connection with the development of the economy and culture.

The party and government consider it necessary to subordinate the development of science to the accomplishment of the tasks of the steady increase of the efficiency of social production, the steady growth of labor productivity and the systematic increase of the labor activeness of the working masses of all the sectors of the economy and culture.

All the forces of scientific organizations should be mobilized and aimed at the steady increase of the socioeconomic progress of socialist society, at the mastering by our personnel of the modern achievements of science and technology, the increase of the material and spiritual wealth of society, the training, education and improvement of the main productive force of society--the working masses.

The display of initiative and persistence in the implementation of the decisions of the party and government in the area of the development of science, the mobilization of their efforts for the search for, the finding and use of the reserves of the national economy and their inclusion in the solution of the problems of the growth of the economy and culture and for the increase of the social and labor activeness of the workers of the various sectors of the economy and culture so that the results of production would increase at an accelerated rate, are required of scientists.

A most important task of the scientists of the Academy of Sciences and sectorial scientific research institutes consists in the mobilization of their efforts for the successful accomplishment of the task posed by the party of increasing the efficiency and quality of the work of all the sectors of the economy and culture and for the introduction of the achievements of science and technology in practice, in the strengthening of the tie of science with the life of the country, its active participation in the accomplishment of the task of changing over from the extensive to the intensive type of social production in all the sectors of the economy, the systematic improvement of the qualitative indicators of economic construction, the introduction of advanced methods of labor in agricultural production, first of all in animal husbandry, and the identification and efficient use of the natural resources of the country.

The scientists and specialists of our scientific institutions are obliged to actively promote by their scientific research activity the intensification of the socio-economic integration of the MPR with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community and the successful implementation of the long-range goal programs of the cooperation of the fraternal socialist states.

The scientific forces of the Academy of Sciences and the sectorial scientific research institutes are obliged to take an active part in the drafting of long-range plans of the economic cooperation of the MPR with the fraternal socialist countries, in the careful use of material resources, in the organization of a resolute drive against losses of various kinds in the sectors of the national economy and in the drafting of long-range plans of the economic and social development of the country.

In our times scientific and technical progress is undergoing an unprecedented increase and science is discovering more and more new scientific concepts of the nature, knowledge and use of the laws of the microworld, the prospects of the change of the molecular and atomic structure of substances and of the genetic bases of bio-organisms are being discovered.

Under these conditions the role and responsibility of our scientists for the mastering of modern knowledge and for the skillful use of scientific and technical achievements in various sectors of the economy and culture, including science itself, are increasing immeasurably.

The stepping up of the systematic training of the personnel of the Academy of Sciences and all scientific research organizations among scientists and specialists of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries is acquiring paramount importance.

The stepping up of the work in the accomplishment of the tasks posed by the 18th party congress on the strengthening of the tie of science with production and on the increase of the theoretical level and practical return of scientific research, as well as of the provisions of the Decree of the MPRP Central Committee of 25 December 1980, "On the State of and Measures on the Improvement of Scientific Research Work in the Country," is a most important task of all our scientific institutions and their party and public organizations. Our planning, economic and cultural organizations should give practical assistance to the scientific institutions in the successful accomplishment of these tasks.

For the purpose of the successful accomplishment of the above-indicated tasks the Academy of Sciences and the sectorial scientific research institutes should direct priority attention to the following questions:

first, to carry out the comprehensive study and elaboration of the key questions of the socioeconomic development of our country, to participate actively in the further increase of the efficiency of the national economy and the qualitative improvement of planning and management processes in the entire national economy, to focus the forces and attention of scientific collectives on the timely introduction of the verified results of research in practice;

second, to constantly improve the planned management and coordination of the activity of subordinate scientific research institutions, to specify clearly the directions of scientific research in conformity with the immediate and long-range tasks of the socioeconomic development of the country and the requirements of scientific and technical progress;

third, to extend and develop in every possible way the ties and practical cooperation with the scientific institutions of the countries of the socialist community, first of all the Soviet Union, to systematically study and introduce in the practice of their activity the abundant experience on increasing the theoretical level and practical return of scientific research and development. The party is proceeding on the basis that in the organization of scientific research it is possible to make gains by the utmost development of integration processes with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Integration should be developed, first of all, in the mastering of the theory of the organization of scientific research and information science, the training and further training of scientific personnel, the carrying out of experimental design development, scientific information research, the publication of joint scientific works and so on.

The party is taking into account the fact that the modern scientific and technical revolution is causing radical qualitative changes in the development of the productive forces of society and leads to the creation in the future of completely automated production, which will lead, in the end, to the gradual supplanting of living manpower from the production process;

fourth, to improve resolutely the selection of personnel according to abilities and level of knowledge, practical, political and moral qualities, to consistently strengthen among scientists the spirit of great responsibility to the party, the state and the people, to require of them and to spread among themselves the habits of an analytical, self-critical approach to their activity and the work of their comrades, to steadily increase among them the level of political, economic, technical and linguistic knowledge, first of all a knowledge of Russian--a mighty tool of the mastery of modern scientific knowledge;

fifth, to participate actively along with the scientific organizations of other socialist countries in the use of computers and other collective-use cybernetics equipment in planning and management, the processing and transmission of economic and scientific information, the creation and development of a unified automated communications system of the country, the improvement of the technology of management in the national economy, as well as in the training of specialists in this field.

On the basis of the practical, creative cooperation of the scientists and engineering and technical personnel, planners and designers of various organizations to embodied in practical matters advanced scientific ideas and findings by the skillful compilation of designs, prototypes and so on;

sixth, on the basis of specific plans to enlist scholars and scientists more actively in the promotion among workers of modern scientific and technical achievements and in the rendering of the utmost support to the training of highly skilled young scientists, as an extremely important and inseparable component of the development of modern science.

To direct constant attention to the improvement of the style and methods of the management of scientific research organizations of all levels, to ensure the constant monitoring of the quality of scientific products, to increase the fundamental demands on scientists and the results of their scientific research.

The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers express the profound conviction that our scientists and the collectives of various scientific research organizations will be able to raise to a new qualitative level the scientific research on the development of the productive forces of the country and on the solution of the key questions of the social development of our state and the communist education of the workers, will mobilize their forces, knowledge and talent for the noble cause of the further development of scientific research work in our country and will make a worthy contribution to the accomplishment of the tasks of creating the material and technical base of socialism in the MPR.

7807
CSO: 1819/73

EDUCATION, TRAINING OF WORKERS

Soviet Training

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1446 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "To Study in the Soviet Union"]

[Text] More than 1,000 boys and girls, who are graduates of general educational secondary schools of the MPR, have received after intense acceptance examinations the honorary right to study in the Soviet Union. Higher and secondary specialized educational institutions in various cities of the Soviet Union await them.

As was reported to a MONTSAME correspondent at the MPR Ministry of People's Education, now 230 higher educational institutions and 109 tekhnikums of the USSR are training future highly skilled specialists for the sectors of domestic industry and agriculture of the MPR. Moreover, the Soviet Union is giving Mongolia much assistance in the matter of training skilled workers. Annually about 1,500 boys and girls leave to study at Soviet vocational and technical schools.

Law on Education

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1452 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "They Are Discussing the Draft of the Law"]

[Text] A national discussion of the draft of a new law on MPR public education is under way in the country. The Mongolian workers regard it as an important political document, which reflects the historic achievements of the Mongolian people in the area of education and the present demands, which are connected with the scope of the building of socialism in the MPR. The numerous letters and telegrams, which are arriving these days from different corners of the republic, attest to this. Teachers and educators, workers and employees, stock breeders and farmers, prominent scholars and figures of science and culture are writing them.

"The basic principles of MPR public education, its system and structure, the rights and duties of all citizens of the republic in this matter are clearly revealed and legally set forth in the draft of the new law. And the peculiarity of this draft of the law on MPR public education consists in this," Secretary of the Party Committee of the Mongolian State University I. Dashnyam writes. "In it the advantage of the socialist system is confirmed, it is specified that in the MPR public education is a universal matter. The citizens of Mongolia in fact, and not in words, enjoy the right to study, to obtain at their own request any education. Education at all levels in the country is free. Only socialism gives this right."

D. Rabdan, an educator from Bat-ulziyt Somon of Oborhangay Aymag (central Mongolia), notes in his letter that the question of drafting a new law on public education is dictated by the increase of the building of socialism in the MPR. He makes the suggestion to include in the section of the general goal provisions which are aimed at strengthening of the communist education of the rising generation.

Preparation of Schools

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1456 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "The Schools Await the Children"]

[Text] The preparation for the new school year, which begins in the republic on 1 September, is being completed at the general educational secondary schools of Mongolia. This preparation was launched under the motto of a worthy greeting of the forthcoming session of the MPR Great People's Hural, at which it is planned to discuss the question of the further improvement of educational and training work at the general educational schools of the country. The national discussion of the draft of a new law on MPR public education is giving new impetus to this very important, responsible work.

School repairs are approaching an end. The educators and workers of the schools are doing everything so that the school auditoriums, offices and laboratories would be clean, bright and comfortable, so that the children would not need anything. By the beginning of the new school year tens of new schools and boarding schools will be opened in the cities and villages of the country. On 1 September the doors of nearly 580 general educational secondary schools will be hospitably opened in the MPR.

Soviet School Graduates

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1531 GMT, 1955 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "Graduates of Soviet Educational Institutions"]

[Text] Tens of boys and girls of the Mongolian People's Republic have returned to their homeland with diplomas of Soviet higher and secondary educational institutions. They are biologists and lawyers, mathematicians and physicists, philologists and historians, musicians and engineers, who have just begun their labor life in the most different sectors of the national economy and culture of the country.

More than half a century ago Mongolia, a country of universal illiteracy, sent its first envoys to the Soviet Union to study. And during this time more than 25,000 Mongolian citizens have graduated from higher educational institutions and tekhnikums in the Soviet Union. And now about 9,000 Mongolian boys and girls are acquiring knowledge at Soviet educational institutions.

This year Mongolia is marking the 60th anniversary of the training of Mongolian young people in the USSR. The assistance of the Soviet Union in the training of national personnel is vivid evidence of the multifaceted cultural cooperation of the two fraternal countries, which is increasing and growing stronger from year to year.

Construction Workers

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1456 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "Personnel for Capital Construction"]

[Text] More than 2,000 graduates of construction vocational and technical schools in Mongolia have been sent to the different corners of the country in order to build industrial enterprises, new state farms, cities and settlements.

Much attention is being devoted to the training of skilled personnel for construction, one of the leading sectors of the MPR economy. The network of construction vocational and technical schools, which are training the young replacement of construction workers, is being enlarged. The Mongolian State University, the polytechnical institute and a number of technical schools are training engineering and technical specialists for the sector. In recent years the number of engineers and technicians with a higher and secondary education has increased nearly threefold.

The Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries are giving the MPR much assistance in the matter of training personnel for capital construction.

Start of School Year

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1911 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "The Holiday of Knowledge"]

[Text] Today in People's Mongolia is the Holiday of Knowledge: the new school year has begun at the school of all levels of the republic. One citizen of Mongolia in four is studying at some educational institution. Today more than 385,000 children sat at school desks, more than 50,000 of them are first-grade students. During the new school year more than 40,000 boys and girls will study at the higher and secondary specialized educational institutions of the country. More than 24,000 students, tomorrow's skilled workers for agriculture, industry and other sectors of the economy of the MPR, came to classes at vocational and technical schools.

The editorial of today's issue of UNEN was devoted to the beginning of the new school year. It is noted in it that the current 1982-1983 school year is beginning in Mongolia under the motto of a worthy greeting of the forthcoming session of the MPR Great People's Hural, at which the important question of the further improvement of educational and training work at general educational secondary schools will be discussed and the new law on MPR public education will be approved. In connection with the present demands of the building of socialism in the MPR great importance is being attached to the increase of the general educational level of the adult population and to the extensive training of skilled specialists. The 18th MPRP Congress posed the important task of changing over all children of school age to a universal 10-year education, UNEN writes.

7807
CSO: 1819/87

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Health Workers' Day

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1451 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "On Guard of Health"]

[Text] Tomorrow the traditional Day of Public Health Workers is being marked in the MPR. On the day of their occupational holiday in accordance with established tradition the medical people and all the workers of the protection of the republic tally the results of the work that has been done and specify the new tasks.

The creation of the unified public health system of the MPR is one of the most important gains of the Mongolian people during the years of popular power. A few days after the triumph of the People's Revolution the first medical institution in the country, which was called upon to treat soldiers and the people, was organized on the personal initiative of D. Suhe-Bator. This commenced the development of European medicine in Mongolia. In prerevolutionary, feudal Mongolia only the lamas and witch doctors engaged in treatment.

An extensive network of preventive medical institutions, which have been furnished with modern apparatus and equipment and at which highly effective methods of diagnosis and treatment are used, is presently in operation in People's Mongolia.

Now 30,000 physicians and medical personnel are working to protect the health of the workers of the MPR. There are 24 physicians and 106 hospital beds per 10,000 people.

With each year the state is increasing the allocations which are earmarked for the development of health care and which now come to more than 10 percent of the total expenditure portion of the state budget.

Health Minister

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1516 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "Health Is Public Wealth"]

[Text] "In socialist society the health of a person is public wealth," MPR Minister of Health D. Nyam-osor writes in the newspaper UNEN. "The sacred goal of socialist social production is the most complete meeting of the increasing material and spiritual needs of the people. This serves as the basis of the extensive measures on the protection of the health of the people, which are being implemented by the party and the government."

"During the years of popular power," the minister notes, "major changes have occurred in the socioeconomic life of Mongolia. The emergence of an integral system of socialist health care is one of them. MPR citizens enjoy free medical assistance. In the more than 60 years which have passed the size of the population of People's Mongolia has increased more than threefold, the average length of life has doubled. People up to the age of 30 now make up more than 60 percent of the population of the country."

As the minister emphasizes, the problem of the further coverage of the population by specialized medical assistance is being successfully solved in the country. "At present there are more than 22 physicians and 106 hospital beds per 10,000 people of the MPR. In the provision of medical assistance the MPR surpasses a number of highly developed capitalist countries," D. Nyam-osor writes.

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SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS NOTED IN PRODUCTION

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 27 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by J. Urtnasan, scientific secretary of the J. Sambuu Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science: "The Achievements of Science Into Production"]

[Text] The present level and the prospects of the development of our socialist homeland naturally require the utmost intensification of animal husbandry--the main sector of the economy of the country. And in this an important role belongs to scientific institutions. In the Accountability Report to the 18th MPRP Congress Comrade Y. Tsedenbal stressed: "The task of concentrating efforts on the comprehensive study and elaboration of the key problems of the development of the national economy and the timely introduction in practice of the results of scientific institutions is being set for scientific institutions during the 7th Five-Year Plan."

The achievements of science and advanced know-how are being introduced more and more extensively in animal husbandry. The J. Sambuu Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science of the MPR Ministry of Agriculture, which was organized in 1961, has become a major scientific center. In implementing the decisions of the party, the institute is performing much work on the qualitative improvement of goats and sheep and large-horned cattle, on the problems of increasing productivity, on the campaign against diseases, on the development of various biologicals and so on. The scientists of the institute are making a worthy contribution to the solution of the main questions of the development of animal husbandry and its intensification.

The results of the work on the breeding of new, more productive species of animals are especially significant. After many years of experiments the first domestic species of semifine-wooled sheep, the Orkhon, which was obtained as a result of the crossing of local ewes with the rams of the species Prekos, Altay and Tsigay, was bred in 1961 at the Orhon State Farm.

The sheep of this species are well adapted to year-round pasturing and are characterized by quite high productivity. The ewe yields on the average nearly threefold more wool than the local ewe. As compared with 1961 their number has now doubled, while the production of wool has increased threefold.

The new pedigreed group of fine-wooled sheep, the Hangay, and the pedigreed group of sheep, the Yoroo, with crossbred wool have also been approved. The sheep of these pedigreed groups on the average yield from 3.2 to 3.4 kg of wool. The breeding of such pedigreed groups of sheep will unquestionably be a step forward in the reorganization of sheep raising of the country and in the matter of increasing the production of new types of products.

The number of semicourse-wooled Chamar sheep, which are being raised at the Baydrag State Farm, has reached 42,000 head with an average clip of 2.2 kg of highly valuable carpet wool.

Intensified breeding work with fat-tailed sheep for meat and wool purposes is being performed in Hobd Aymag.

The average weight of these sheep comes to 62-63 kg, while the clip comes to 2.2 to 2.5 kg of semicourse wool.

The work on the development under the conditions of Mongolia of karakul raising is yielding reassuring results. The number of such species of sheep has reached 24,000 head, while the number of their crossbreeds has reached more than 60,000. Breeding bases for the raising of black, gray and other karakul sheep have been set up.

The new species of fluff goats, the Gobi-Gurban-sayhan, which is having a great influence on the increase of the pedigreed and productive qualities of local goats which are being raised at the agricultural cooperatives of the Gobi zone, was bred in 1971.

Much work has been done on the identification, protection and breeding of the best species of animals. The breeding work with them has been developed and is being adopted in production. As experiments show, there are some species of sheep, which are superior to local species in their productivity by 5 to 10 percent. The efficient use of such species as an improver of Mongolian sheep, naturally, will play an important role in increasing the profitability of sheep raising in the country.

The scientists of the institute have developed a technology of the effective raising, pasturing and fattening of the lambs of Mongolian fine-wooled and semifine-wooled sheep. As a result of the introduction of this technology in production, owing to the increase of the production of lamb meat with a low production cost and owing to the saved expenditures in recent years the state has obtained additional accumulations in the amount of more than 24 million tugriks. Moreover, the opportunity arose to provide the fur factory with high quality lamb skin.

Scientific production work on the improvement of local livestock both by intraspecies breeding and by crossing with highly productive species imported from abroad is being performed on a broad scale.

Research has also been conducted on the study of the pathogens and area of occurrence of various diseases and on the protection of animals from them and their treatment. The pathogens of more than 20 infectious diseases have been studied, as a result of which the technologies of producing 16 compounds for the diagnosis of diseases and several types of sera and protective vaccines were either newly developed or improved.

In the 20 years which have passed since the founding of the institute our scientists have developed more than 50 inventions and rationalization proposals, more than 330 new technologies, standards, instructions, recommendations and other developments, from the introduction of which into production the country has derived tens of millions of tugriks of revenue.

The combining of scientists of different specializations into a single collective for the comprehensive solution of the key questions of animal husbandry of the country, the introduction of advanced know-how into production, the increase of the effectiveness of scientific research and the strengthening of the contact of science with production is becoming a new effective direction of scientific production work. Now 8 such collectives, which encompass nearly 100 scientific associates, have been created at our institute. They maintain contact with several agricultural cooperatives and state farms on the basis of an economic contract.

The J. Sambuu Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science is making a worthy contribution to the matter of organization and management, the training of scholars and scientists. Of the associates who worked and are working at the institute, 5 have defended their doctoral dissertation, 28 have defended their candidate dissertation, 3 have been awarded the titles of honored livestock expert and honored veterinarian of the republic, 4 have been awarded the titles of MPR State Prize winner, many have been awarded orders and medals.

The scientists and scientific associates of the institute are fully resolved to honorably accomplish the tasks on the further development of animal husbandry of the country, which were posed by the 18th MPRP Congress.

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USE OF FOLK MEDICINE IN MONGOLIA EXAMINED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 82 p 4

[Article by PRAVDA correspondent Yu. Shpakov (Ulaanbaatar): "Nature and Medicine"]

[Text] Tens of massive folios, which have been carefully wrapped in silk fabric, lie on the shelves in the library of the Ulaanbaatar Institute of Folk Medicine. These are ancient treatises, the majority of which are in Tibetan. Scientific associate D. Dorjjantsan carefully opens one of them and translates a few lines: it is a matter of a formula for a decoction of herbs, which helps when one has a cold.

"The folk medicine of Mongolia," Doctor of Medical Sciences T. Haydab, director of the institute, says, "has ancient traditions. The formulas of natural medicines and various means of treatment were passed from generation to generation. Of course, some caution is necessary here. For many of them are based on superstitions and are far from harmless. And at the same time in the arsenal of ancient physicians there were remedies which also merit attention today."

The institute is considered to be young. But the majority of its current staff members have considerable work experience in the study of natural compounds. Some have successfully defended their candidate dissertations in the Soviet Union and the GDR. In the laboratories, which are furnished with the latest equipment, there are many recent graduates of Mongolian and Soviet higher educational institutions.

"We are now studying the properties of one of the species of rhododendrons," relates D. Tuyaa, a staff member of the phytochemical laboratory, who graduated from the Irkutsk Medical Institute. "The people have been gathering this alpine plant for a long time and have been brewing tea from its leaves. They say that it can relief fatigue. Be as it may, we have been able to isolate the active biological stimulant. We hope that soon it will be possible to turn over the new compound for comprehensive clinical tests."

Substances obtained from the horns of wild ungulates, which are raised on the Mongolian steppes and near deserts, are being studied scrupulously. Perhaps it will be possible to develop new medicines.

The collective of the institute has established firm ties with scientists of the Soviet Union, the GDR, Vietnam and India and is carefully acquainting itself with the experience gained by them. Vast plans of work, which envisage both a fascinating journey into the past and the search for still unexplored roads, have been outlined. The staff members are impatiently awaiting the move to a new building, in which there will be more spacious and comfortable premises, a 50-bed in-patient department, which will make it possible to observe directly the effectiveness of treatment.

"The party and government of the MPR," the director of the scientific center says in conclusion, "is displaying great concern for the health of the population and the improvement of the work of medical institutions. We are striving to respond to this attention with new practical results."

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BRIEFS

DAIRY PRODUCTS PLANT--Summer is a time of the abundance of milk and diary products in People's Mongolia. Every morning hundreds of milk trucks deliver from the farms to milk processing enterprises thousands of tons of the valuable product. One of these enterprises for many years now has been operating in the center of the somon of Ih Tamir of Arhangay Aymag (central Mongolia). This is the very first combine in the country for the processing of milk and the production from it of national products. It has been furnished with modern Soviet- and Polish-made equipment. The enterprise consists of six basic shops, a chemical technology laboratory and a number of auxiliary premises. During a single season the combine daily processes more than 10 tons of milk and produces milk skin, dehydrated cottage cheese, cheese, sour cream and butter, which have an extensive demand among the population. Mongolians from the earliest times have esteemed dairy food. Every family of a stock breeder procures in the summer a wide assortment of dairy products, which are rich in protein and vitamins. The method of their production, which was inherited from ancestors, today is the basis for the technology of producing dairy products at practically all the republic enterprises for the processing of milk. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1442 GMT 13 Aug 82] 7807

LAWYERS CONDEMN ISRAEL--The Mongolian lawyers along with their people resolutely condemn the barbarous aggression of the Israeli Zionists, who are continuing the genocide with respect to the Lebanese and Palestinians and are ignoring the universally recognized principles of international law. This is discussed in the declaration of the Union of Mongolian Lawyers, which was published today in the newspaper UNEN. The Mongolian lawyers are deeply alarmed by the fact that as a result of the aggressive war launched by the Israeli militarists the blood of completely innocent people, women, old people and children is being spilled, thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese are being exposed to hunger and poverty, cities and population centers have been turned into ruins. In the declaration it is emphasized that the Union of Mongolian Lawyers angrily condemns the criminal action of the Israeli invaders who, relying on the support of Washington and flagrantly ignoring the universally recognized declaration of human rights, the resolutions and decisions of the Security Council, are violating the elementary norms of humanism, including the most sacred human right--the right to life, and demands that they halt immediately the aggressive actions. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1446 GMT 18 Aug 82] 7807

OBLIGATIONS OF ERDENET COLLECTIVE--The international collective of the Erdenet Joint Mongolian-Soviet Mining and Concentration Combine has appealed to all the labor collectives of the MPR, which produce products for export to the Soviet Union, to assume additional labor obligations in honor of the forthcoming 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. In its higher obligations the collective of the combine gave its word to produce in excess of the previously adopted obligations 3,000 tons of copper and 70 tons of molybdenum and to increase labor productivity at the enterprise by nearly 3 percent. The plan of the sale of commodity production will be exceeded by 22 million tugriks, about 5 kWh of electric power will be saved. As a result of this the international collective of the enterprise will fulfill the plan assignments of the first 2 years of the 7th Five-Year Plan with respect to all the basic indicators by 1 December of this year. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1442 GMT 20 Aug 82] 7807

GDR ARCHITECTURE EXHIBITION--The exhibition "GDR Architecture and Urban Development," which opened today in Ulaanbaatar, tells about the achievements of GDR architecture. The Union of Mongolian Architects jointly with the Union of Architects of the GDR is organizing it in conformity with the plan of cultural cooperation between the two countries. Speaking at the opening of the exhibition, Deputy Chairman of the Union of Mongolian Architects A. Sayn-er stressed the steady development of the practical cooperation of architects of the GDR and the MPR. He expressed the conviction that the present exhibition will contribute to the further broadening of the creative contacts of the urban developers of the two fraternal countries and the sharing of work experience. M. Wimmer, a member of the Presidium of the Union of Architects of the GDR, also spoke to those who had gathered. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1507 GMT 23 Aug 82] 7807

NEW MINERAL NAMES--The International Mineralogical Catalog has been enriched in recent years with new names. Previously unknown minerals--armstrongite, mongolite and ongonite--have been discovered and studied on the territory of Mongolia. The honor of their discovery belongs to the participants in the Mongolian-Soviet geological expedition. Armstrongite, which was discovered by them in the southern part of the Gobi and has not been encountered in any other places of the world, immortalized the name of the astronaut who first set foot on the moon while mongolite by the consent of the MPR Government became the first mineral named in honor of Mongolia. These minerals are found in a negligible quantity and are not of commercial significance. Specialists believe that a number of new discoveries will continue with the detailed study of Mongolian mineral resources. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1516 GMT 6 Sep 82] 7807

SIBERIAN MARMOT HUNTING--The Siberian marmot hunting season is under way in Mongolia. Procurement organizations intend this year to purchase for centralized deliveries 800,000 valuable pelts and a large amount of fat. In connection with conservation measures this plan does not exceed the indicators of preceding years. Siberian marmot pelts serve as a traditional raw material for the production of fur items. Their distinctive qualities are durability and extensive possibilities for the imitation of other furs by dyeing. The demand for them on the world market is steadily increasing. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1442 GMT 6 Sep 82] 7807

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GOMBOJAB'S REPORT AT MONGOLIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP MONTH MEETING

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Report presented at 5 October 1982 meeting held in conjunction with the commencement of the 31st Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month at Mongolian Trade Unions Central Cultural House: "Under the Banner of Internationalism and Brotherhood: Report by Comrade D. Gombojab"]

[Text] Comrades! The traditional Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Months, which long ago became an inseparable part of our country's social and political life, are being inscribed as a brilliant page in the glorious chronicle of the indissoluble fraternal friendship and close, complete cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet nations.

This, the 31st Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month, takes on special significance as a result of the fact that it is devoted to the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- those glorious historic events not only in the life of the Soviet nation, but also of mankind as a whole.

The Mongolian nation, together with the great Soviet nation and the nations of the other fraternal socialist countries, together with the entire progressive public throughout the world, is preparing to mark in a worthy manner these historic jubilees as the celebration of the triumph of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, as a celebration of the cause of peace and democracy, social progress, and the friendship of nations.

The friendship month that opens today will be carried out, as the previous ones were, under the sign of the further reinforcement of the indissoluble fraternal friendship and close complete cooperation between the peoples of the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) and the USSR, and the broad study and creative application, in all branches of our national economy and culture, of the very rich experience of the Soviet nation in communist building, under the sign of the achievement of new successes in implementing the decisions of the 18th MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] Congress, and the fulfillment, in all their indicators, of the planned assignments for 1982, the second year of the 7th Five-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy and Culture of the MPR.

Comrades! In friendship with the Soviet nation, the workers of Mongolia always saw and continue to see their greatest revolutionary gain, a reliable guarantee of the freedom and independence of their Motherland, and the absolute basis of their successes in the building of socialism.

The Mongolian nation is rightfully proud of the Mongolian-Soviet friendship, the basis of which was laid by the great V. I. Lenin and the founder of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and people's state, D. Sukhe-Bator, because the rate of development of the MPR along the path of building a new life completely confirms the rightness and the farsightedness of Leninist thought to the effect that the only correct path for every worker in Mongolia is the struggle for state and economic independence in union with the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia.

Thanks to the wise leadership by its time-tested vanguard, the MPRP, and thanks to the complete fraternal aid and support of the Soviet Union, our nation was able to defend and solidify its revolutionary gains and successfully resolved the socioeconomic tasks of noncapitalist development, making the transition to socialism.

In the Report to the 18th MPRP Congress, Comrade Y. Tsendenbal emphasized, "Our absolutely first task consists in continuing steadily to reinforce and deepen our relations of friendship and complete cooperation with the CPSU and the Soviet nation. Union, friendship, and brotherhood with the Soviet Union are a reliable guarantee of our successive development along the path of the building of socialism."

Our friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, and the complete aid provided by the Country of Soviets, serve as a powerful factor for the successful resolution of the key party tasks in building the material-technical base of socialism in the MPR and converting the country into an industrial-agrarian state. Today the MPR, judged on the basis of a number of indicators of economic and social development, is outstripping many of the countries in the world. This is attested to, in particular, by the data pertaining to the per-capita production of meat, wool and wheat, electrical energy and coal, and certain types of mineral raw materials and nonferrous metals, and on the basis of the number of schoolchildren, students in higher educational institutions, doctors, and other specialists per 10,000 persons of population.

In 1981, as compared with 1940, the fixed assets in the national economy increased by a factor of more than 17; production of gross national product, a factor of 12.4; and national income, by a factor of almost 10. During the past 20 years the population's real income increased by a factor of 3.5. At the present time, our economy uses in only two days the same amount of capital investments that were invested in the entire national economy for the entire year of 1940.

Socialist industrialization is deepening dynamically. Our industry today produces 43 percent of the country's gross national product, 74 percent of the total output of industry and agriculture, and almost 30 percent of the national income. In only 9 days our industry produces as much industrial output as was produced in 1940 as a whole.

In 1981, as compared with 1940, the production of the gross output of agriculture doubled. During recent years, on the basis of the assimilation of virgin lands, there has been intensive development of vegetable husbandry, which, for the most part, has been satisfying the public's needs for flour, potatoes, and vegetables.

In the development of all the branches of our country's national economy and culture, a decisive role has been played by, and continues to be played by, the fraternal assistance provided by the Soviet Union.

Industrial enterprises built with the aid of the Soviet Union produce almost half our country's gross industrial output, including 90 percent of the electrical energy and 80 percent of the coal. During the past period of slightly more than 10 years, the Soviet Union provided aid in the construction of more than 480 important projects in the national economy, among which we can note with pride the Joint Mongolian-Soviet Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine, one of the largest in the world.

During the current five-year plan, aid by the Soviet Union in the socialist building of our country will double, as compared with the 1976-1980 period, and thus will again play a decisive role in implementing the vitally important socioeconomic tasks that were brought forward by the 18th MPRP Congress and reflected in the 7th Five-Year Plan for the development of our country's national economy and culture.

During the five-year plan, the USSR will provide assistance in the construction and remodeling of 340 projects of industrial, agricultural, housing, or cultural use, and in implementing a number of measures that are aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the economy and raising the workers' standard of living.

The Soviet Union has provided truly inestimable aid in developing our science and culture, and in training our national cadres.

This year there will be a broad celebration of the 60th anniversary of the beginning of the training of our national cadres in the Soviet Union. During the period that has elapsed, tens of thousands of Mongolian citizens received their education and mastered their specialty in hundreds of higher and secondary special educational institutions, and occupational-technical schools in the USSR. And at the present time also, thousands and thousands of young Mongolian men and women are studying in the Soviet Union.

Please allow me, in the name of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR government, and in the name of all the workers of our country, to express the most heartfelt thanks to the CPSU Central Committee, to the Soviet government, to the great Soviet nation, and personally to that outstanding political and state figure of modern times, that great friend of the Mongolian people, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, for the tremendous amount of aid and the constant attention that have been provided in the socialist building of the MPR, and to wish them new successes in carrying out the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Thousands of highly skilled Soviet workers and specialists are participating directly in the socialist building of the MPR; are working, with a deep awareness of their international duty, in all areas of our national economy and culture; are teaching their Mongolian colleagues the most advanced methods of organizing labor and production; and are lavishly sharing with them their skills and rich experience.

Joint labor with Soviet citizens contributes to the formation of communist conviction and an active vital position on the part of our workers and specialists in all branches of the national economy, and to their high spirit of organization and discipline. It teaches them, by means of a living example, how to live, work, and win in the Leninist manner. In the job of educating the new man, the builder of socialism, an important role is played by such effective forms of organizing joint labor as international brigades of Mongolian and Soviet workers, joint "Friendship" crews, production sponsorship of Mongolian workers by Soviet workers and specialists, and schools for developing the professional skills of the Mongolian workers.

Today, on the first day of our friendship month, we express the most sincere gratitude to all the Soviet workers and specialists who are taking direct part in the socialist building on Mongolian land, and, from the bottom of our hearts, we wish them greater success in labor and happiness in their lives.

Comrades! The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which was won under the leadership of the brilliant leader of the workers of the world, V. I. Lenin and the Bolshevik Party that was created by him, led to the formation of the world's first socialist state of workers and peasants, and announced to the entire world the advent of a new era in world history -- the era of the transition of mankind from capitalism to socialism. It was a fundamental turning point in the fates of all nations, including the Mongolian nation, and opened up for them the bright path to national and social liberation. At the present time the world system of socialism encompasses many countries in the world and exerts a tremendous effect upon the entire course of world development. The remarkable achievements of real socialism demonstrate the steady growth of the attractive force of the ideas of the Great October. There has been a constant buildup in the worldwide revolutionary process and the international communist, workers, and national-liberation movement.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics -- the great union state in which dozens of nations and nationalities have fused into a single family -- is approaching its glorious celebrations at the height of its powers.

"We want a voluntary union of nations," V. I. Lenin said, "a union which would not allow any kind of coercion by one nation over another, a union which would be based on the most complete trust, on the clear awareness of fraternal unity, on completely voluntary consent." The true triumph of the Leninist national policy was the congress that was held in Moscow in December 1922 -- the 1st All-Union Congress of Soviets -- which adopted the Declaration and Treaty governing the formation of the USSR. Those historic acts, which were prepared by the entire course of the development of the revolution, became the completely natural result of the free expression of the will of all the nations inhabiting Russia. Thanks to the Leninist policy of the CPSU, the Soviet Union has achieved not only legal, but also the actual equality of all nations and nationalities.

The indissoluble sociopolitical and ideological unity of the harmonious family of completely equal nations formed the great Soviet nation, which is tightly consolidated around the glorious Communist Party and its Central Committee, headed by that consistent continuer of the immortal Leninist cause, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

World history does not know any other state which did so much for the complete development of nations and nationalities. The remarkable achievements of the Country of Soviets showed the entire world what tremendous heights can be reached by a free nation that is building a new, happy life. They were achieved under the leadership of the Leninist Communist Party, which stirred up and united the mighty forces an talent of the Soviet nation and, on the basis of the invincible theory of Marxism-Leninism, inspires them to perform great achievements, in a planned manner, in conformity with the laws of social develop, guiding the country's economic and social development.

The memory of mankind will always preserve the mass heroism of the Soviet nation, its military exploits in the name of defending the socialist Motherland and the saving of human civilization from the barbarisms of fascism! After expending a titanic effort in restoring the war-destroyed national economy within a short historical period of time, the Soviet Union became a mighty, industrial power with a highly mechanized agriculture, and advanced science and culture.

In 1981, as compared with 1922, the produced national income of the USSR increased by a factor of 167; and the fixed assets in the national economy exceed 1.85 trillion [= thousand billion] rubles. The industrial output increased during the past 60 years by a factor of almost 540, and today the USSR produces in 17 hours as much output as it did during the entire year of 1922. The share of the USSR in the world's industrial production has reached, at the present time, 20 percent, as compared with one percent in 1922.

The average annual volume of agricultural production in the Soviet Union during the past three five-year plans increased by a factor of 1.5, and the rates of its increase exceed by a factor of almost 2.5 the rates of population increase.

The implementation of the Food Program that was adopted by the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee will lead to the further buildup of the rates of production of agricultural output. In this program one finds the expression of the essence of the agrarian policy of the CPSU for the 1980's, the scientific substantiation for that policy, and a definition of the basic, fundamental directions to be taken. The carrying out of the Food Program has become a job for the entire Soviet nation and it will help to achieve a substantial increase in the production and consumption of the basic products per capita of population.

In the Soviet Union everything is being done for the steady rise in the workers' standard of living and cultural level. In 1981 the average monthly wages of workers and employees increased by a factor of almost 1.4, as compared with 1970, and the rate of payment for the labor performed by kolkhoz members increased at even higher rates. During the past two five-year plans more than 107 million Soviet citizens obtained new apartments or improved their housing conditions.

Considerable successes were achieved in the development of education and public health. In the 10th Five-Year Plan, the transition to universal mandatory secondary education was completed. At the present time in the USSR, all types of instruction extend to almost 101 million persons. In the Soviet Union there are 126 hospital beds and 38 physicians per 10,000 persons of population and, during the 10th Five-Year Plan alone, 66.7 billion rubles were allocated for the development of public health and physical culture.

Marching in the vanguard of worldwide scientific-technical progress is Soviet science. The Soviet Union employs one-fourth of the world's total number of scientific workers. One of the most brilliant testimonies to the achievements of Soviet science and technology is the outstanding success achieved by the Soviet Union in the mastery of outer space for peaceful purposes.

The first artificial earth satellite was launched 25 years ago by the Soviet Union, and the first cosmonaut on our planet was Soviet citizen Yuriy Gagarin. Thanks to the achievements of Soviet cosmonautics, the Interspace Program has been successfully carried out. Within the confines of that program, a space flight was carried out by representatives of all the fraternal countries in the socialist community, including a citizen of our country. The joint Soviet-French space flight can serve as a example of cooperation between countries with different social systems, which example is worthy of being imitated.

Socialist in content and varied in national forms, the single Soviet culture is justly considered to be one of the greatest gains of the Soviet nation and it greatly contributes to the formation of the harmoniously developed new man -- the builder of communism.

The efforts of all nations and nationalities, and the inspired labor of all the Soviet citizens throughout the entire territory of the Soviet Union, are contributing to the stupendous creative work being carried out, and to the comprehensive assimilation of the natural resources of Siberia, where the world's largest complex for the production of petroleum and gas has been created and where industrial centers are growing, with well-developed machine-building, chemical, light, and food industry, and gigantic hydroelectric power stations. Workers and specialists sent from all the Soviet republics are constructing the "project of the century" -- the Baykal-Amur Mainline, which will make it possible to assimilate the natural resources of this vast region of 2 million square kilometers.

The integration of the economic potentials and resources of all the republics is accelerating the development of each of them, and there has been a process of the deepening of the socialist division of labor, and specialization and cooperation among them.

Soviet citizens are greeting the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR with new outstanding successes in all areas of public life, in the implementing of the majestic plans of communist creation which were developed by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Comrades! In the Decree of the MPRP Central Committee, entitled "Preparation for and Celebration of the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR," it is especially emphasized that "the creation of the USSR was an outstanding event that occurred in world history after the Great October Socialist Revolution, the practical embodiment of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the triumph of the true power of the people, and the highest form of the unity and friendship of nations. At the same time, the formation of the world's first multinational union socialist state meant the creation of an inaccessible base for the protection of the cause of socialism under the conditions of capitalist encirclement."

The entire history of the Soviet state, the first legislative act of which was Lenin's Peace Decree, demonstrates that socialism and peace are inseparable. The Soviet Union continues today to wage a consistent struggle for the preservation and consolidation of the pace, for the bridling of the arms race, and for detente, making a colossal contribution to that cause.

The Peace Program for the 1980's which was formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress reconfirms the firm resolve of the Soviet Union to continue to fight unceasingly in the name of bringing closer the time when nations will be able to live under conditions of lasting peace and security and to devote all their efforts to creative labor. Presenting the Report of the CPSU Central Committee at the congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized, "Defending the peace -- at the present time there is no greater task on the international scale for our party, for our nation, and, yes, for all the nations on this planet."

In development of that program, and for the purpose of implementing it, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev advanced during the year and a half which have passed since the 26th CPSU Congress a number of constructive initiatives, which found their reflection, in particular, in his statements at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions, and also in Tashkent and Baku. The peoples of the world, first of all, warmly approve and hail the promulgation of the unilateral pledge of the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Soviet peace initiatives pertain to Asia, to Europe, and to all other regions of the world, and provide for the prevention of crisis situations, for the elimination of trouble spots, and for the reinforcement of mutual trust. Recently Comrade L. I. Brezhnev brought forth, with regard to the problems in the Middle East, fundamental proposals that have been called upon to serve as the basis for the effective establishment of lasting peace in that region, which, for a prolonged period of time, has been a center of tension and has been unceasingly subjected to Zionist, imperialistic aggression. The peace proposals of the Soviet Union that were presented for consideration by the regular 37th Session of the United Nations General Assembly are receiving broad approval throughout the world.

Soviet initiatives open up real paths for lessening and eliminating the threat of war, and their implementation will make it possible to solidify and deepen the detente and to develop, without any hindrance and on a mutually advantageous bais, broad and completely equal cooperation among all the states, irrespective of their social system, and, consequently, they completely conform to the fundamental interests and yearnings of the nations.

It is precisely for this reason that our party and the government and workers of the MPR warmly approve the initiatives of the Soviet Union.

The MPR, like all the fraternal countries in the socialist community, is firmly resolved to do everything to preserve and strengthen peace and international cooperation. That is attested to by the proposal that was advanced by the 18th MPRP Congress -- the proposal concerning the joint development and conclusion of a Convention governing mutual nonattack and nonapplication of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific Ocean. Our initiative is supported by the governments and public organizations of many countries throughout the world. It is especially pleasant to note that the CPSU Central Committee, the

Soviet government, and personally Comrade L. I. Brezhnev have highly valued and completely support our initiative.

Defending and reinforcing universal peace and security, expanding and deepening international cooperation, and thus guaranteeing the external conditions for communist and socialist building constitute the crux of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and all the countries in the socialist community.

Diametrically opposite purposes are pursued by the present U. S. administration and its henchmen, who are attempting to disrupt the military-strategic balance that has developed, and to achieve military superiority over the socialist world. This is what gives rise to new centers of conflict, and to the aggravation of the international tension. Washington stands behind the Israeli rulers who are committing new aggression in the Middle East and carrying out criminal genocide against the peaceful Palestinian and Lebanese population.

The active peace-loving efforts of the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community exert a mighty effect upon the development of international events and serve as an effective factor in defending the peace and suppressing the imperialistic aggression, and in the development of fruitful international cooperation. This is attested to by the traditional Crimean meetings between Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and the party and state leaders of the fraternal socialist countries.

The workers of the MPR warmly approve the results of the meeting between Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and Y. Tsedenbal in Crimea in August 1982. This friendly meeting, which reconfirmed the complete unity of the views of both sides with regard to all the questions being discussed, was a brilliant demonstration of the indissoluble friendship and complete cooperation between the MPRP and the CPSU, and between the Mongolian and Soviet nations, and of the close coordination of their foreign-policy activities in the name of peace and the security of nations. This makes a large contribution to the cause of the successful carrying out of the socioeconomic tasks and the foreign-policy course that were developed at the recent congresses of the two fraternal parties.

Comrades! The MPRP is consistently implementing a course aimed at the taking of all steps to achieve the rapprochement and consolidation between the MPR and the USSR and the other fraternal countries in all areas of public life. Mongolian-Soviet cooperation is developing in width and depth in all area. Direct ties are developing among the autonomous republics, oblasts, and krays of the USSR and the aymaks of the MPR, among the cities, related ministries and departments, enterprises, cultural-educational institutions, and public organizations in the two countries.

Broad reciprocal propagandizing is being carried out with regard to the domestic and foreign policy of the MPRP and the CPSU and the achievements of our two nations in socialist and communist building. The Federation of Mongolian Organizations of Peace and Friendship, the Society of Mongolian-Soviet Friendship, and the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries, and the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society are collaborating closely and fruitfully in this area. The cooperation among these organizations is carried out on a broad scale on the basis of a long-range plan and encompasses, in particular, such forms of mass-political work as the holding of friendship weeks, fortnights, and weeks. Days celebrating the republics, oblasts, and krays, and the specific branches of the USSR national economy, MPR and USSR Culture Days and exhibitions, various conferences, meetings, exhibitions, competitions, and performances by individual artists and groups are organized. Reciprocal trips are organized for advanced workers and production innovators along the society lines. For example, during recent years alone, our country has been visited by the initiators of a comprehensive system for controlling the quality of industrial output in Lvov; vegetable husbandrymen from Ipatovskiy Rayon, Stavropol Kray; the famous construction worker N. A. Zlobin; the well-known physician G. A. Ilizarov; and many others. The famous people of labor from the Soviet Union participate in the conducting of demonstration schools, conferences on scientific practice, methodology seminars, and meetings and discussions, which have become beneficial measures in the matter of introducing the very rich Soviet experience in industry and agriculture, construction, and other branches. It is pleasant to note with a sense of gratitude the complete assistance and cooperation in conducting these measures, on the part of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries, the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, and the House of Soviet Science and Culture in Ulaanbaatar.

Please allow me to express to the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the USSR to the MPR, to you, Comrade Aleksandr Ivanovich Smirnov, and to all the personnel at the Soviet Embassy, heartfelt thanks for the large contribution to the further consolidation of the fraternal friendship and complete cooperation between our countries, and for the constant support provided in the operation of the friendship societies.

Comrades! Within the framework of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month, USSR Days will be held, using as an example the achievements of Uzbek SSR in communist building. We warmly hail the persons sent from Soviet Uzbekistan, headed by Chairman of the UzSSR Council of Ministers, Comrade Narmakhonmadi Dzhurayevich Khudayberdyyev, who came here to participate in the measures to be carried out on those Days, and we say to our dear guests, "Welcome!"

Soviet Uzbekistan is a well-developed Soviet republic, which has at its disposal a powerful modern industry, a highly mechanized agriculture, and a flourishing culture. During the past ten years alone, the volume of industrial production in the republic almost tripled. Uzbekistan's industry today produces a broad variety of output, including output from those branches which determine and which represent modern achievements in the scientific-technical revolution.

Uzbekistan today produces more than 6 million tons of cotton a year, and has become the chief base of cotton raising in the Soviet Union. The number of irrigation systems that have been built in the republic is so large that the blue ribbon of their canals could circle the earth 3 times at the equator.

Striking changes have occurred in the spiritual life of the nation of Soviet Uzbekistan. Today more than 36,000 scientific workers work there. With regard to the development of the hospital network and the number of doctors, Uzbekistan outstrips such countries as France and Italy, and the republic has more students per 10,000 persons of population than West Germany or Japan.

The remarkable successes achieved by Soviet Uzbekistan are the result of the selfless labor of the workers in industry, the toilers on the fields, and the intellectuals in the republic. They are the fruits of the friendship of all the nations in the Soviet country, and the triumph of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU.

Within the framework of the USSR Days, using as an example the achievements of Uzbek SSR in communist building, various meetings will be held; well-known performing groups and performing artists will perform; there will be a festival of Uzbek films; and there will be exhibitions, including the exhibition "The Science, Technology, and Economy of Uzbek SSR," and an exhibition of Uzbek Depictive and Folk Decorative-Applied Art.

USSR Days, using as an example the achievements of Uzbek SSR in communist building, will make it possible for the Mongolian workers to become broadly acquainted with the remarkable achievements of Soviet Uzbekistan in all areas of public life, and will serve as an important contribution to the further reinforcement of the fraternal friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet nations.

Comrades! The Mongolian nation is meeting the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR with new labor successes.

The planned assignments of the first nine months in industry, agriculture, trade, transportation, communication, and other branches of the national economy are being fulfilled successfully. Our glorious animal husbandrymen during the current year are raising 9.5 million head of young animals. This year has also been one with a good harvest. Harvesting and preserving without any losses all that which has been grown by the stubborn labor of our vegetable husbandrymen, laying in supplies of fodder for the livestock, and promptly completing the preparations for the winter -- those are the very important tasks that are confronting our workers.

The nationwide socialist competition in honor of the glorious jubilees has extended throughout our country. A measure that is receiving broad scope is the movement for the complete assimilation of production capacities, the increase in the effectiveness of production, and the improvement of the quality of output, and for the prompt fulfillment of the plan for export shipments to the USSR with regard to all the quantitative and qualitative indicators, as well as the assimilation and introduction of the very rich Soviet experience.

In this matter an important role will undoubtedly be played also by the traditional Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month that is opening today. During this month, as has been the case previously, high-productivity fortnights, weeks, and days will be conducted.

On the days during this month it is planned to carry out specific measures for the further extension of the movement of international "Friendship" brigades and crews; for the purpose of increasing the extent of training provided to our workers with reliance upon the experience of highly trained Soviet specialists; and for studying and applying the experience of the autonomous republics, oblasts, and krays of the USSR in the aymaks and cities that maintain direct contacts with them.

A large amount of attention will be devoted to propagandizing the achievements of the heroic Soviet nation in communist building, the consistent peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet government, the essence and importance of Leninist friendship and international cooperation between the MPR and the USSR, and the growing assistance of all kinds by the Soviet Union. Lectures and discussions will be held everywhere, dealing with the achievements of the Soviet nation in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, as well as photographic exhibitions, motion-picture festivals, meetings, eventings, various competitions, and many other measures.

The friendship month has been called upon to become a true school for the mastering of the very rich experience of the Soviet nation in communist building.

The Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month, and every measure in it, will undoubtedly become the expression of the utter devotion that the Mongolian nation has for its Leninist friendship with the great Soviet nation, that inexhaustible source of the development and flourishing of our country. And this is also no doubt that the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month will make a new contribution to the further reinforcement and deepening of the indisolluble friendship and close cooperation between our fraternal nations, to the implementation of the historic decisions of the 18th MNRP Congress by our nation, and to the successful carrying out of the planned assignments for this year.

Long live the eternal indissoluble fraternal friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet nations!

Glory to the MPRP and the CPSU, the organizers and inspirers of all the victories and achievements of our fraternal nations!

Long live peace throughout the world!

5075
CSO: 1819/18

MPRP CC STATEMENT ON 65TH ANNIVERSARY OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1437 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] In a document published in honor of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the MPRP Central Committee urges people to put into practice the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, to fulfill and exceed the plan quotas for the second year of the 7th Five-Year Plan, to achieve new successes in propaganda and assimilation of the far-reaching experience of the socialist and communist creation of the Soviet people that is of worldwide historical importance.

The appeals of the MPRP Cen-ral Committee priase the peaceful Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union; they contain congratulations in honor of the coming 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the fraternal Mongolian-Soviet friendship, established by the great V. I. Lenin and the fearless D. Sukhe Bator; and they glorify the friendship of the inviolable family of socialist cooperation.

The MPRP Central Committee sends brotherly greetings to the Communist and Workers' Parties and calls for strengthened unity and solidarity among communists of the entire world. The greetings read: "Let unity and solidarity among communist of the world be firmly established on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

In the second part of its statement, the MPRP Central Committee wished three fraternal nations of Indochina great success in building a new life and hailed warmly the courageous people of Afghanistan who are upholding the achievement of the April revolution and fighting consistently for the creation of a new, just, democratic society.

Warm greetings were sent to the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are speaking out for peace, democracy and social progress, and against the forces of imperialism and reaction. The document expresses a militant solidarity with the courageous champions of freedom, democracy and socialism in its ardent greetings to the Arab peoples who are languishing in fascist torture chambers and fighting against Israeli repression and imperialist aggression.

The MPRP Central Committee made the following appeal: "Peoples of the world, let ud cecisively repel the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, militarism and revanchism."

In its appeals, the MPRP also praised the Great October Socialist Revolution which opened a new epoch of humanity's transition from capitalism to socialims; and congratulatory praise was offered in honor of Marxism-Leninism and in honor of the CPSU of the Soviet people.

The MPRP Central Committee wished the heroic Soviet people new successes in their work of putting into practice the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

9967
CSO: 1819/15

MEETING DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1546 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] The peaceful foreign policy and the consistent struggle of the USSR and other socialist countries against war and in favor of halting the arms race, along with their constructive suggestions, create favorable conditions for realizing the goal set forth in the U.N. charter: to save humanity and future generations forever from the horrors of war; to defend peace and develop international cooperation. This observation was made by L. Dugarzhab, a member of the presidium of the Mongolian Association to Aid the United Nations and deputy mayor of the city of Ulaanbaatar. He appeared today at a crowded meeting of workres from the production association of wool-processing enterprises which was dedicated to international action for disarmament.

Academician A. Sodnom, a member of the presidium of the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace and rector of the Mongolian State University, also spoke at the meeting. He emphasized that the commitment of the USSR against first use of nuclear arms, made at the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly, is the most practical step on the path to preventing a nuclear catastrophe, and can lead to practical results in nuclear disarmament negotiations. The academician declared that the Mongolian people urge other nuclear powers to follow the [words indistinct] example of the Soviet Union.

The meeting ended in an angry protest by Mongolian workers against the growing militaristic preparations of the United States and its NATO allies. The meeting participants decisively demanded of the administration of the United States an immediate rejection of the immoral plans to deploy medium-range missiles in Western Europe and to stop production of new types of lethal weapons.

9967
CSO: 1819/15

STATEMENT OF DISARMAMENT ISSUED

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1507 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Saving humanity from the threat of nuclear war is a major problem that must be solved without delay due to the current conditions of aggravation of the international situation through the fault of reactionary policies and actions of imperialist forces and exceedingly aggressive alignments of American imperialism. This is according to a statement being distributed here by the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace. It emphasizes that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries contrast their concrete and practical initiatives for halting the arms race and strengthening the fight for disarmament to the dangerous policies of imperialist reaction in the leadership of the United States, which counts on increasing complications of the international situation. The unilateral commitment made by the Soviet Union against first use of nuclear weapons was an historic step that received the support and gratitude of all progressive humanity.

The committee's declaration states that the Mongolian community, together with the peaceful forces of this planet, wholly and completely supports the new constructive suggestions of the Soviet Union "On an Immediate Halt to the Arms Race and [words indistinct] Efforts to Eliminate the Threat of Nuclear War and Secure the Safe Development of Nuclear Energy", brought forward at the 37th repeat 37th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, and considers that approval of these suggestions [words indistinct] by the General Assembly arises directly from the goals and tasks set forth in the U.N. Charter.

Nothing that in all corners of the world an international week of activities for disarmament is beginning in accordance with the decision of the first special session of the U.N. General Assembly on questions of disarmament held in 1978 repeat 1978, on the initiative of the MPR, the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace expresses in the name of [words indistinct] and henceforth will make its contribution to the [words indistinct] and democratic forces [words indistinct] armament and for universal and complete disarmament.

9967
CSO: 1819/15

SELECTED PRESS AND RADIO COMMENTARIES 23 Oct-1 Nov 1982

Cooperation in Asia

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1441 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Today the newspaper UNEN published an editorial, "Appeals for New Achievements". It was devoted to appeals by the MPRP Central Committee in honor of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

UNEN writes that the appeals from the MPRP Central Committee for the Great October anniversary provide a new impulse for further development of the political and labor activity of Mongolian workers and inspire them to reach new achievements. The current October holiday is remarkable in that it is occurring in the year of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the great union of free peoples--the USSR. The Soviet people will be joined in their celebration of this historic holiday by peoples of the countries of socialist cooperation and all progressive humanity on our planet. In the last six decades the appearance of the Soviet country has changed truly beyond recognition. The editorial emphasizes that a striking confirmation of this is the birth of a new historic community--the Soviet people in the land of a former monarchy, where colonialism and national exploitation reigned. The MPRP Central Committee wished the great Soviet people many new successes in their goal of putting into practice the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The MPR supports the struggle for the protection of peace and security in Asia and for the development of mutually beneficial cooperation based on equal rights between the states of this continent. UNEN notes that in its statement, the MPRP Central Committee called for development of a collective fight to turn Asia into a continent of peace, trust, and cooperation.

U.N. Resolution on Kampuchea

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1446 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] The Kampuchean people are overcoming successfully the horrible consequences of the criminal regime of Pol Pot. A MONTSAME commentator writes that they are following a path of normalization of life in their country, of rebuilding the ruined economy and culture. People's Kampuchea, building and courageously defending its peaceful future, has broad international support. In light of this, the adoption by the General Assembly at its current session of an unfounded and fundamentally unlawful resolution on the so-called "Situation in Kampuchea" elicits surprise and censure. The Mongolian community is in complete agreement with the evaluation of this issue made by the Vietnamese newspaper NHAN DAN. It characterizes the resolution as a mistake.

In an article from 30 October, NHAN DAN draws attention to the fact that Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, emphasized in a note to the U.N. Secretary General that the so-called "Kampuchean Problem" does not exist and therefore such discussions within the United Nations represent gross interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and contradict the U.N. charter.

In the MPR a great deal of importance is assigned to preserving peace and stability in Southeast Asia and constructive suggestions of the conference of foreign ministers of the SRV [Socialist Republic of Vietnam], Laos, and the NRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea]. The MONTSAME commentator emphasizes that the international position of Kampuchea and other fraternal nations of Indochina is firmly reinforced by the authoritative and broad support and help of the Soviet Union and other nations of socialist cooperation. This support guarantees that vain attempts of hostile anti-Kampuchean forces are doomed to fail.

9967
CSO: 1819/16

POLISH WORKERS' MOVEMENT EXHIBIT OPENS

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1947 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] n exhibit opened today at the V. I. Lenin Museum that is dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the Polish workers' movement. It was organized by the Institute of Social Sciences of the MPRP Central Committee, the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations and the Mongolian-Polish Friendship Association.

There are approximately 200 repeat 200 displays in the exhibit illustrating the formation and development of the Polish workers' movement and the historic path of the Polish United Workers Party. The exposition provides graphic evidence that the working class and laborers of Polish People's Republic, under the leadership of their militant vanguard, the Polish United Workers Party, and with the help of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, have managed in a short time to turn a once-backward country of capitalist Europe into a modern country with advanced industry.

9967
CSO: 1819/15

NEW LOCOMOTIVES DISCUSSED

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1446 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Workers in the railway system of People's Mongolia have some large and crucial tasks before them in the current five-year plan: they are to increase the volume of transport by 32-42 percent, and freight turnover by 33-37 percent.

It is not easy to accomplish this with the aging "TE-2" diesel locomotive. Therefore a decision was made to renew the locomotive fleet with new, more powerful machines.

The first 5 "2M-62" locomotives appeared on the MPR railway system in November 1980. M. Tsesuren, Hero of Labor of the MPR, received the new machine; he works as director of the Darhan locomotive depot. The old locomotive driver says that the new locomotives are noted for their high reliability, simplicity of deisng, and convenience of operation. He speaks with gratitude of his Soviet colleagues, V. Sidenko, locomotive driver, and A. Khalaimov, electrician, who helped their Mongolian comrades master the new technical equipment.

Last year another five new locomotives appeared on the country's railway lines. In this way the collective of the Voroshilovgrad Locomotive Factory imeni the October Revolution made a concrete contribution to the more rapid refitting of MPR railway transport.

Today in Mongolia 17 new locomotives are in operation. The MPR is one of 11 countries in the world to receive machines from the Voroshilovgrad workers.

9967
CSO: 1819/15

BRIEFS

NEW FUEL COMPLEX--Today the powerful din of new construction fills the Herlen valley. Here, not far from the capital of the MPR, the largest fuel-energy complex in the country is being built at Baga nuur. This is the fourth year that a large detachment of Soviet and Mongolian workers and specialists has been working; their intermediate goal is to bring the capacity of the coal pit to one million tons by the end of the year. The projected capacity of the Baga nuur cut is several times greater than this.

Only high technology equipment will be used in the open-pit coal mining. Moving excavators have already been installed. In open-pit excavation work they can move up to 40 tons of rock per minute. In Baga nuur there are 40-ton pit dump trucks in operation.

Along with the large-scale production units, a well-designed miners' village with multi-story residential buildings is under construction. An industrial base has been created to ensure high rates of construction-installation work in the future; specifically, a maximum capacity central fuel and electric station has been built. The international collective has been assigned the crucial task of completing by 1990 construction of the complex that has been designated to play an important role in the industrialization of the country. It will be the work of young hands--of the people who comprise the majority of the population of the new city on the map of Mongolia. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1509 GMT 21 Oct 82] 9967

LUMBER INDUSTRY DISCUSSED--Lespromkhoz [timber industry enterprise] in the city of Suhbaatar is the main enterprise of the MPR timber and wood-processing industry. It provides more than half of all the construction lumber. The city's wood-processing enterprise manufactures prefabricated buildings, paper, and plywood products.

In recent years the wood-processing industry has started to play an important role in the structure of the national economy of this country. New factories such as the Ulaanbaatar and Tosontsengel combines have been built, which put out varied products from contemporary furniture to traditional yurt frames. In the near future the assortment and volume of the industry's products will increase significantly when a new furniture-cardboard combine begins operation in Ulaanbaatar.

Accelerated development of the timber and wood-processing industry will allow the demands of the country for basic types of wood products to be met by domestic production. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1941 GMT 22 Oct 82] 9967

FOREIGN TRADE--Foreign trade plays a special role in the development of the country's economy and culture. Every year the responsibility of foreign trade organizations increases in terms of meeting the plan quotas of the national economy and satisfying the demands of the population.

This year the MPR, in addition to the traditional goods--leather and sheepskin coats, knitted items, carpets, canned meats--exported production from the mining and ore industry. These products are becoming the Mongolian export with the most promising future. Mining and ore industry production now comprises 40 percent of total MPR exports, including cooper-molybdenum concentrates from the joint Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" combine.

In 1982 there has been a large increase in the volume of imported consumers' goods. Special attention is given specifically to the increased import of electrical items for household use, as well as notions, personal accessories, clothing and cosmetic articles. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1517 GMT 23 Oct 82] 9967

MECHANIZED DAIRY FARMS--The transition of many of the dairy farms in People's Mongolia to mechanized operation eased milkers' work significantly and served as an effective factor in the sharp increase in the milk yield and improved supply of milk and dairy products to the population of the country.

Recently special holidays were held at all the republic's mechanized dairy farms honoring the "Khozyayka molochnogo morya". These celebrations are organized the mark the farms' fulfillment of the plan for production and sale of milk to the state. This traditional ceremony honoring the best milkers was especially festive at the "Gachurt" state farm, located near the Mongolian capital. This was not just a coincidence: the yearly plan there was already fulfilled by the beginning of October.

In the festive surroundings, in the presence of veterans of the farm, the milkers from the "Gachurt" state farm took on additional commitments in honor of the coming 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. From the herd under their care they will milk 100,000 kilograms of milk above the plan quota. Milkers from the Altantsogt Somon central [words indistinct] dairy farms of the republic will follow the example of this collective. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1551 GMT 25 Oct 82] 9967

NEW CERAMICS LABORATORY--The Building Ceramics Laboratory, built with the help of Bulgaria and the GDR, given free of charge, has begun operation. It is equipped with modern instruments manufactured in the GDR. An X-ray machine, a spectrophotometer, polarization microscope, and other instruments provide the means for fine analysis of raw materials and products before and during the process of ceramic production.

Specialists for the new laboratory, which has become an important subdivision of the production-scientific construction institute in Ulaanbaatar, were trained in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and in the GDR, and did apprenticeships at enterprises in the fraternal nations. Scholars at Greiswald University (GDR) are conducting initial-adjustment experimental work together with Mongolian specialists.

The new laboratory will be of great importance in utilizing local construction materials and mineral raw materials, and in work on formation of a new quality of construction materials. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1502 GMT 27 Oct 82] 9967

COOPERATION AIDS CONSTRUCTION--The Darhan house-building combine imeni the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution is supplying its products to the most important new construction sites in the country and it contributes to the realization of the city-building program. In the last 5 years the combine has supplied more than 6,000 modern, comfortable apartments.

There is an international collective of specialists and workers at the combine who are united by a common goal. Soviet instructors taught different specializations to 600 young Mongolian workers. This is one of the examples of fraternal cooperation between the working class of two countries. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1446 GMT 27 Oct 82] 9967

CONFERENCE ON QUALITY MANAGEMENT--Questions of putting into practice the goals set forth by the 18th MPRP Congress for improving management of production quality were discussed at a seminar-conference organized by the MPRP Central Committee.

N. Mishigdorj, section head of the MPRP Central Committee, presented a report on "The Front Line in the Fight to Improve Quality of Work". He emphasized that improving the quality and efficiency of work in all areas is the most important task in the current stage of the construction of socialism.

D. Molomjamts, D. Gombojab, and B. Altangerel, all members of the politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, attended the seminar-conference.

For the seminar-conference participants, there will be a teaching demonstration of quality management at the Ulaanbaatar carpet factory imeni W. Pieck, where the Soviet experience in this area has been implemented. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1542 GMT 27 Oct 82] 9967

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--To date this year 505,500 tons of grain, almost 108,000 tons of potatoes and vegetables have been harvested in this country. This is considerably more than for the same period last year. In its regular report, the MPR Central Statistical Bureau also notes that the year's quotas have been exceeded by grain growers in important grain belts, such as the Tob and Bulgan Aymags.

Livestock farms, especially the mechanized dairy farms, have produced more than 154,000 tons of silage and have exceeded the plan quota. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1442 GMT 27 Oct 82] 9967

YOUTH IN LIVESTOCK-BREEDING--In the city of Altay there has been a gathering of young livestock-breeders, holders of Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League travel passes, and their directors.

In the Gobi-Altay Aymag since 1971, more than 1800 young men and women have come to work in livestock-breeding and farming, using Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League travel passes. This year they raised 105,600 head of young animals.

The Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Aymag Committee conducts a good deal of work toward improving the education of young people. In the last 3 years, 546 people have furthered their education and more than 160 people have entered institutions of higher and specialized education. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1536 GMT 27 Oct 82] 9967

MONGOLIAN INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY--The Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples [ICAP] has hosted a political and cultural ceremony on occasion of the Mongolian People's Republic Independence Anniversary on 26 November. The ceremony was attended by MPR ambassador to Cuba Bombosurenguin Dashdavaa and Mongolian students in Cuba. Francisco Pividal Padron, vice president of the Cuba-Mongol Friendship Association, referred to Mongolia's great political, economic and social achievements, which have provided the country with a strong socialism. The ceremony also commemorated the 20th anniversary of the Cuba-Mongol Friendship Association. [FL192030 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 82]

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